CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 29 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th July 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(a) *Police*—		
	Police efficiency	1256
	A daring robbery in Malabar	*ib.*
(c) *Jails*—		
	Political prisoners	*ib.*
(d) *Education*—		
	The Madras University	1257
(e) *Local and Municipal*—		
	Sanitation in India	1258
(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—		
	The Madura re-settlement	*ib.*
(h) *Railways*—		
	Third-class passengers	*ib.*
(k) *General*—		
	Orissa and her aspirations	1259
	The India Council	*ib.*
	Enemy aliens in India	1260
	The Bombay Provincial Conference	1261
	The next Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council	1262
	The Young Men's Christian Association	*ib.*
	Indentured emigration from Madras	1263

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The wily tricks of the Germans	1264
The war in Europe	*ib.*
The war	1265
Fog bombs—An invasion of London	1266
The Turkish army	*ib.*
How India may help in the present crisis	*ib.*
Zeppelin invasion of London	*ib.*

I.—Foreign Politics—*cont.*

	PAGE
The Kaiser and the war	1267
The Amir and his Indian subjects	*ib.*
The Messiah and the Kaiser	*ib.*
Indian prisoners in Germany	*ib.*
The promise of the Kaiser	*ib.*
Is not the Kaiser a downright dissembler?	1268

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—	
Security cases	*ib.*
A Magistrate's hard remarks	*ib.*
(*c*) *Jails*—	
Madras jails	1269
(*d*) *Education*—	
Students and narcotics	1270
A Civilian Inspector of Schools	*ib.*
The Madras University	*ib.*
The Calcutta University	*ib.*
Provident Fund	*ib.*
The need for a Government school for girls in Mangalore	*ib.*
The School Final system	1271
"Complaints against the severity of the Madras University"	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Kistna District Board	*ib.*
Overseers	1272
(*k*) *General*—	
The new Member in the India Council	*ib.*
The acting Judicial Secretary to Government	*ib.*
Extension of the term of office of Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
The baneful effects of vaccination	1273
Japan and Indian trade	*ib.*
The right of interpellation in the Legislative Council	*ib.*
Lord Willingdon at Bombay Provincial Conference	*ib*
The Madras Bank	1274
The tour of His Excellency the Governor and Sir H. Stuart	*ib.*
The Viceregal Council	*ib.*
Commerce: industries	*ib.*
Co-operative Credit Societies	*ib.*
The Judicial Secretary	*ib.*
India	1275
The Governor of Bombay	*ib.*
Industries	*ib.*
The Bombay Provincial Conference	*ib.*
South Canara and the Local Legislative Council	*ib.*
District Association in Malabar	1276
Government enchroachment on private lands	*ib.*
Lawlessness in Bengal	*ib.*
Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council	*ib.*
Famine in Bengal	*ib.*
Security cases	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon's Bills	1277
The Hindu University Bill	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Local self-government in Mysore	*ib.*
The Hyderabad Police	1278
The Mysore budget	*ib.*
The School Final system in Mysore	*ib.*
The Mysore press	1279
German subjects in Mysore	*ib.*
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda	*ib.*
The Mysore Public Works Department	1280
Industrial development	*ib.*
The Mysore Economi Conference	*ib.*
The proposed dam in the *Kallar* river	*ib.*
Hyderabad Administration Report	*ib.*
The Cochin Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	500
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
13	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
14	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
15	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
16	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
17	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
19	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
20	**Army and Civil News.** *	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
21	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
23	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000
24	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300

* Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
26	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
27	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
28	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
29	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
30	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
31	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
32	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
34	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
35	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
36	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
37	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
38	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
39	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
40	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
41	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Vorugunti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
43	**Bharati,** formerly the *Isvaiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
44	Bhéra'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
45	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
46	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
47	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
48	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
49	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
52	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
53	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
54	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
55	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
56	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
58	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
59	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian. 46 years.	400
60	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
61	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
62	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
63	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 42 years.	3,600
65	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
66	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
67	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
68	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
69	**Desseya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
70	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
71	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
72	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
73	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
74	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
75	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
76	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
77	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
78	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
79	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
80	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
81	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
82	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
83	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
84	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
85	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
86	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
87	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
88	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
89	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
91	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
92	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
93	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
94	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
95	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
96	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
97	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
98	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
99	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
100	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
101	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
102	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
103	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
104	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
105	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
106	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Partnasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,400
107	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
108	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
109	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
110	**Indian Railway Journal.**	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
111	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
112	**Indian Students' Record.***	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
113	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
114	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
115	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
116	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
117	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
118	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
119	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
120	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 48 years.	350
121	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
122	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
123	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
124	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
125	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
126	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
127	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
128	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
129	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
130	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
131	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
132	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
133	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
134	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
135	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
136	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
137	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P.C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
138	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
139	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
140	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
141	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
142	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
143	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
144	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
145	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
146	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
147	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
148	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
149	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
150	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
151	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kéttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
152	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
153	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
154	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
155	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
156	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
157	**Local Self-government Gazette.**†	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
158	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
159	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
160	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	506
161	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
162	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
163	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
164	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
165	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
166	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
167	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
168	**Madras Fortnightly.**†	Do	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
169	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Aehari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
170	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
171	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
172	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
173	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
174	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
175	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915. † Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
176	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
177	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
178	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
179	Mahilásabhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
180	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
181	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
182	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
183	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
184	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
185	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
186	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
187	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
188	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
189	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
190	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
191	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
192	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years	600
193	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
194	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
197	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
198	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
199	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
200	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
201	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
202	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
203	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
204	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
205	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
206	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, F.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
207	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
208	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
209	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
210	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
211	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
212	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 36 years.	250
213	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
214	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Vira-shaiva, 42 years.	3,000
215	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
216	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
217	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
218	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
219	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
220	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
221	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
222	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
223	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
224	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Thalavar, 47 years.	500
225	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
226	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
227	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
228	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
229	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
230	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
231	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
232	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
233	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
234	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
235	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
236	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
237	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
238	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
239	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
240	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
241	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
242	**Press of India** ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
243	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
244	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
245	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
246	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
247	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
248	Rafiq-ul-Asatisa ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
249	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
250	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
251	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
252	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
253	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
254	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
255	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
256	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
257	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
258	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
259	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
260	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
261	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
262	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
263	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
264	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
265	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
266	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
267	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
268	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
269	Séradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
270	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
271	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
272	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
273	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
274	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
275	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
276	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
277	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
278	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	700
279	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
280	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
281	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
282	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
283	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
284	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
285	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
286	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti, Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti. 47 years.	1,000
287	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
288	**South Indian Record.**‡	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
289	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
290	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
291	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
292	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
293	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
294	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
295	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
296	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 31st March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
298	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
299	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
300	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
301	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
302	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
303	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Revd. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
304	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
305	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
306	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
307	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Narsapur, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
308	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
309	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
310	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
311	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
312	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
313	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
314	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravali Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
315	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
316	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
317	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
318	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
319	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
320	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
321	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
322	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
323	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
324	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Revd. E. E. Berry, European ..	300
325	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
326	**Theosophist ..**	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
327	Tiruppanittoshan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
328	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
329	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
330	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
331	**Trilinga .. ..**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
332	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
333	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
334	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K.S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
335	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
336	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
337	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
338	**Vaisya .. ..**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 59 years.	1,200
339	**Vaisya Mittiran ..**	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
340	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
341	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
342	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Cuintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
343	**Vedanta Dipika ..**	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
344	**Vedanta Kesari. ..**	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
345	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
346	**Vidya Bhanu ..**	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
347	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781
348	Vidyánanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
349	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
350	**Vijaya Vikatan. ..**	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
351	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	600

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
353	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
354	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
355	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
356	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
357	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
358	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
359	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
360	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 35 years.	3,701
361	**Vrittantam or The News.***	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
362	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
363	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichūr. Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
364	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
365	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
366	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association. printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
367	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
368	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
369	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
370	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
371	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kaccancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
372	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
373	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
374	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore state.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
375	**Wisdom of the East.**	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Acharl, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
376	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400
377	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Trimonthly.	P. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
378	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
379	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at Vidyavinodini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pazhur Vadakilath Jadavedam, Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
380	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
381	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
382	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

* Started, 2nd June 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

New India, *Madras*, July 16th, 1915.

1. In an article under the heading "The Reorganised Police", the *New India*, of the 16th July, writes:—"It seems to be an impossible task to convince the Government that the recent reorganization of the Police has been a failure; at least it has not been a success worth the expenditure lavished upon it. The reorganization scheme has been almost fully given effect to, and the expenditure for the department has doubled during the past six years; but still what do we find as to their efficiency? Almost in every Province the percentage of successfully detected cases has decreased, specially in grave crime. . . . . The Government seem to think that the Police force has justified the increased outlay, and that it is unadvisable to practise economy for some time to come. . . . . We recognise that internal security is vitally important under present conditions, but we do not think that the efficiency of the Police is best promoted by the present policy. That which is most urgently needed is better treatment of the rank and file of the Police, not increase of the higher grades of the service. 'Decent quarters' are surely a necessity, for the constable requires a home to return to after his hard work in all weathers in the open. Increase of pay is another matter on which we have often dwelt, for it is useless to punish constables for the taking of small bribes and for the extortion of petty blackmail so long as their pay is insufficient for their daily needs. . . . . Good housing, good pay, good education—these are the things imperatively needed to give us a good Police force, and money spent on these would be well spent. Much money might be saved by a decrease of the work of the C.I.D., the really mischievous part of the Police force, as at present managed. Their shadowing of reputable and honoured citizens, their intrusion into meetings in non-proclaimed areas, their many provocative proceedings—these all represent exceedingly ill-spent money. Were this department restrained within proper limits, and the money saved spent on the constables, we should have far less crime and far more security."

Police efficiency.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 16th, 1915.

2. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 16th July, has the following:—"A most daring robbery is reported to have been committed near Kandankulam, Calicut, yesterday in broad daylight at about 4 o'clock. A batch of Brahman girls bejewelled as usual, were returning home from the school. A Mappilla fell upon one of the girls and snatched away her long gold necklace while the other girls fled in terror. We hope the local police will not only enquire into this grave crime most vigorously but endeavour by all means to strike terror into the minds of criminals."

A daring robbery in Malabar.

(c) *Jails.*

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

3. Referring to the description given in the *Mahratta*, of the life of political prisoners in Indian jails, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th July, observes:—"The political prisoner is subjected to very harsh treatment, not being allowed to mingle with the other prisoners, he practically undergoes solitary confinement. Of course there is no plea that the political prisoner should be permitted to mingle freely with the convicts. The nature of work given to him is absolutely unsuited to his constitution; the food is unwholesome. The political prisoner incarcerated in a jail in India loses his mental powers,

Political prisoners.

and by the treatment he is subjected to his energy is sapped—this is the real grievance. . . . . The Government should not treat the political prisoner with the harshness, which characterises the treatment of the degraded criminal."

(d) Education.

The Madras University.

4. In a leader under the heading "An Educational revolt," the *Mysore Patriot*, for the week ending 13th July, observes:—"The Madras University and the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board of Madras have now come in for a share of great public criticism. A hurricane of condemnation has begun to beat against the University and the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board. Even the most law-abiding people of the Madras Presidency have unfurled the standard of revolt. Newspapers are full of articles by many patriotic men which throw a flood of X-rays upon the plague spots of the University. We, for one, think that the University richly deserves the castigation. If it does not mend it ought to be ended. The course of study prescribed for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination should be thoroughly overhauled. . . . . The Government of India or the Madras Government should be moved to appoint a commission of inquiry. In the interests of the reputation of the Government itself such a commission of inquiry should be appointed. For that reputation would be gone and would never return unless drastic measures are taken to bring the University to reason. . . . . It is the monster of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board and the Madras University that sucks the life blood of the students. They spend not only all that they have for their education, but also madly rush into the relentless clutches of the money-lender. Notwithstanding all this they heartlessly pluck them in the examination having already made it beyond their capacity to get through the examination. This is the splendid achievement of the Madras University and the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board. Does the University know the ulterior effects in the womb of time of these achievements? These mills are manufacturing discontented, dissatisfied, angry and devilish revolutionaries who have a chance of making an invincible revolution with a view to involve in their ruin the organisers of their ruin. We do not know if this revolutionary ball is set in motion where it will stop. The hurricane of this evil should be stopped. It is on this account that we call upon the Government of India or that of Madras to appoint an independent commission of inquiry, a commission upon which none of the jingoes of India should sit. . . . . We appeal to the Government of our most benevolent Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, and trust a commission of inquiry will be appointed without delay and that justice to the students as well as to the paramonnt interests of the Government will be done without heeding the stupid demands of false prestige."

MYSORE PATRIOT, *Mysore*, July 13th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th July, says:—"We understand that the Syndicate of the University of Madras, at its meeting held on Tuesday last, decided not to interfere with the results of the last Intermediate Examination in Arts as submitted to it by the Special Board appointed to supervise that examination. . . . . This decision of the Syndicate will be received with bitter disappointment by the public. To be candid, however, we must say that the public have no reason to be surprised at it, for the University of Madras has proved to be more bureaucratic in its methods and takes greater pride in being callous to public opinion than the Government is sometimes credited to be. The Syndicate believes itself to be in such an elevated atmosphere that it will not allow itself to be influenced by the voices below. . . . . To praise and to blame it is equally indifferent. The charge of trying to stifle higher education has indeed been brought against the University, but we have been told quite recently, it is a libel. The facts, however, are quite clear, however indifferent the University may appear to be in regard to popular feeling and public resentment."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 16th, 1915.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

Sanitation in India.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th July, remarks:—"Colonel King, well-known in Madras, is certainly not among those who despair of any real sanitary progress in India, because the people are ignorant and 'are opposed to sanitary measures'. It is time that this argument were unheard of, for it amounts to nothing short of libel on Indians. . . . . There is no use concealing the fact that after years of British rule, sanitation is very backward, and that we have a death-rate which, compared with England, is simply appalling. When this deplorable situation is brought out, the taunt is easily levelled that Indians are opposed to sanitary progress. . . . . Let us say that we have no money, that we have no organisation to improve sanitation, but let us never abuse the people. . . . . It may be easy to abuse the people, but the world will not believe that the Sikh and the Gurkha who mows down German soldiers before him, revels in bathing and drinking the water in which buffaloes are washed. We hope we shall never again hear such silly arguments."

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

HINDU, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

The Madura re-settlement.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 13th July, writes:—"Despite the persistence with which questions pertaining to re-settlements and revenue enhancements are brought before the Madras Legislative Council, it has to be noted with regret that the Government and their officers have so far chosen to take little account of the economic evils which large and sudden enhancements of assessments, based on the rent theory of land revenue, inflict on the well-being of the ryot. . . . . On the most absolute theory of State rights on land in vogue in official circles, the ryot is entitled to the half share of the increment, and there is not over much liberality in the scale recommended. But be this as it may, the futility of such settlement calculations is obvious. If the data adopted for re-settlements are at all sound and just to the ryot, both as a landholder and taxpayer whose welfare is the first concern of the Government, there is no reason, as Mr. Marjoribanks pointed out in respect of re-settlement in North Arcot, for whittling down the effect of the huge percentage increases they indicate by considerations which ought to have been taken into account at the start. . . . We think it necessary to draw attention to these fundamental considerations, because Mr. Boag's report—which, we trust, will be thoroughly examined and dealt with by the representatives of the landholders of the district—has resulted in recommendations which, however liberal to the ryot from the Settlement officer's point of view, involve, over and beyond the inevitable enhancement he speaks of, a very heavy extra burden under all categories."

(h) *Railways.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

Third-class passengers.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th July, writes:—"We are glad that the lot of the third-class passenger came up for consideration at the Poona Conference. Much has been written upon the subject, but the conscience of the railway companies has not been touched. Every day in the year, the overcrowding in the third-class compartments of Indian railways is a reality; every day in the year the treatment accorded to the third-class passenger by the railway servants is, to say the least, utterly unsuited to civilised men. . . . . Public opinion in India has not yet grown strong enough to shake the railway companies. They do not care to solve the third-class problem, and neither do we force them. We are not able to force them to move, and they are incapable of moving themselves. Appeals to Governments have been in vain; appeals to railway companies have been in vain. The third-class passenger has had to bear his lot with patience, the only remedy being to

cease to be a third-class passenger and travel second class. Many in India resort to a higher class, not because they can afford it, but to avoid the frightfulness of the third-class compartment. If Indian public opinion had force with the railway authorities, a special railway conference to solve the third-class problem would have long ago been held. It is to our disgrace and humiliation that we should put up with the treatment accorded to us by the companies."

(k) General.

Orissa and her aspirations.

8. *Extract from the Report (Part II) on Indian Owned English Newspapers in Bengal, No. 28, for the week ending 10th July 1915, paragraph 687.* "The *Bengalee* writes that 'the Uriya People's Association held on the 27th June its fifth annual meeting at the Cuttack Town Hall under the presidency of Babu Radha Charan Das, zamindar, Balasore. About 500 delegates from different parts of the province attended. The President urged the unification of the Uriya-speaking tracts under one Provincial Government ruled either by a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor. He appealed to the Government to increase facilities for higher education by establishing more high schools in different parts of the province, and two more colleges, one at Puri and the other at Balasore. He asked his hearers to start industrial schools all over the province, and he was quite confident that the District Boards would help them materially in that respect. The attention of the delegates was drawn to the usefulness of starting the manufacture of sugar as well as sugarcane cultivation.' The journal is in strong sympathy with the prayer for the unification of the Uriya-speaking population under one and the same administration. They are now scattered over two separate Governments, viz, those of Bihar and Madras. Orissa is an adjunct to the province of Bihar, and Ganjām and other Uriya-speaking districts are a part of the Madras Presidency. A people thus situated cannot really fulfil their destinies. Their unification as one people under one and the same administration is necessary for their normal evolution. The people of Orissa in asking for the creation of a province for themselves, will command the sympathy and moral support of the educated community throughout India. Equally right are they in pressing for the diffusion of higher education and the development of the industries, for education is the basis of all progress. Let there be persistent and organized action by the whole community, and the Uriyas will get all that they aspire to. It is a question of time and persistent effort. The fruits will not show themselves in a day, but they will appear in their own good time, the reward of patience and self-sacrificing devotion."

BENGALEE, *Calcutta*, July 4th, 1915.

The India Council.

9. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 7th July, * writes:—"The appointment of Sir Charles Bayley, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar, to a seat in the India Council has naturally provoked some adverse comment in Madras. This Presidency is the Cinderella of the Empire and it has always been left in the cold, and the suggestion has been made that another Civilian from Madras should have been appointed. . . . . We do not know if the patronage of the Secretary of State is to go to the presidencies in turn and if Madras really wants to send another person, a Civilian, to represent it; in which case there will be trouble, for not all provinces can be represented in the Council."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 7th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th July, says:—"A Simla telegram informs us that the Secretary of State has appointed Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of India *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr. We are particularly glad of this appointment, especially in view of the most unsatisfactory and the least justifiable selection of Sir Arnold White. . . . . We know that Sir Murray Hammick is conservative in his views, and he may not agree with us

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

* Received on 13th July 1915.

always. But even from such a point of view Sir Murray Hammick is infinitely better than Sir Arnold White who, besides his lack of all knowledge of the Presidency, has curious notions of which he gave a specimen before the Public Service Commission. A good Civil Servant is always better than a bad Chief Justice; and Sir Murray Hammick is undoubtedly a most agreeable type of Civil Servant, who can never err through ignorance and who is not likely to be carried away by blind prejudice. We congratulate the Secretary of State more than Sir Murray Hammick that he has after all done something to remedy the mistake which he committed in appointing Sir Arnold White."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, July 10th, 1915.

Enemy aliens in India.

10. In a leader on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 10th July, states:—"Since we wrote in these columns last month on the subject of German and other enemy aliens in India and the treatment which in the imperative interests of India in particular and the Empire in general, should be meted out to these aliens, the literature on the subject has grown to very large proportions, showing that the importance of the whole question has at length received its fair measure of public attention. . . . . Latterly, increasing evidence has been forthcoming, which goes to show that the Government, with a liberality that does more credit to its heart than to its head, has been suffering a good many enemy subjects to continue enjoying a far greater amount of freedom than they would have had the right to expect under any other flag than the British. . . . . During the early stages of the war, the fact that German Missionaries were being allowed to carry on their work and German mercantile and industrial firms were permitted to go on with their various enterprises was, as we remember being told, construed into British fear of Germany and British apprehension of the eventual consequences of doing anything to prejudice the interests or hurt the feelings and susceptibilities of Germans residing in India. Later on, it was noticed, strangely enough, that persistent and circumstantial stories about the Kaiser turning Muhammadan and the Sultan of Turkey being about to make a triumphal entry into India were enjoying their best circulation in a certain part of the Madras Presidency, where at that time, several Germans and Austrians were still enjoying liberty, of which it was shortly afterwards deemed desirable to deprive them. . . . . It is not without interest to note also that, subsequent to the more or less general sweeping in of enemy aliens into camps of detention, stories such as those we have alluded to have been a great deal rarer, even if they had not ceased altogether in a land where the professional story-teller has inherited his talent through many centuries of expert ancestors. . . . . Because a few may be blameless and harmless, that should be no reason for a policy of leniency and generosity, which the upright would respect, but which those who are uncompromisingly hostile would miss no opportunity of abusing in any conceivable way which, in their opinion, would benefit their States and be disastrous to the Power which they secretly hate, in spite of its magnanimity and its lofty sense of justice. German 'Kultur' and German psychology, as revealed during the past one year, also make it imperatively necessary that every German in this country should be placed under some degree of surveillance, the extent of which must, of course, be according to the particular circumstances of each case. . . . . Every enemy alien subject, man or woman, boy or girl, of military or non-military age, should be considered a potential danger to India and the Empire and should consequently be placed under restriction, being treated considerately, yet with the utmost regard for the safety and integrity of our own realm. It is to be hoped, now that public opinion is expressing itself firmly and clearly, that we shall have no more misplaced leniency or generosity in the policy pursued towards enemy alien subjects still left in India."

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, July 10th, 1915.

The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 10th July, observes:—"The German menace in India may be a far less formidable thing than it continues to be in the United Kingdom, or, for that matter, in the United States,

where, we suspect, its potency is at least in part responsible for the effeminate, un-American policy which Dr. Wilson has found it expedient to pursue, but all the same, when German methods, not the methods of the German Government alone, but the methods of the Germans, as a race and a nation, are taken into account, it would be, in our opinion, much more safe and sensible to exaggerate rather than belittle the nature and strength of the German menace which we have here in India. . . . . Now it is a circumstance, not altogether reassuring, that, in the very area over which these Missionaries are operating, they have lately been circulating many of those fictitious stories about German successes and British and French defeats, which were common enough for a short while after the commencement of hostilities. To be sure, these fictitious tales have not been traced as yet to any source, or, at any rate, this is what the general public have to presume, but the question naturally arises, how comes all this talk about an approaching German conquest of India in a locality where a number of Germans are living and moving among the natives in whose midst these stories find free circulation. It would be too far-fetched an explanation that stories of this nature are invented for the purpose of bringing innocent and inoffensive German evangelists into contempt and trouble. On the other hand, let us not forget that we have now seen so much of the German genius for naked and shameless lying as to justify us, when Germans are about, in looking in one direction alone for the source from which any particularly amazing falsehood springs. There should, in short, be only one course of action in respect of all German and Austrian nationals in India, and this is detention without any exception or reservation. . . . . The German race has hopelessly forfeited, by its own unscrupulous transgression of all the moral codes, all the ethics of civilisation, not only the confidence, but the esteem and respect of the rest of mankind, wherefore the German individual must be dealt with as the German race deserves to be. We trust, therefore, that the authorities in this country will not be slow in adopting a more severe and rational policy towards every German and Austrian male or female now resident in any part of India."

The *Karnataka*, of the 14th July, remarks:—"We are grieved and astonished to find that our old contemporary, the *Daily Post*, has worked itself up into a fit of militant fury and made an unworthy attack on the innocent Government of Mysore, because it imagines that the Darbar has provided a convenient asylum for persons whom it styles as enemy-subjects. . . . There are only three or four Europeans in the State who may not be British by birth; and it is doubtful whether any one of these owns allegiance to the enemy Power. In any case, it is plainly for the Government of India to move in the matter; and it certainly cannot be said that they have been lacking in vigilance.

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, July 14th, 1915.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 12th July, writes:—"Indian public life in the Bombay Presidency has been galvanised into unwonted activity, and presents now the unique spectacle of having organised two Provincial Conferences by two sections of Indian politicians having a common goal and inspired by the most sincere wishes for the political advancement of the country. . . . . A *rapprochement* between the two rival sections ought to be easy of accomplishment, differing as they do mostly on unsubstantial points, and not on vital points of principle. When the country's interests are at stake, wordy wrangles may well give place to a united effort to achieve the advancement of the country's cause. The sinking of differences, and the combination for the country's good of the two great political parties in Great Britain at the present time, is a lesson to be taken deeply to heart by amateur Indian politicians. . . . . From the extracts, published elsewhere, of the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Provincial Conference which commenced its sittings on the 10th instant, it appears as if there is no disposition on the part of these gentlemen to meet the non-Conventionists

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

HINDU, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

half way, but to preserve a stiff-necked attitude, in the matter of bringing about a united Congress. . . . . The crude and almost irresponsible fashion in which this important question has been dealt with by the principal spokesmen of the present Conference, is not of good augury for the prospect of a United National Congress in the forthcoming session at Bombay. This is much to be regretted. We hope wiser counsels will yet prevail to secure reunion of the two sections and to make the session a real symbol of national unity, and a solid exponent of national opinion and aspiration. . . . . It would be a sad want of political sagacity and of regard for the country's interests, if they fail to come together and hold a united National Congress in December next at Bombay."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 12th July, says:—"The visit of Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon to the Provincial Congress Conference at Poona, the second capital of the Bombay Presidency, marks another stage in the growing strength of our one great National political organisation. . . . . The President spoke very clearly on the much-debated question of the reunion of the two wings of the National Government, urging the left wing to come in through the open door, and not to try to make a breach in the walls for their entry.

"It is supremely necessary at this time that the National Party should present an undivided front before the world, in order that a clear and definite scheme for self-government may be placed before the British Nation, and be thoroughly discussed before the war comes to an end."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th July, remarks:—"Exceptional significance must be attached to the Bombay Provincial Conference which commenced in Poona on Saturday, and the proceedings of which are published among our Bombay telegrams today. It comes after the Extremist Conference held in the same place a short time ago; and unlike the Extremist Conference, it is held under the Congress constitution, attended by the most prominent men in the Presidency, and by His Excellency the Governor and his wife, and by the members of the Executive Council. . . . . Nowhere else except in Maharashtra is there an organised party of Extremists; and, with Mr. Tilak at its head and with Poona as its centre, the Extremists can extend their influence and eventually capture the whole country. That will be a greater triumph than the mere capture of the Congress. Mr. Tilak hopes to employ the Congress with the consent of the Moderates for conquering the country to his will and methods. If the country is conquered, it will carry with it the conquest of the Congress. But Mr. Tilak wants the Congress organisation into his hands before he can attempt it. This, we conceive, is impossible. Bombay has at least emphatically declared it to be impossible, and Bombay will stand to its resolve. . . . . For the sake of peace let the two parties work separately until they reach a common point of agreement when they may with advantage coalesce into one national party, working with a common aim and purpose, and with no concealed or underlying aim."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

12. The following appears in the *United India and Native States* for the week ending 15th July:—"Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari has been granted long leave and has left India for Europe. This sets at rest the rumour, started by some of his 'ardent friends and admirers' that he was in the running for the seat in the Madras Executive Council which will be vacated within the next few months by the present Indian Member. Educated Indians will sincerely rejoice that there is no prospect whatever of a confirmed reactionary like Mr. Rajagopala Achari 'representing' them in the Madras Council."

The next Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

13. The *New India*, of the 17th July, writes:—"We have received a very interesting Young Men's Christian Association journal from London, a weekly, of which the number for June 11th is the

The Young Men's Christian Association.

22nd. . . . . We could wish that the hope of the re-action of their activity on the Missionary propaganda in India was not quite so marked, but, after all, it is natural, and we have always felt and said, that the Young Men's Christian Association was mainly a proselytising agency. . . . . Good-natured Indians, with their beautiful Hindu toleration, hold out helping hands to the Young Men's Christian Association, because of its admirable athletic and social activities. They do not realise that these cover a deadly attack on their religion—an attack which, if successful, will destroy Indian nationality, and keep India for centuries in thrall. Mark the patronising tone of the well-meaning notes. See the condescension exhibited to the 'natives'. Notice the skill which utilises every 'opportunity,' from famines to Territorials, for the 'cause of Christ in India,' and declares that 'this side of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in India is of supreme importance'. All else is but means to this end, the Christianization of India, and no good Hindu, or Mussalman, or Parsi should therefore strengthen it. It is for this reason that we regret that in Bangalore the Ramakrishna Mission and the lately founded Young Men's Indian Association should have been so indifferent to their duty and so careless as to allow the work of Social Service to slip out of their hands, so that it is to be directed by the wife of an Anglican Bishop, whose official position on the establishment of the Church here is a constant injury to the 'natives,' who have the privilege of paying out of their taxes for the perversion of their children to Christianity."

14. In an article on this subject, the *New India*, of the 17th July, says :— "One of the most repulsive features of the life of the Indian indentured labourers is the loathsome immorality which is permitted to prevail among them. The utter disregard that most often is shown for the physical and moral well-being of the labouring coloured races in the white man's pursuit of wealth, is a most damning commentary on the western civilisation itself. As was recently pointed out by Sir Henry Cotton in his review of the report on the condition of Indian immigrants by Messrs. MacNiel and Ehimanlal, the root-causes of this appalling immorality are the great disparity of sex among the immigrants, and the very small proportion of married women who migrate with their husbands. . . . . The inevitable result of this state of things—a state of things in which a number of women without strong domestic ties are thrown among a much larger number of men who are removed thousands of miles from their native land and who generally belong to a low class—is the prevalence among them of 'menagerie' morals and of murder and suicide to an awful extent. . . . . Indians all over the country have been urging with one voice that the indentured system must go, for it makes the indentured labourer in his own eyes and in the eyes of others no better than a slave; and its existence is an insult to the self-respect of the nation. . . . . It is disgraceful that our Government should so far have considered the interests of the foreign Colonial planter as of greater importance than the moral well-being of its own subjects."

Indentured emigration from Madras.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 6th, 1915.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, publishes what purports to be a translation of a contribution to the *Daily Mail* of London by Mr. Jameston, from which the following is an extract:—Two or three months back all the people of England were under the impression that Germany was reduced to a starvation point. But the price of meat in Germany is today surely cheaper than it is in England. There is a large stock of coffee seeds in Germany and Holland gets them from Germany. Germany has evidently taken proper precautions to secure foodstuffs. All places in Germany, where there has been no cultivation, have been converted into vegetable gardens and when the produce in these gardens is gathered, the Germans will make fun of our vow 'to starve them'. When the German officials collected the copper vessels in Belgium, there was a cry that there was a famine of copper in Germany, and yet it is the British army that feels the want of bullets. When the Germans collected all the gold medals from students, it was said that there was no gold in Germany. Nevertheless, there is a sufficient quantity of gold there. The German streets are full of youths and the German factories have not stopped work. The question of how to tackle the drink problem has not at all been raised there. This is the condition of Germany, though it is now nearly nine months since the war began. At the beginning of the war, we thought that Germany had only twenty sub-marines. The Germans then boasted that they were building submarines at the rate of one for every two weeks. This was no doubt an exaggeration.; but I know that, as a matter of fact, they have built twelve submarines in the port of Antwerp within the last three or four months. Though these submarines are not very fast and cannot attack big merchantmen, they will be a serious menace to the merchant vessels proceeding by the North Sea. Some of the submarines built by the Germans can discharge a torpedo both before and behind, even under water, and can ply faster than twenty miles an hour. When the German fleet comes out to give battle, it will be protected by a fence of submarines. Taking the zeppelins, the new ones manufactured by the Germans can rise high in the air very rapidly and travel for many days. They can also carry a sufficient quantity of bombs. The bombs that may be thrown upon London hereafter will not be like those which were dropped upon different places in England till now. When these zeppelins come to London, they will come in groups from different directions and throw bombs, which while bursting will produce a cloud of smoke and prevent their being seen by any one. Moreover they will fly so high as to be beyond the reach of the bullets fired on them and set fire to London. Their aeroplanes will fly beneath these zeppelins and attack our aeroplanes. So the danger from these zeppelins cannot be slighted and the fact that they will also have a stock of poisonous gas cannot be ignored. It is sure the German troops will use poisonous gas, whenever possible, during the war. They are experimenting upon a new kind of explosives and if it proves a success, they will discharge them through huge howitzer guns. No fort can stand against these. The Germans believe that science alone will help them to win a victory in this war.

The wily tricks of the Germans.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, June 26th, 1915; Vijaya Vikatan, *Madras*, June 26th, 1915.

16. The *Desabhimani* *, of the 26th June, and the *Vijaya Vikatan* *, of the 26th June, reproduce the comments of the *Swadesamitran* of the 25th June abstracted in paragraph 24 of Report No. 27 of 1915.

The war in Europe.

* Received in the current week.

Referring to the statement said to have been made by the Kaiser that the war would be closed before October this year, the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 8th July, observes:—If it is true that the Kaiser has made such a pronouncement, he should have made it merely to deceive the Allies into refraining from making any preparations for a winter campaign. As it is, there does not seem to be any prospect of the war coming to an end soon. As satisfactory arrangements have been made in England for a sufficient supply of ammunition to the front, we may rest assured that, however long the war may last, it is the Allies that will eventually be victorious.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, July 8th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th July, comments upon the same matter in the following strain:—Considering this statement of the Kaiser with his vapourings in the beginning of the war, we are led to think that he is actuated by a fiery enthusiasm to gain his end at any cost. He has just returned from the eastern theatre, where he was not able to defeat the Russians in spite of a determined struggle costing him tens of thousands of lives. Besides, Italy is threatening Austro-Hungary from the south and south-east and yet he is not able to help the latter, nor is he in a position to help Turkey at this juncture. So his whole attention seems to have been turned to the western theatre. It is quite possible therefore that he may try to use all his military strength in this region. But Sir John French and General Joffrey are quite prepared for this. The Germans evidently rely upon their fiendish weapons of war, such as poisonous gases and inflammable shells to gain a victory.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 9th July, remarks that there should have been only two motives for the Kaiser to have made a positive statement that the war would cease by October and they are (1) his desire to allay the anxiety of his subjects who seem to be dreadfully afraid of a second winter campaign and (2) his belief that he would be able to capture Calais soon, and adds that if the latter were his motive, he should evidently be indulging in a day-dream.

BHARATI, *Madras*, July 9th, 1915.

In commenting upon the general progress of the war, the *Lokopakari*, of the 12th July, says:—The telegrams received from the front last week show that the Germans have not gained a victory in any place. They have been making Herculean efforts to recapture the trenches wrested from them by the Allies in the western theatre. But they have not as yet gained their object. On the other hand, the British and the Indian troops have won a brilliant victory in Flanders. In spite of the facts that the enemy has a larger stock of ammunition and that he has been adopting the most unscrupulous methods of warfare, he has not been able to advance even an inch. This is clearly a sad commentary upon the valour of the Germans.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th July, has a leaderette in praise of the valour of General Botha, who has won a bloodless victory in South Africa.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 8th July, publishes what purports to be a translation of an article said to have been contributed to the London *Times* by Mr. H. G. Wells and reproduced by the *Madras Times*, of the 6th July, under the heading "The mobilisation of invention."

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, July 8th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Bharati*, of the 9th July, reproduces the three questions about the war in the *Hungarian Review* and the answers thereto by Count Andross, published by the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 24th June, and abstracted in paragraph 26 of the Report No. 28 of 1915 and adds:—The answer to the first question can be given by any ordinary student. The reply to the third question is really curious, for the capture of London is an event which can happen only in the dream of Count Andross.

BHARATI, *Madras*, July 9th, 1915.

17. The *Desabhimani*, of the 4th July, says:—The Germans have secretly been making grand preparations for the war without letting the outside world know anything about it. They have therefore not to wait for anything, but have been carrying on the war with a singleness of purpose. Our rulers, who had no

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, July 4th, 1915.

The war.

---

* Received in the current week.

inkling of the real state of affairs in Germany, have entirely devoted themselves to the progress of their trade. The war came to them as a surprise. They had at once to enter the field with what army and ammunition they possessed. Some people, who are short-sighted, seem to think that our inefficiency is betrayed in the battlefield. They have not grasped the real situation. The Allies have been pursuing a policy by which they have been able to check the advance of the Germans.

The British and the Russians have not enough of the munitions of war. But they are manufacturing them without delay. Arrangements have been made for their manufacture in India too. The Allies will soon be strongly equipped and the Germans will then be surely compelled to retire from the field.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 14th, 1915.

The war.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th July, thinks that the prediction of the Kaiser that the war would come to an end in October next, was a mere product of his heated and excited brains, and observes that the news of the surrender of the German Governor in South-West Africa will be a source of great joy to the whole world, especially to the people of the British Empire, whose thanks are due to General Botha.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, July 14th, 1915.

In giving a brief summary of the war news, the *Malayali*, of the 14th July, points out that the surrender of the German Governor in South-West Africa is the most important event of the week, and observes that this news has given rise to unusual rejoicings in India.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, July 14th, 1915.

The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 14th July, points out that according to His Highness the Maharaja's special order the news of the British success in South-West Africa was at once circulated throughout Travancore, where it was hailed with great joy. It speaks highly of General Botha's intention to send a force to Europe, which, it thinks, he should himself lead, and adds that the loss of her colonies in South-West Africa, which she founded with the object of uprooting the power of the English in that quarter, and of Kia Chao in Asia, cannot but be ruinous to the vital interests of Germany.

SUDARSINI, *Narsapur*, July 1st, 1915.

Fog bombs—An invasion of London.

18. The *Sudarsini*, of the 1st July, reproduces from the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th June, the article on "Fog bombs—An invasion of London", already abstracted on page 1147 of the weekly report.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

The Turkish army.

19. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, represents a correspondent to the London *Times* to have written thus:—The Turks have sufficient army to defend their country. This army is stationed at strong positions. Although the Turks are not, as in ancient times, capable of attacking another country, they are very able in defending their own. With the help of the Germans, they made very good arrangements to provide themselves with foodstuffs and other articles. The English and the French armies have to make great efforts to capture Constantinople.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 13th, 1915.

How India may help in the present crisis.

20. In an article referring to Mr. Asquith's speech dwelling on the duty of every citizen of the Empire to place all his resources and services at its disposal, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th July, says that although the Kaiser has recently announced that the war will end before October, this may have been said only to revive the enthusiasm of his troops and seeing that Lord Kitchener has predicted that the war may last for three years in all and seeing also how debilitated the resources of the Allies must be during such a protracted struggle and what a great calamity it would be to India if perchance the Allies should be vanquished, it behoves every Indian to invest all his savings in Government paper and thus help the cause of the Empire and thereby promote his own future well-being.

VOKKALIKARA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 14th, 1915.

Zeppelin invasion of London.

21. In an article giving a translation of an article contributed to the *Englishman* about German designs of a zeppelin invasion of London, in the course of which the writer describes a new type of zeppelin known as "cloud shrouded zeppelin"

invented by the enemy for this purpose, with the aid of which it is possible to create a dense mist which completely protects the raiders against attack even during day time, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 14th July, remarks:—The writer's description may be correct and the invention may be true but the invasion of England must be a mere dream. For, all the coast towns of England are protected by means of powerful telescopes which can sight the enemy at such a distance from the shore as to give sufficient time to attack the raiders before they approach the coast. If the enemy thinks of an aërial raid in spite of such effective safeguards we can only say that she is in some dreamland.

22. In pointing out that the recent speech of the Kaiser, in which he said that the war would end before October next, would be a source of great relief to those, who wished for a speedy conclusion of the war, a note in the *Manorama*, of the 9th July, says:—The Germans wish that the war should end before next winter. The Emperor must have said so, either with a view to pacify them, or because of the scarcity of munitions in Germany to continue the war beyond that period. In any case it must be concluded that they will be making most determined efforts till October to gain their object. If this also fails, it must be their end.

The Kaiser and the war.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1915.

23. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 12th July, draws the attention of the Muhammadans in India, who create disturbances, when people of other faiths carry on processions by the mosques with tom-tom and music, to the presence, or a recent occasion at a Hindu festival, of a Muhammadan ruler, the Amir of Afghanistan, and to His Majesty's speech on the occasion, and calls upon them to follow in His Majesty's footsteps.

The Amir and his Indian subjects.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 12th, 1915.

24. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 10th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, says:—The *Jewish World* writes that the Kaiser recently inspected the City Luz and in the course of the tour of inspection he went into a synagogue and, taking up the scriptures in his hands, addressed those present thus:—"I am the Messiah whom God has sent for your salvation."

The Messiah and the Kaiser.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 10th, 1915.

It is evident when the Kaiser found out there is no way in Islam and that philosophic beliefs in Islam are quite in accord with reason and tradition; so he addressed the Jews and reminding them of their promise he declared on oath that he was Messiah.

He knows that the office of Messiah was obtained by the Founder of the faith Jesus, upon whom be peace! and Islam as well has corroborated the fact. How can the Jews, even if they desire to do so, admit that the Kaiser William is the Messiah, when the Kaiser is a Christian in accordance with the Jewish doctrines, the Messiah must be a follower of Moses. Perhaps our poets will be glad now that they have obtained an imaginary Messiah. The genuine Messiah conferred benefits but this sham Messiah, like a faithless lover, is a blood-thirsty person, a murderer, a friend of foes and cruel. If he is Messianic then it is all over with Christianity.

The Kaiser has up till now assumed many guises.

25. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 10th July, refers to Indian prisoners in Germany in the following terms:—In the case of all Indian prisoners in Germany, the German officers pay special attention to their food. They give them live animals, especially sheep and goats. Indians kill these sheep and goats and cut up the meat themselves.

Indian prisoners in Germany.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 10th, 1915.

26. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 11th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, says:—Mr. Wilhelm is quick at making a promise but slow in fulfilling it.

The promise of the Kaiser.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

The world expected that some one of his promises would be fulfilled but perhaps he does not now remember what he said.

He promised to conquer France, to defeat Russia and invade England. Likewise by oft-repeated predictions he made some visionaries believe that the Daniel of the Old Testament was born and he also claimed that the spirit of God was speaking through him.

A veil may cover the face but character cannot be concealed.

After breaking all his former promises the Kaiser has now made a fresh one: "The war will end before winter. I will finish the war in October next."

The whole world will probably be startled by this message and will ask in amazement if these words mean anything and whether the war indemnity has been paid by the blood of the innocent. No one in this world can answer these questions. The existing conditions do not say, the enormous preparations do not indicate and the awfulness of the field of battle holds out no hope that the Kaiser's promise will be fulfilled.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

Is not the Kaiser a downright dissembler?

27. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th July, in an article on the marginally-noted subject, says:—The public is not unaware that science has a great deal to do with the present war. Materials and weapons are now being made for the destruction of human life that not only had no existence in the past but were not even talked of.

The Kaiser and the Germans laid claim to culture and science but they have, through these, committed atrocities which have roused detestation of the whole world. The use of burning petrol and poisonous gas has established that the Kaiser is stony-hearted person without a particle of pity.

During this world-wide war the Kaiser has cleverly spread his deceitful net of toleration and has given freedom to all loyal and peace-loving people in the world, but the beauty of it is his deception, fraud and selfishness were at once exposed.

At first he declared himself to be a Mussalman and under the veil of Islamism desired to plunder the Mussalmans, but the Mussalmans are not such fools as to fall into his deceitful snare. They have been observing his unjust acts, they have been hearing of his barbarities and have been anxiously waiting to see what would be the rôle the Kaiser would assume next for, so far he has been unsuccessful in the achievement of his object by declaring himself to be a Mussalman.

Recently the Kaiser entered a Jewish synagogue at Lodz and announced to the elders that he was the Messiah whom God (exalted be He!) had sent for their salvation.

Now he claims to be among the prophets (God defend us!). God knows how many more rôles the Kaiser intends to assume! Mussalmans are well acquainted with every one of the Kaiser's deceitful tricks.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 9th, 1915.

Security cases.

28. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th July, says:—The Government have in 1913 issued an order directing the trial of the accused in security cases in their own villages. To ascertain how far that order was followed, they called for reports from the district officers and reviewed them. Those reports have not been published, and we therefore do not know what they contain. Their non-publication is really an injustice to the public. The Government do the same thing in regard to the reports on jamabandi. We trust that they will, at least in future, furnish the people with more information and take their advice.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1915.

A Magistrate's hard remarks.

29. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th July, refers to the case in which a European was merely fined Rs. 150 for shooting an Indian in the jail compound at Benares mistaking him for a wild boar, and takes strong objection to the remarks of

the Magistrate that it is natural to suspect a boar in a black thing and that in the instance in question the black thing, instead of being a boar, happened to be a "native". The Magistrate, says the paper, failed to consider how much such remarks would wound the feelings of the "natives".

(*c*) *Jails.*

30. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 5th July,* has the following in English:— LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 5th, 1915.

Madras jails.

We see that our "benighted" Madras is ahead of other Indian Provinces in many respects, not the least important of which is the comparatively large number of Indians employed in the higher ranks of the public service. In the matter of the jail administration also our Presidency might be said to lead the rest of India as could be seen from the punctual administration report of the jails of the Presidency for 1914 which is on our table. The modern jail is no more a cellar of frightful terror or oppression, but it is more a centre of instruction to the misguided youth, as we have in most advanced countries. Every one will feel grateful to the untiring efforts of the Hon'ble Mr P. Kesava Pillai towards directing the light of sympathy and civilization into the darkness of misery and oppression that prevailed in the unwelcome place of grim portals and high walls, barricaded from the free world. . . . . An interesting and noticeable feature of the jail administration during the past year is the considerable decrease in the number of persons sentenced for dacoity, robbery and house-breaking, and the equally good increase in the number of sentences for "theft and its allied offences of extortion, dishonest misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, receiving and concealing stolen property and cheating." It is quite reasonable that the nature of crime should vary from time to time in accordance with the prevailing conditions of famine, pestilence or political unrest. There were nine escapes from jail during the year, although all but one were recaptured. It is satisfactory to note that considerable progress has been made in imparting elementary education to convicts in the first-class central jails and in the second-class central jail at Salem and that moral and religious lectures are delivered to convicts by respectable gentlemen appointed for the purpose. Another satisfactory feature of the report under review is the low death-rate in all the jails excepting Cannanore where there was an increase last year—from 5 to 22 per mille. The prisoners are given the food to which they are accustomed and the general treatment accorded to them seems to be humane. There are classes for the education of the illiterate, and by extra work convicts are allowed to earn money against the day of their liberation.

Referring to the same subject, the *Manorama*, of the 9th July, while rejoicing at the decrease in the number of juvenile offenders, regrets that the number of civil and criminal prisoners has increased during the year. The paper thinks that the detention of juvenile offenders in separate jails and giving them moral training, which happily is now receiving the attention of the Government as well as of some respectable people, will produce still better results, endorses the opinion of the Government that elementary education should be imparted to the prisoners in all central and district jails, and remarks that the Government should pay particular attention to the defects in the present system of jail administration, and to the reforms to be introduced therein, which in an article under the heading "Reform of Indian jails" it pointed out in a previous issue. MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, points out that the Magistrates had been indiscreet or unjust in the matter of remanding prisoners, for which, however, they could not, in fact, be held responsible, as only very few second and third class Magistrates would dare to refuse such remands, when demanded by the police, and that to remedy this evil the law itself should be somewhat modified, so that the system of granting remands might be either totally done away with or such remands, considerably reduced, and thinks that it is at once useless and hard to send judgment-debtors to jails. KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1915.

---

* Received this week.

(*d*) *Education.*

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakottai*, July 5th, 1915.

Students and narcotics.

31. The *Vaisyamitran*,* of the 5th July, expresses its satisfaction at the Director of Public Instruction in Travancore having issued a circular prohibiting the use of snuff, cigarettes and tobacco by students, and suggests that a similar circular may, with advantage, be issued throughout India, and that the Government may even go to the extent of making it penal on the part of students to use any of these narcotics.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

A Civilian Inspector of Schools.

32. Adverting to a statement appearing in the *Leader*, an Allahabad paper, that a civilian has been appointed an Inspector of Schools in the United Provinces, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th July, observes:—It is really strange that, when even the practice of appointing civilians as Directors of Public Instruction is being gradually given up and this post is being given to one in the Educational Service of the Province concerned, the Government of the United Provinces should have chosen a civilian for the place of an Inspector of Schools. There are many qualified Indians in the Provincial Educational Service in this Province, and one of them could have well been chosen for this place. The present appointment is clearly a retrograde move.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, July 7th, 1915.

The Madras University.

33. In commenting on this year's results in the School Final and the Intermediate examinations, the *Bharatamata*, of the 7th July, says:—Those that fail in this University pass very easily in the Calcutta, the Bombay and the Allahabad Universities. We trust that the Madras Government will at least now bring about a change in this University, make it run on the same lines as the other Indian Universities, and remove the discontent of the people.

DANURDHARI, *Davanagere (Mysore)*, July 15th, 1915.

The Madras University.

In a leading article complaining of the stringency of the rules regulating the admission of School Final students to the Intermediate class and of the heavy failures in the Intermediate examination, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th July, says that while University education has latterly been rendered so costly as to be beyond the means of most parents, and the openings even after qualifying for a degree are so few as to leave even successful students as embarrassed as ever, it is easy to see what amount of distress and disaffection is apt to be created among the student population by reason of the present relentless attitude of the Madras University. The paper hopes that the appointment of Sir Sankaran Nayar as Education Member of the Imperial Government will lead to a speedy solution of this grave problem.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*. July 13th, 1915.

The Calcutta University.

34. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, says:—Many come out successful in the Matriculation and the B.A. Degree examinations held by the Calcutta University. This has caused affliction to some. It is stated that a certain gentleman is going to move a resolution to enquire into this. Some ill-disposed Europeans do not relish the idea of our people receiving education.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

Provident Fund.

35. Referring to the proposal of the Anantapur Municipal Council to open a Provident Fund for the teachers of the Municipal High School, the *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, says that as the school is maintained by the Government, they will have to contribute some amount to the fund. It says that it is not a sign of civilisation to keep a cow as long as it gives milk and then sell it to a butcher.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 9th, 1915.

The need for a Government school for girls in Mangalore.

36. In continuation of the article reported last week the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 9th July, says that one additional reason why there should be a Government secondary school for girls in Mangalore is that one of the existing Christian institutions has refused admission to Hindu girls on the ground that the company of the latter is considered objectionable to the Christian girls for whom the institution is primarily meant.

---

* Received in the current week.

37. A correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 9th July, also dwells on the rigour of the rules relating to the admission of School Final students to the Intermediate class, purporting to point out that the replacement of the Matriculation by the School Final system has led to much confusion and distress among the student population arising partly from the marks system throughout the course which leaves the students altogether at the mercy of the teachers and partly owing to the nature of the certificates issued which leave the success or failure of the student wholly undecided. The paper remarks that the name "School Final" aptly describes the student's termination of studies which must generally result from the disastrous effects of the system.

The School Final system.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 9th, 1915.

38. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 11th July, says that the people are astounded at this year's results of the Madras University examinations. Even the most considerate and patient man cannot but admit its severity. Saints alive, in the F. A. examination 7 per cent. and in the School Final examination 10 per cent. have come out successful.

"Complaints against the severity of the Madras University."

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, July 11th, 1915.

On the other hand it is said that about 65 and 48 per cent. of the candidates who appeared for Calcutta and Bombay University examinations have passed.

It is also a general complaint against the Madras University that it has greatly increased school and college fees while it has reduced the average percentage of passes. This is still more annoying and deplorable.

It is our misfortune to be affiliated to a University with such a record of reputation. When a Presidency like Madras which, because of its advance in educaticn, is classed among the important Provinces of India, complains so bitterly of the severity of the Madras University, where do we, who are so backward in education, stand? If our Educational Department desires that the country may indeed advance educationally its first duty is to sever its connection with Madras and get affiliated to Bombay, Punjab or Calcutta, so that candidates after working hard may be saved the annoyance caused by failure and be encouraged by passing examinations and may thus progress in education.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

39. In reviewing the budget of the Kistna District Board for 1915–16, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 10th July, makes the following remarks:—The railways will never benefit the district as a whole, whatever money may be spent upon them. They can serve only a few villages, but the railway cess is levied from all. There are many villages which have not any means of communication at all. They have not even feeder roads, and this is extremely unjust in view of the fact that the District Board collects a railway cess from them. If from the railway cess and the income derived from railways, a lakh of rupees is annually devoted to the laying of feeder roads, not only will many villages have facilities of communication, but there will also be an increase of trade, which will be a source of greater income to the railway. Unless the members of the Board are persevering, enthusiastic and enterprising, they cannot give up their old methods and adopt new ones which promote the progress of the country. The Engineering establishment by itself costs about 70,000 rupees. This is quite out of proportion to the small sum of about five lakhs of rupees which the establishment spends on roads and buildings. We are at a loss to know why a big Engineer on Rs. 700 a month is found necessary for District Board roads, bridges and buildings for schools and hospitals. An Indian Engineer on Rs. 200 or 300 will do for such small works. When any big work is to be designed, the Board may consult with the Engineers in Madras. It is essential that the Engineering establishment should be reduced, and works such as small roads and school buildings, left to the villagers themselves, who will be able to execute them more satisfactorily and at less cost than the District Board. When making over the execution of such works to the villagers, the villagers must be allowed some liberty of action.

The Kistna District Board.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 10th, 1915.

It is a shame that the Kistna District Board, which has an income of 12 lakhs, spends only Rs. 8,000 for education. There can be nothing more ridiculous than that only an amount equal to the salary of the District Board Engineer is utilised for purposes of the education of the people of the district. We regret this short-sighted policy of the District Board.

The roads are in a very bad condition especially in the villages situated in the Kistna Delta. We are of opinion that the villagers will do well to bring some civil suits rather than send petitions complaining against the bad state of the roads. We do not know how many carts are broken daily on the Challapalli road. If a ryot whose cart has been damaged by a fall into one of the pits on the road, files a suit against the Board, the Board will, we trust, be more careful in future.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

Overseers.

40. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, says:—It is complained that overseers and others do not treat the members of Taluk Boards with respect. The Government should distinctly define the authority which the Taluk Board members have over paid overseers and such other public servants.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1915.

The new Member in the India Council.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th July, takes exception to the appointment of Sir Arnold White, who was till lately the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, as a Member of the India Council and observes:—There was no necessity at all for this appointment. The place of legal expert in the India Council has been vacant from July 1913 and Lord Crewe did not fill it up because he thought it unnecessary to appoint any one for it. If we are to take it that this appointment was decided upon by Lord Crewe himself, it could have been made some months back, as Sir Arnold White has been in England since August last. During his stay in India for 16 years as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, he did nothing to earn the love of the people or leave a good name. He did not show himself to be better than his predecessors in legal knowledge, independence of judgment or administrative capability, and yet Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State, has, within a week after he took charge, appointed this gentleman to the India Council and burdened the Indians with an additional expenditure of £ 1,000 per annum. If, instead of making this appointment, he had waited for some time and appointed Sir Lawrence Jenkins to this place, it would have given immense satisfaction to the Indians. Leaving this alone, there will be two vacancies in the India Council this year and three more next year. As there are now only two Indian Members in this Council, their number may be increased in filling up these vacancies. There is no rule that the Members of this Council should be either British or Indian. So there is nothing in law to prevent Mr. Austen Chamberlain appointing three or four Indian Members to this Council. Will he do so?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1915.

The acting Judicial Secretary to Government.

42. The appointment of Mr. C. G. Todhunter to act for Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar, as Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, is objected to by the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th July which says:—We do not know why an Anglo-Indian has been appointed to act in a place which had been permanently held by an Indian. Are there no qualified Indians to act for Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar as Judicial Secretary? Could not Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, the Collector of Nellore, have been appointed to this place? Is the assurance that one of the Secretaries to Government will be an Indian, after all, an empty word?

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1915.

Extension of the term of office of Lord Hardinge.

43. The *Vijayavikatan* * of the 3rd July, expresses its satisfaction at the extension of the term of office of Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India and publishes a long leader on his statesmanship and magnanimity and his special attachment for India and her people.

---

* Received in the current week.

44. The *Lôkopakari*, of the 12th July, is of opinion that vaccination, instead of acting as a preventive for small-pox, does positive harm to the human constitution and, citing the authority of some medical experts who hold the same view, appeals to the Government not to make it compulsory in any portion of British India.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

The baneful effects of vaccination.

45. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th July, writes:—Recent statistics relating to the articles imported into India clearly show that Japan has already begun to supply such articles as were till now imported by Germany and Austria. There is no doubt that, unless the Government of India immediately turns its attention to this subject and takes prompt steps to manufacture such articles in India, the benefit which India can derive at this juncture by the stoppage of imports from Germany and Austria will be lost to her and gained by Japan. Though we should prefer buying some articles from Japan, the Ally of Great Britain to getting them from the fiendish Germans, who, without a grain of sympathy, murder pregnant women and children, we cannot help expressing our regret at prompt measures not having been adopted to establish in this country factories for manufacturing such articles as were supplied by Germany and Austria, even after these two countries have been driven away from the Indian market. It cannot be said that there is no capital in India. Though there are no industrial experts here, they can be easily got from Europe, America, Japan, and other countries. But the car of "progress" moves more slowly in this country than elsewhere. This is the reason why Japan has been allowed to enter India. So it is incumbent on the Government which stands *loco parentis* to the Indians, to sympathise with the aspirations of the people and lose no time in establishing industrial factories here. As soon as the war began, a wave of enthusiasm spread throughout India that an opportunity has been created for bringing about the industrial advancement of this country and thereby increasing the earning capacity of her people. It is the duty of the Government to fulfil this ambition of the people. If the Government of India only offers a helping hand to trade and industries here as the Japanese Government did, we can soon, though not immediately, see with our own eyes industrial institutions flourishing very well in this country. Let us, therefore, hope that our Government will make a steady attempt, at least after the war ceases, to establish industrial institutions in India and foster her trade and industries.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1915.

Japan and Indian trade.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 12th July, also comments on this subject in the same strain.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th July, takes exception to the conduct of the Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Council in having denied the right of a newly-elected member to send in questions to be asked by him at the next meeting of the Council, on the ground that he could not exercise this right before he formally took the oath of fealty, and remarks that the attitude of the Secretary is untenable, as these questions will be asked only after he takes the oath of fealty and the object of sending questions earlier is only to give time to the Government to prepare replies.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

The right of interpellation in the Legislative Council.

47. In expressing its satisfaction at Lord Willingdon having attended the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Poona, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th July, observes:—The visit of Lord Pentland to the last Congress held at Madras created a stir throughout India, as it was the first time a Provincial Governor attended this assembly. Lord Willingdon has now gone a step further. He has travelled all the way to Poona for this purpose and the Members of his Executive Council have also followed him. What a wonderful change has come over the attitude of the Government and what a new strength have the union and influence of the people attained? In due course of time, it may become usual for the Viceroy himself to visit the Congress and the resolutions of this body to be accepted by the Government of India and discussed by the Imperial Legislative Council and even

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

Lord Willingdon at the Bombay Provincial Conference.

by the India Council. Then the dignity and influence of the Congress and the union and enthusiasm of the people will grow considerably. Comparing the Congress, as it was in its initial stages, with what it is now and what it can be expected to be in the future, one cannot help noting the wonderful change that has come over the nature and capacity of the Indians. There was a time when we were afraid that this institution would be broken to pieces by the weight of the hammer of Lord Dufferin. But, as its aims and ideals were sound and reasonable and such as could be honourably expected by any nation, it has outgrown those times and is now on the point of developing into a wonderful institution which will help to enhance the future glory of Aryavarta.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 6th, 1915.

The Madras Bank.

48. In a leader on the Madras Bank, the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th July, says:—According to the rules, there ought to be seven Directors in the Madras Bank. There are now five European Directors, and the remaining two places are vacant. These European Directors administer the Bank in such a way that equal facilities are not afforded to Indians and Europeans. As Indians have a large amount of money deposited in the Bank, there should be at least two Indian Directors in it. The moneyed classes must see to such an arrangement being made.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 8th, 1915.

The tour of His Excellency the Governor and Sir H. Stuart.

49. Referring to the forthcoming tour of His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart in the Andhra country, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th July, says:—The criminal settlements in the district of Guntūr have agitated the minds of the people, who have already submitted memorials and are preparing to represent their grievances to the Honourable Member. May he listen to them patiently! The Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart has to solve many other questions, for instance, those relating to earthenware pipes, classification of lands into A and B, and penal rates. He has to deal with these one by one, and to crown all he has to free the people from the arbitrary authority of the Public Works Department by favourably considering the Irrigation Panchayet Bill and trying to secure the votes of the official members in its favour.

We trust that when His Excellency visits Sunkesula in the Kurnool district, he will consider the question of still further improving the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

In his tour through the district of Cuddapah, His Excellency has to pay special attention to the question of the sanitation of Proddatur and the improvement of roads in the neighbourhood.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 9th, 1915.

The Viceregal Council.

50. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th July, says that the appointment of Mr. G. Rivers Lowndes to succeed Sir Ali Imam as Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, is a disappointment to the Indian public, who, according to the paper, hoped that an Indian would be appointed, so that there might be two Indian Members on that Council.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, July 7th, 1915.

Commerce: Industries.

51. The *Bharatamata*, of the 7th July, contains sentiments similar to those contained in the *Desamata*, of the 16th June, on the subject of "Commerce: Industries", abstracted on page 1194 of the weekly report.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, July 7th, 1915.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

52. The *Bharatamata*, of the 7th July, reproduces from the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th June, the article on "Co-operative Credit Societies" already abstracted on page 1194 of the weekly report.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 10th, 1915.

The Judicial Secretary.

53. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th July, says:—While the whole of India has been full of hope that the Indians will have great boons conferred on them at the close of the war, our Government have given cause for disappointment by appointing a European as Judicial Secretary in the place of Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopal Achariyar. This is very much to be regretted. Even if we suppose for the sake of argument that Lord Pentland insists on appointing a

Civilian to that post, there are, among the Civilians in the Madras Presidency, some Indians, who are in no way inferior to their European brethren. It is deplorable that in such small matters also, the Government do not show magnanimity. We respectfully submit that it is not right on their part to make liberal promises and fail to fulfil them. We pray that His Excellency Lord Pentland will reconsider the appointment and remove the discontent of the Indians. If he thinks it inadvisable to cancel his order, we pray that he will appoint an Indian to the office of fifth Secretary, which is proposed to be created soon.

54. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th July, inveighing against the degeneration of the Hindus, says:—Our country is a holy and great land. There is no country equal to it. It was so formerly. It was the abode of justice and righteousness. Perhaps on account of its connection with the west or for some other reason, the country has deteriorated, having abandoned its precious traditions. A great change has come over the Hindus, who are bereft of purity of heart and self-respect. The evil that obtains in the west prevails all over India like cholera and smallpox, and is bringing dishonour to the Indians.

India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

55. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, says:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has announced, while at Bombay and Poona, that wine will not be used till the termination of the war. Cannot the Governor of Madras make a similar arrangement?

The Governor of Bombay.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

56. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, states:—We must consider that it is the misfortune of India that the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India have not yet thought of arranging to manufacture the several articles of merchandise in India itself.

Industries.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

57. Referring to the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Bombay Provincial Conference, the *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, suggests that the Governors, the Collectors, and such other officers should in future honour Congresses and Conferences with their presence, listen to the discussions there, and reform their administration as indicated in the resolutions passed therein.

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

In an article giving a brief summary of the subjects discussed and the speeches delivered at the recent session of the Bombay Provincial Conference, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th July, refers to the presence at the Conference of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon as also of a large number of responsible officials of Government and thereupon remarks:—This is the first time that a British Governor has honoured an Indian Political Conference with his gracious presence. At the next session of the Congress His Excellency the Viceroy himself will probably do that body a similar honour and perhaps even explain the identity of Indian interests with those of the Empire and such condescension on the part of His Excellency will doubtless tend to a more hearty reciprocation of the same feeling on the part of the Indians. We are confident that His Excellency will not let go this present golden opportunity of strengthening the bonds on which rests the stability of the Empire.

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

SAMPAD ABBYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 14th, 1915.

58. Referring to the forthcoming Council elections the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 9th July, says:—Although South Canara and Malabar form an electorate by themselves and can return two members to the local Legislative Council, and South Canara has, for once, moving heaven and earth, succeeded in electing one of its own men, there is hardly any chance of any of its candidates meeting with success. It cannot be maintained that the candidates from Malabar are superior to those of South Canara in point

South Canara and the local Legislative Council.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 9th, 1915.

of qualifications. The fact that Malabar candidates invariably succeed in getting both these seats can only be explained by the circumstance that Malabar is a much larger district and consequently has a much larger number of voter's who naturally prefer their own candidates. However able and eloquent these may be it is hardly to be expected that they can be so well acquainted with the wants and wishes of this district as a native of the district can himself be. South Canara is thus labouring under a serious disadvantage by being coupled with Malabar, and proximity appears to be the only reason why this electorate has been so formed. It is doubtless imperative that the Government should be acquainted with this disability, but until the necessary change can be effected in pursuance of the representation, it is important that the candidates of South Canara, however few their chances of success, should not remain despondent and inactive but exert to the utmost at every election so that after a few years at least the Government may see for themselves how meagre are the chances of success of a South Canara candidate ever succeeding to a seat and it is not unlikely that they will then form South Canara into an electorate by itself.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1915.

District Association in Malabar.

59. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, deplores the absence of a District Association in Malabar, as in other districts, and hopes that the attention of the leaders will be drawn to this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1915.

Government enchroachment on private lands.

60. Referring to the recent unjust action of some Government officials in treating two or three yards of land on either side of the roads adjoining paddy-fields in North Malabar as *poramboke* lands, and therefore as Government lands, a respectable correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, points out that, if the roads were as broad in former times as this action of the Government officicals would indicate, they could not have been less wide in other parts of the country, where the compounds have walls, and remarks that it would be advisable to have an enquiry held into the matter.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 13th, 1915.

Lawlessness in Bengal.

61. After stating that there is some truth in the statements of some Government officials that the failure of the efforts of the police to bring to book the perpetrators of the bomb outrages and dacoities in Bengal is due to want of co-operation between the police and the people, a note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 13th July, deplores the continuance, even now, of such wicked acts in Bengal, which is the seat of prominent Indian leaders.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 13th, 1915.

Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

62. Referring to the appointment of Mr. George Rivers Lowndes as the Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, a note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 13th July, asks whether the appointment of Sir Sankaran Nayar as Educational Member was due to the fact that the European members thought it against their interests to have an Indian as Law Member, since nothing could be done without consulting him, and whether it was not possible to get a lawyer in India, who was competent for the post. It adds that it is impossible to understand the ways of the Government.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 13th, 1915.

Famine in Bengal.

63. Referring to the famine in Tipperah and Chittagong in Bengal, a leaderette in the *Keralodayam*, of the 13th July, points out that the sympathetic Lord Carmichael is considering the measures to be adopted for the relief of distress, and that if the provincial treasury be short of funds, there will be no difficulty to obtain pecuniary help from the Government of India, either as a loan or as a gift, so long as Lord Hardinge is the Viceroy of India, and hopes that none of His Majesty's subjects will die of starvation in future.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 14th, 1915.

Security cases.

64. Referring to the recent Government Order that in security cases the accused should, as far as possible, be tried in their own villages, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th July, thinks that this arrangement is a good one in every way, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people.

III.—Legislation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon's Bills.

65. Referring to the opinions of Collectors, District Judges and respectable landlords and other Malayalis in Malabar on the Bills of the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, as embodied in the book, recently published by Government, the *Manorama*, of the 9th July, points out that Messrs. Tottenham, Edgington, Innes and other high officials and most of the respectable landlords and others in Malabar are opposed to the Bills in question, and remarks that, inasmuch as Mr. Innes in his capacity as Collector must have had ample opportunities of acquainting himself with the conditions obtaining in Malabar and as he must have thoroughly investigated the matter, his opinion deserves the special attention of the Government.

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, thinks that the impartial and disinterested views of the European officials, well-acquainted with the conditions prevailing in Malabar and South Canara, are deserving of more attention than those of the followers of the Marumakkathayam and Aliasanthanam systems and agrees with the opinions of these officials particularly with those of Messrs. Tottenham and Innes. It also points out that, though the passing of the Partition Bill into law, as it is, will in every way be detrimental to the interests of the community, it is not desirable to leave the Malabar *tarwads* as they are, but that endeavours should be made to remove the defects in their management, by limiting the powers of the *Karnavans* and by allowing partition, when desired by a majority of the members. Finally, it adds that the Malabar Marriage Act of 1896 will fully meet the requirements of those who are not satisfied with the present *sambandom* system.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1915.

The Hindu University Bill.

66. Referring * to the Hindu University Bill, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 5th July, says:—If the University should, in fact, be a Hindu University, people of other faiths should not be allowed to become members of its senate, though they may be admitted as students, as a matter of grace, and not of right. Though it is desirable that the Government should have some control over the University, the powers vested in the Viceroy as Chancellor and in the Lieutant-Governor as visitor, are excessive, and therefore detrimental to its welfare and prosperity. We admit that the Government should be enabled to exercise sufficient authority over its affairs so as to prevent the spread of anarchism among its members, but that it should not be made a plea for bestowing unlimited powers on the visitor, who, if so inclined, can cripple all its freedom.

In our opinion the final decision on any report submitted by the visitor with the explanation of the University Council, should rest with the Viceroy and his Council.

If religious instruction is not to be imparted, the Hindu University defeats its own purpose. Followers of other religions have liberty to attend, or not to attend, lectures on Hindu religion. But it would be unjust to compel the University authorities to provide for the instruction of Parsis, Christians and Muhammadans in their own religions in a Hindu University.

We hope that the above suggestions will receive the attention of the promoters of the University scheme, as well as of the Hindu Members of the Viceroy's Council, and that the Bill will contain such modifications as will ensure the attainment of the objects in view.

Lokaprakasam, *Trichur*, July 5th, 1915.

IV.—Native States.

Local self-government in Mysore.

67. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, heartily approves of the resolutions passed by the Local self-government Conference recently held in Mysore, advocating the principle that the heads of Municipalities and other self-governing institutions should always be non-officials, that the

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 6th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

Taluk Boards should be given larger powers and that every village should have a union panchayat, and observes:—It may be that some of these resolutions aim at securing objects which are impossible of attainment by the people. But if the people are to progress, it is better for them to have high ideals and unless they believe that they can reach these ideals they will not try to reach them. Therefore the criticism of the *Madras Mail*, that the resolutions of this conference are impracticable shows only the jealousy of some of the Anglo-Indian papers at the progress of the people in this country. It is the duty of the people to give expression to their wishes and aspirations and the responsibility of deciding which of them are practicable rests upon the wise men conducting the Government. It is only in independent States like Mysore that those conducting the Government can sympathise with the aspirations of the people. In such States there is no bureaucracy as in British India. In British India it is a bureaucracy, and that a foreign one, which holds the upper hand; that is, foreigners occupy all the higher positions and, forming themselves into a separate class bound by a mutual tie, conduct the Government without allowing a share to the Indians. The English papers only echo the opinion of these foreigners and this bureaucracy and the English papers do not allow the Indians to progress. They maintain their superior authority and keep down the Indians by asserting that the latter have no capability or intelligence. There is no such bureaucracy in Mysore. There are no foreign officials who, caring for self-interest, hamper the progress of the people. The ruler of the State and his officials fully support the progress of the people. So we can surely say that the people in Native States will, within a short period, make greater progress than those in British India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

The Hyderabad Police.

68. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th July, gives two instances to show that Magistrates in Hyderabad do not impose adequate punishments on offenders placed before them by the Hyderabad Police for trial, and asks why the police have not appealed to the higher authorities for enhancement of sentences.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 10th, 1915

The Mysore Budget.

69. In the course of an article commenting on the Mysore Budget the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th July, writes:—It was the practice at one time to ascribe every untoward result in administrative matters to the prevalence of plague and now it is the war that is made to explain every such abnormal circumstance. It is the European nations that are bearing the larger measure of evils that arise from the present war and it must not be forgotten that the war is at the same time multiplying the wealth of several nations whose trade is receiving a fresh impetus. It is only the effeminate races that are lagging behind unable to profit by the present opportunities of economic development. Countries like Japan and America are earning crores every minute by supplying provisions and war materials. Should we not be able to increase our wealth if we too should make similar supplies to the Allies? Mere speechifying on economic development can be of little value. True, nothing practical can be undertaken unless it is preceded by discussion and deliberation. But it would be of no use to keep on discussing for ever and ever. There must be promptitude and despatch shown in pitching upon some lines of industry which can be relied upon to bring profits and no time should be lost in finding the necessary capital and beginning work in earnest. Unless this is done our economic advancement must ever remain a dream.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, July 14th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 14th July, reproduces the substance of the article in the *Vrittanta Patrika* (*vide* report No. 28, article 74) in so far as it congratulates the Mysore Government on the satisfactory state of its finances and on its ability to provide for many new works and projects.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 8th, 1915

The School Final system in Mysore.

70. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 8th July, says:—It was never expected that the School Final examination system would bring about such confusion as it is seen to have done at present. Students who have

not been promoted to the Senior Intermediate class are refused re-admission for another year for want of seats in some of the groups nor are they allowed to take up some group, such as history, where there may be seats and the ground for such refusal is that the subject did not form part of his course of study in the School Final and thus the student after a year's study in the college class is made to go back to a high school for a fresh course in the new group. It is imperative that this hardship should be removed. It was pointed out at the Economic Conference that it was undesirable that Europeans should be appointed Principals and Headmasters in the Native States. We endorse this suggestion. These hardships should never arise if responsible natives were to be Principals of our colleges.

The paper concludes by observing that the moderation system should be replaced by one under which the success or failure of the student is conclusively determined on the result of the public examination, and that considering the evils that have arisen from the School Final system the Matriculation should be regarded as infinitely better and that the sooner the Mysore Government dissociates itself from the Madras University the better it would be for the province.

The Mysore press.

71. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th July, writes :—At the last session of the Mysore Economic Conference the Diwan Mr. Visveswarayya was pleased to remark that there ought to be started a Canarese daily newspaper at Bangalore and an English daily at Mysore as also Canarese weeklies in each district of the province. We are glad to hear that Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetti, a retired Councillor, whose abilities are so widely known, will start two dailies, one in English and the other in the Vernatular in Bangalore City.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 14th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 8th July, says that however great may be the solicitude of the present Diwan to conduct the administration in full accordance with the wants and wishes of the people, and however true it may be that public opinion is well ascertained through the medium of the press, it is not to be expected that in the present backward condition of the people there will be sufficient encouragement for a larger number of newspapers than are found in the province already. The paper adds that a press which is not free to criticise the shortcomings of the administration and which ever dreads the clutches of the law for exposing the vagaries of officials is worse than useless. The paper finally urges that the press to be considered of any real value as reflecting public opinion must be liberated from the restraints implied by the Press Regulation.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 8th 1915.

German subjects in Mysore.

72. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th July, writes :—The *Daily Post* contains an article under the heading "German subjects in Mysore" in which the editor makes many irresponsible accusations stating that the German subjects in Mysore are not treated with the contempt they deserve, and that Mysore does not regard the enemies of the British in the manner in which the British themselves would regard them. We are confident that the ties of loyalty and affection on the part of His Highness the Maharaja and his subjects toward the British are much stronger than what the editor of the *Daily Post* himself can boast of.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1915.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

73. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th July, writes :—Love of unrestrained power seems to be as strong in rulers as in common folk. This is well illustrated in His Highness the Gaekwar. His Highness has travelled all over the world, acquainted himself with democratic methods of Government, studied economic problems, but in political matters His Highness seems to be afraid that any extension of popular rights would be detrimental to his own power. His Highness studied the constitution of our Representative Assembly many years ago but did not form a similar body in his own State lest it should affect his unrestrained authority. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao was able to organise a popular assembly in Travancore, but he

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1915.

could not succeed in forming one in Baroda. A Ruler who discourages democratic institutions can hardly be considered fit for the exalted duties of an administrator. His Highness's experience of the world is doubtless extensive. But in the matter of solicitude for pupular welfare and the extension of popular rights we cannot but pronounce His Highness the Gaekwar to be decidedly less liberal than His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. We agree with the observation made by some responsible person that His Highness the Maharaja should be considered to be on the top of Mount Everest in this respect while the Gaekwar is at the bottom of its valley.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1915.

The Mysore Public Works Department.

74. Commenting on the annual report for 1913–14 on the working of the Public Works Department in Mysore the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 15th July, says that the publication of the report after the lapse of nearly a year from the period to which it relates can hardly arouse any interest in the public, and that the report leads to the impression that the officials of the department are, as a rule, guilty of extreme dilatoriness.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, July 10th, 1915.

Industrial development.

75. In commenting upon Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao's article in the *Indian Review* under the heading "Industrial development," the *Malayali*, of the 10th July, rejoices at the promise of the Travancore Diwan at the last sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly to hold an industrial survey in that State, points out that the Darbar should, as in Mysore, Baroda and other Natives States, start industrical schools and factories, and advance loans on easy terms to those who wish to engage themselves in such works, and observes that it is high time for the Travancore Darbar to make a move in this direction.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, July 10th, 1915.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

76. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 10th July, speaks in high terms of the good work done by the Mysore Economic Conference, which serves as a model to other Native States, and remarks that the starting of a similar institution in Travancore and Cochin cannot fail to increase the prosperity of those States.

UTTARA TARAKA, *Parur*, July 10th, 1915.

The proposed dam in the *Kallar* river.

77. Referring to the decision of the Madras Government to construct a dam in the *Kullar* river, another branch of the *Periyar*, and thereby turn the course of its water, about which correspondence is now going on between that Government and the Travancore Darbar, the *Uttara Taraka*, of the 10th July, hopes that the Travancore Darbar would not come to any decision on the subject, before they have fully consulted the leading public as to how far such a scheme would adversely affect the interests of the country, and remarks that those who know the usefulness of the *Alwaye* river to the people of Travancore and Cochin can never agree to it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 10th, 1915.

Hyderabad Administration Report.

78. In pointing out that the publication of the Hyderabad Administration Report for 1912–13 was rather belated, a note in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, rejoices that such is not the fact in Travancore and Cochin, and observes that it is needless to say that Indians, who clamour for self-government, should not be negligent in any matter, which is solely managed by themselves.

VYAVASAYA MITRAM, *Cannanore*, July 10th, 1915.

The Cochin Agricultural and Industrial exhibition.

79. The *Vyavasaya Mithram*, of the 10th July, rejoices that, though on account of the war there will be no exhibition in Mysore this year, the Cochin Darbar have decided to hold it as usual in December next, and observes that it is needless to say that such exhibitions are absolutely necessary for the development of industries and agriculture.

Errata.

Report	No. 25,	page	1114,	paragraph	76 (1)	*for* "amuck" *read* "amock".
,,	No. 27	,,	1188	,,	36	*read* "endeavour" *for* "endeavours".
,,	No. 27	,,	1189	,,	11	*for* "Whole England" *read* "The whole England".
,,	No. 27	,,	1198	,,	73	*omit* "shown" *before* "fact".
,,	No. 27	,,	1198	,,	75	*read* "Husain" *for* "Husani".
,,	No. 28	,,	1233	,,	50	*read* "demands" *for* "demand".
,,	No. 28	,,	1237	,,	73	*omit* "the" in "Black and the".
,,	No. 28	,,	1237	,,	73	*read* "would lack spirit" *for* "would be lack spirited".

Issued, 20th July 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 30 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 24th July 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

	PAGE
(d) Education—	
The Madras University	1298
Students' finger-prints	*ib.*
Mrs. Annie Besant and the Madras University	*ib.*
The Indian Educational Service	*ib.*
(f) Land Revenue and Settlement—	
The Madura re-settlement	1296
(k) General—	
The Bombay Provincial Conference	1300
The Judicial Secretaryship	1301
The India Council	*ib.*
India and the Empire	*ib.*
The Bank of Madras	1302
The Government of India Consolidation Bill	*ib.*
The Indian National Congress	*ib.*
The poverty of Indians	1303
The Collector of Malabar	*ib.*
Reduction in expenditure on education and sanitation	1304
Enemy aliens in India	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The war in Europe	1305
War notes	1306
The war	*ib.*
General Botha	1309
German atrocities	*ib.*
General Botha's successes	*ib.*
The British casualties	1310
The situation in Germany	*ib.*
The expenses of the war	*ib.*

I.—Foreign Politics—*cont.* PAGE

Troubles in Mexico 1311
Enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Act relating to the manufacture of munitions .. *ib.*
Indian prisoners in Germany .. .. *ib.*
Victory is near .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—
A lenient punishment 1312
Magistrates and trial of cases .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Examinations .. .. *ib.*
Indian Universities .. .. *ib.*
Pay of elementary schoolmasters .. .. *ib.*
Proposal for the establishment of a new State University 1313
A demand to put obstacles in the way of educational advancement .. .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
The Kistna District Board .. ..
Sanitation .. .. *ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's tour .. .. *ib.*
The New Municipal election rules and the power of voting 1314

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Settlement office, Berhampur 1315

(*h*) *Railways*—
The South Indian Railway and third-class passengers .. .. *ib.*
The Dindigul-Podanur Railway .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The great readjustment .. .. *ib.*
New Members in the India Council 1316
Pawn-broking .. .. *ib.*
Civil Service .. .. *ib.*
The Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart 1317
Ayurvedic medicine .. .. *ib.*
The conscience clause .. .. *ib.*
The Revenue Board .. .. *ib.*
"Our future" .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Civil Service 1318
Mr. McKenna .. .. *ib.*
The Khonds .. .. *ib.*
Political offences .. .. *ib.*
The Indian National Congress 1319
Self-reliance in national progress .. .. *ib.*
The war and the Indian Empire .. .. *ib.*
Sir Arnold White and the India Council .. .. *ib.*
The appointment of Mr. Todhunter as Secretary to Government in succession to Mr. Rajagopala Achari 1320
Famine .. .. *ib.*
Agricultural improvement .. .. *ib.*
Government order regarding the employment of Court peons in private work .. *ib.*
Rivalry between the two congress parties in Bombay 1321
The Bombay University and the degree of Doctor of Laws .. .. *ib.*
The Anglo-Indian papers and the appointment of Sir George Barnes .. .. *ib.*
Lady vaccinators .. .. *ib.*
Germans in India .. .. *ib.*
An increase of pay .. .. *ib.*
An appeal for assistance by the Government of India .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon's Bills 1322

IV.—Native States.

The Lingayat community in Mysore .. .. *ib.*
The *Daily Post's* article touching the household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore .. .. *ib.*
The Police Commissionership of Travancore 1323
The Acting Diwan of Cochin .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Banerjea and the Cochin State .. .. *ib.*
Special consideration shown to most of the European officers in the Nizam's service .. *ib.*

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Famine in Eastern Bengal 1324

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad. but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-al-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
13	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
14	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
15	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
16	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
17	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
19	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
20	**Army and Civil News.** *	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
21	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 28 years.	500
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
23	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000
24	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	300

* Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	500
26	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
27	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
28	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
29	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
30	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
31	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
32	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
34	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
35	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
36	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
37	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
38	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
39	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
40	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
41	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
43	**Bharati,** formerly the *Iraiyu Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
44	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
45	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
46	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
47	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
48	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
49	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
52	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suss, European ..	400
53	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
54	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
55	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
56	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Da. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
58	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
59	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
60	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
61	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
62	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
63	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 42 years.	3,000
65	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
66	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
67	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
68	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
69	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
70	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
71	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
72	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
73	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
74	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
75	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
76	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
77	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
78	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
79	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
80	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
81	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
82	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
83	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
84	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
85	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
86	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
87	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
88	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
89	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
91	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
92	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
93	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
94	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
95	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
96	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
97	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
98	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
99	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
100	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
101	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
102	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
103	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	606
104	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
105	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
106	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
107	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
108	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
109	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
110	**Indian Railway Journal.***	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
111	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
112	**Indian Students' Record.†**	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
113	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
114	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
115	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
116	Jina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 38 years.	250
117	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
118	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
119	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
120	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
121	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
122	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
123	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
124	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
125	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
126	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
127	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
128	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
129	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
130	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
131	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
132	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
133	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
134	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
135	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
136	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
137	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
138	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
139	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press. Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
140	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
141	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
142	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
143	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
144	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
145	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
146	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
147	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
148	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
149	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
150	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
151	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
152	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
153	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
154	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
155	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
156	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
157	**Local Self-government Gazette.**†	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
158	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
159	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
160	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
161	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
162	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
163	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
164	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
165	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
166	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
167	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
168	**Madras Fortnightly.**†	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
169	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
170	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
171	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
172	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
173	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
174	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
175	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915. † Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
176	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
177	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
178	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
179	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
180	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
181	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
182	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
183	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
184	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
185	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
186	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
187	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
188	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
189	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
190	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
191	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
192	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
193	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
194	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
195	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
196	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
197	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
198	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
199	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
200	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
201	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
202	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
203	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
204	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
205	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
206	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
207	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
208	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
209	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
210	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 26th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
211	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
212	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
213	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
214	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
215	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
216	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
217	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
218	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
219	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
220	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
221	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
222	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
223	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
224	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
225	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
226	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
227	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
228	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
229	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
230	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
231	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
232	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
233	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
234	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
235	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
236	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
237	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
238	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	200
239	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
240	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
241	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
242	**Press of India** ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
243	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
244	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
245	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
246	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
247	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majíd Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
248	Rafíq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
249	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
250	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Hagganí Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
251	Risála-i-Mú!guzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
252	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
253	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
254	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
255	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
256	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
257	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
258	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
259	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
260	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
261	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
262	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
263	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
264	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
265	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
266	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
267	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
268	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
269	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiputta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
270	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
271	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
272	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
273	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
274	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
275	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
276	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
277	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
278	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
279	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
280	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
281	**Shamś-ul-Akhbar** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
282	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
283	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
284	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
285	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
286	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
287	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
288	**South Indian Record.**‡	Do.	Published by Jegan & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
289	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
290	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
291	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
292	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
293	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
294	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
295	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
296	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 31st March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
298	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
299	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
300	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
301	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
302	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
303	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Revd. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
304	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
305	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
306	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
307	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Narsapur, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
308	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
309	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
310	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
311	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
312	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
313	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
314	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
315	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
316	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
317	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
318	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
319	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
320	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
321	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
322	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
323	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
324	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Revd. E. E. Berry, European ..	300
325	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
326	**Theosophist ..**	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
327	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Aruroda-yam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Revd. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
328	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
329	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
330	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
331	**Trilinga .. ..**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
332	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
333	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
334	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K.S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
335	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
336	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
337	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
338	**Vaisya .. ..**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
339	**Vaisya Mittiran ..**	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakōttai, Ramnád district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
340	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
341	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
342	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Cointadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellum Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
343	**Vedanta Dipika ..**	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalāratnākaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
344	**Vedanta Kesari. ..**	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
345	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras	Do. ..	Revd. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
346	**Vidya Bhanu ..**	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
347	Vidya Vayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781
348	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
349	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
350	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
351	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
353	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
354	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
355	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
356	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
357	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
358	**Vivakavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
359	Vivekodayam	Malayalam,	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
360	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
361	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.***	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
362	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
363	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
364	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
365	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
366	Water of Life	Tamil	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association. printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
367	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
368	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
369	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
370	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. R F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
371	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
372	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
373	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
374	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore state.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	600
375	**Wisdom of the East.†**	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
376	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400
377	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Trimonthly.	P. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
378	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
379	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at Vidyavinodini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pazhur Vadakilath Jadavedam, Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
380	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
381	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
382	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	600

* Started, 2nd June 1915. † Discontinued, February 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, July 21st, 1915.

The Madras University.

1. The *Karnataka*, of the 21st July, writes:—"For at least some years, even after starting a University of our own, we shall have to depend for much upon an outside University. For technical courses such as law, medicine and engineering, the graduates of the State will have to go to Madras or Bombay until we have those colleges also here; and under these circumstances, is it not right that the State should try to acquire some voice in the management of a British Indian University? The treatment which Madras is now giving to our Government can hardly be called a courteous and considerate one; and this is so in spite of our contributing appreciably to its funds. How long are we to put up with its despotism?"

New India, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1915.

Students' finger-prints.

2. The *New India*, of the 22nd July, has the following:—"We were shocked to learn at Madanapalle that lads of honourable life and unblemished characters are compelled to have their finger-prints taken for their certificates, as though they were criminals. It was this registration of their finger-prints to which our brethren in South Africa refused to submit, as they felt that India was dishonoured if registration was imposed on Indians in a form limited to men who had committed crime. And now this mark is branded on our innocent lads. This is an order worthy of Lord Curzon, and we call upon the authorities at once to cancel so opprobrious a rule."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1915.

Mrs. Annie Besant and the Madras University.

3. The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 22nd July, observes:—"The world is familiar with Mr. Charles Leadbeater's claim to having travelled is Mars and Mercury and stood face to face with the Supreme Director of the Universe. Even Mr. Leadbeater's pretension must yield the palm to Mr. A. P. Sinnett's alleged experiences with the dead. . . . . What shall one say of the credulity of the educated Indians who swallow such puerilities. Mrs. Besant in the course of a recent controversy with Mr. Mark Hunter in the columns of the *Madras Mail* charged the Madras University with encouraging Indian youths to study not literature, but twaddle and this description would seem to be more appropriately applicable to the literature of the Theosophical Society than to anything which the University might have prescribed for the students of the Southern Presidency. As a specimen of the balderdash of the pseudo-Oriental learning familiar to Theosophists and spoken of by the *Times* (London) on an important occasion we extract the following from the *New India* of the 15th instant:—It is a common place, of course, of modern occult teaching that in dreams the dreamer enters the intermediate state in a superphysical body and has real communion with the 'dead,' and that the ties of affection act magnet-like in drawing together the 'dead' and the living, when the latter are residing temporarily in sleep in the same superphysical region of the universe as the 'dead' are active in.

"We wonder if anything can be made of what we cannot help characterising as an unintelligible gibberish."

Hindu, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1915.

The Indian Educational Service.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd July, remarks:—"Another gross case of undue preferment of the members of what is called a Superior Service in India for increased emoluments, while yet the Public Services Commission has not issued its report, has been brought to our notice. Four

members of the Indian Educational Service in Madras have been given a special allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem and this allowance will count for pension, though they have been told that it will be withdrawn after orders are passed on such recommendations as the commission may make. . . . . We understand that this special consideration has been shown on a representation sent by them to the effect that it is not likely that at the time when the recommendations of the Public Services Commissions are given effect to, they will be benefited and that, therefore, a concession should be extended to them. We protest most strongly against this fresh exhibition of favour towards the Superior Services on the part of the Government. Time after time, ever since the Commission began to sit, several such cases of invidious distinction have occurred and the public have also been telling the authorities that such action on their part was indefensible on several grounds. . . . . It is difficult to see why the Government should presume that the Commission will advocate increases of salaries and not, considering the poverty of the country and the already magnificent emoluments given, a reduction in pay and allowances. The present is the proper time for effecting the utmost possible economies, and while Mr. Asquith is endeavouring to find out where he could possibly save a penny in the Civil Service in England the spectacle of the Indian Government generously granting extra pay, based on speculative anticipations, to the highly-paid officers serving in India, is to say the least unedifying. . . . . It is an irony of fate that, the circumstances being such, the Government of India should lend a willing ear to whining representations of inadequate pay proceeding from its high-salaried men."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

5. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 19th July, writes :— "Proposals for the re-settlement of the Madura district, submitted to the Government of Madras by Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura, on the 8th of December 1914, have been published in the *Madura District Gazette*, only just now, for the information of the public. . . . . Mr. Boag has, no doubt, treated the whole subject with a certain amount of sympathy for the poor cultivators, which is rarely found in the officials of his class. In making his recommendations he says he has made a liberal allowance for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living of the people and for promoting a higher standard of comfort among them; still he finds that the wet rates should be enhanced by 25 per cent. . . . . It has often been pointed out that such increases in assessments cause great hardship to the ryot, whose well-being does not seem to be the criterion in dealing with the question of assessment. It is regrettable that the Government do not take the many economic evils that arise from such enhancements, based as they are on the rent theory of land revenue, into consideration in the question of the revision of taxes."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, July 19th, 1915.

The Madura re-settlement.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 21st July, says :—"The hardship of a sudden and heavy enhancement of the land revenue demand on individual holders, which was adverted to in these columns last week when dealing with re-settlement proposals in Madura, receives further elucidation from what is happening in the Punjab, where the re-settlement proposals of the Amritsar district have just been sanctioned and are to be carried out. This hardship has often enough been conceded by official apologists, though as to the means of mitigating it, nothing effectual has been done in this Presidency. . . . . Unless the Government demand on each individual holding is limited to a maximum enhancement of not more than one-eighth of the existing rates, the economic well-being of the ryot is bound to suffer and this must eventually re-act on the prosperity and stability of the State's resources. Attempts to raise this general question in the Madras Legislative Council have so far proved unsuccessful, but we hope efforts in this behalf will be persevered both in the Local and the Imperial Legislative Councils."

Hindu, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 14th, 1915.

6. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 14th July,* writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

"We are glad that Mr. H. A. Wadia as the President of the Bombay Provincial Conference which met last week made it clear that there could be no real compromise between the Extremists and the Moderates, however much apologists may try to belittle the differences that exist both as regards their outlook in politics and the methods advocated by the two parties to attain their political ends. At some seasons in the year we may count upon quite a number of busy bodies engaged at the barren task of making it appear that the political goals of the Moderates and the Extremists are identical and no great effort is necessary to bring about a compromise where differences do not exist. . . . . It is preposterous to say that the party which caused the Surat split should be taken back into the Congress camp unconditionally by the party which has remained loyal to the Congress constitution. . . . . Mr. Wadia has thoroughly exposed the unreasonableness of the demand and no make-believe compromise between parties who hold political views sharply opposed to each other will work, and this fact ought to be borne in at every opportunity upon those who, from a defective appreciation of our political condition, suggest a course which will not help in composing differences, but in committing the Congress to political views which could only spell its ruin."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st July, observes:—"We are amused at the attitude of the Poona Extremists, and of the Extremists all over India—the *Mahratta* publishes extracts from newspapers that think with it—over the Bombay Provincial Conference. We are not surprised that the blinding glare of enthusiasm and the weight and responsibility of those who took part in it, should have dazzled the Extremists. . . . . Those who know the history of the Poona Extremist Conference and who follow the proceedings of the Bombay Provincial Conference cannot help being struck with the difference. The Extremists were glad and proud that they had organised a conference, that they had run a three days' sitting without manifestations of rowdyism. Perhaps, the Extremists also honestly believed that they had captured the hearts of the people, and that the sleeping Moderates would have been dead at the mere show of their spirit and organisation. . . . . Their conference is over, and the hastily printed report will bear the record of their work. The real Bombay Conference is also over; and from one end of the country to the other, it has roused the most sincere enthusiasm. . . . . The *Mahratta*, which is the organ of the Poona Extremists, is overtaken with strange convulsions on account of the Governor's presence in the Moderate camp. The Extremist Conference tried to secure the presence of the Collector of Poona; and failing, submitted their resolutions to him for approval. When, however, the Governor and his Council members attend the Poona Conference, there is fretting and fuming indeed! The grapes were sour to the fox who could not get at them. . . . . If the Extremist would survive as a party, they should show better spirit and temper and learn to bear with more composure the triumph of those whom they consider their enemies. The Extremist ought to know that Indians are advanced enough and know enough to appraise, at its proper value, the ravings about Government pocketing independent and honoured men like Sir Pherozesha Mehta or Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. That is an idle game, and that the Extremists should still play it is an abject confession of their helplessness. The ground is cut under their feet. They have no place, as they are now, except in the Congress, if they want a place they should take to their boycott ideals, and abuse of Government. They cannot masquerade as innocent men left in the cold by proud Moderates making merry in a Governor's company."

---

* Received on 23rd July 1915.

7. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 17th July, writes:—"The bureaucracy in India is showing its ugly face again, and that at a time when fairer dealings are expected. In the vacancy caused in the Madras Secretariat by the temporary absence of Mr. P. Rajagopala Achari who has gone on leave, a European Member of the Indian Civil Service has been appointed. This action of the Madras Government is contrary to the principle involved in the appointment of an Indian as the fourth Secretary. This procedure would have been excusable if there were no educated Indians to be placed in temporary charge. But when there are no less than four of them, namely, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, Collector of Nellore, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azizuddin Hussain Sahib, Collector of South Arcot, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, and Rao Bahadur T. A. Raghavayya, Secretary to the Revenue Board, the inference is that the bureaucratic nuisance is again on the card."

The Judicial Secretaryship.

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, July 17th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th July, says:—"The appointment of Mr. C. G. Todhunter to act for Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari as Judicial Secretary during the latter's absence on leave, has met with adverse criticism in the Madras Press; and that very rightly. Having opened the door for Indians it is not good that it should abruptly be shut in their face. Mr. Todhunter's appointment cannot in any way be justified. It would have been quite another matter were there no competent Indians in the service. There are Diwan Bahadur K. Ramachandra Rao and Khan Bahadur Azizuddin Sahib Bahadur, two of the ablest Indians in the Executive service, and it is extremely regrettable that their claims should have been overlooked by the Government of Lord Pentland which, it is not for the first time, has ignored the just claims of Indians in the Provincial Service for higher executive appointments."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

8. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th July, observes:—"The two recent appointments to the Secretary of State's Council are of considerable interest to the people of this Presidency, Sir Arnold White, a quondam Chief Justice and Sir Murray Hammick, a quondam Member of Council, being the new councillors. We see that Sir Arnold's nomination has not given satisfaction all round. Very naturally. Sir Arnold was, at best, a mild Chief Justice who had neither the courage nor the strong personality of his predecessors, Sir Arthur Collins and Sir C. Turner. He was weak, and helplessly looked on when the executive were encroaching on the independence of the High Court. Socially, he was amiable and his relation with the educated classes was very cordial. Sir Murray, on the other hand, was a bureaucrat of bureaucrats; he saw through official spectacles and had the prejudices of his class and service. He was nevertheless an able civilian whose passion for work was proverbial. With a strong Secretary of State the Council sinks into insignificance. The Council is, after all, the Anglo-Indian civilians *nirvana*."

The India Council.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

9. The *New India*, of the 20th July, writes:—"Would a Federation of self-governing units, with an Imperial Parliament at the summit, form a satisfactory Empire, and would India benefit by taking her place as a Self-Governing Dominion in that Empire? That is the question discussed in the second part of the article in the *Madras Mail* of the 16th instant. . . . . No unit would have power over the affairs of another unit; Indian affairs, Canadian affairs would be managed by India and Canada respectively; Canada would have a voice in the decision of the portion of Imperial taxation to be paid by India, as India in the portion to be paid by Canada. But how does that matter? And why should India be weak in the Imperial Parliament? A nation of 315 millions cannot be weak in proportion to one of five in any *representative* assembly. The difficulty will be rather on the other side—how to secure adequate voice to such small nations as the Australian and the New Zealander.

India and the Empire.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

"There is no doubt that a very powerful effort will be made by a strong and well-organised party to carry out the suggestion of the *Madras Mail* of placing India 'in a peculiarly close relation to the chief partner in the Empire, to Great Britain herself'. That sounds very nice, and it is spoken of as an 'advantage'. But it means that which is put more clearly a little further down: if Great Britain 'must be able to speak for India, as a charge under her special protection . . . . she must also have a special degree of authority over India.' But India wishes to speak for herself, not to be spoken for; she does not care to remain a perpetual minor. India does not need any special protection after she is allowed to protect herself. It is not an advantage, but a disadvantage, to have one's own hands and feet tied, and then to be carried because one cannot walk. Unshackle the limbs and the man can walk, and even lend an arm to help another. Australia needs Great Britain's protection—a little nation of five millions on a vast continent on which other nations are casting covetous eyes. Australia may be very glad presently to have a big self-governing sister beside her, a shield and a sword at her service. There are perils in the future which wisdom should foresee, and a mighty self-governing Asiatic Power *within the Empire* will mean more in a not far-off time than is now dreamed. Great Britain does not, and cannot protect India. But India can and will protect the Empire if she is free."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

10. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot* of the 21st July:—

The Bank of Madras.

"The Directors of the Madras Bank—we know that there is no Indian Director and that the European Directorate is resolved that there shall be no Indian—have given to the St. George's Homes at Kodaikanal a magnificent donation of fifteen thousand rupees. The St. George's Homes is an institution exclusively for Anglo-Indians. We have not a word to say against the grant; we will not have anything to say if, instead of fifteen thousand, it were fifteen lakhs. The Anglo-Indians are a poor community, and deserve all help from their brethren—from none more than from the Europeans in India to whom they owe their existence. . . . . When, however, an institution like the Madras Bank comes forward to give, and gives on the flimsy ground that to the Anglo-Indian is owing, to a large extent, the excellent working of the Bank and therefore that they deserve aid, we enter on dangerously controversial ground. . . . . If tomorrow the Pachiappa College should appeal for aid to the Madras Bank, will the European Directorate sanction a lakh of rupees? . . . . The Madras Bank, rich with Indian money, worked by Indian labour, ought to be more generous to an Indian institution like Pachiappa's than to the St. George's Homes. We suggest to the Pachiappa Trustees that they appeal to the philanthropic Madras Bank for aid before the next annual meeting. The public would await the result with anxiety, especialiy after the exposure of a wonderfully organised caucus, to keep out Indians from the Directorate. If Indians are in the Directorate, the Madras Bank will be compelled to shower its philanthropy on other communities also, not on the Anglo-Indian community alone."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

11. The *New India*, of the 21st July, remarks:—"We very much regret

The Government of India Consolidation Bill.

to see that the House of Commons have passed, apparently without debate, the so-called Indian Consolidation Bill, notwithstanding that it contains highly contentious clauses, clauses that change the law instead of only consolidating it. It is most unjust to make such changes under the false pretext of consolidation. India's enemies in Parliament are active and take advantage of the pre-occupation of the Houses over the war; her 'friends' are indifferent, and leave things to slide. It is a cruel fate."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 21st, 1915.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 21st July, states:—"It is now

The Indian National Congress.

practically settled that Sir S. P. Sinha is to be the President of the forthcoming Indian National Congress. The decision will give the greatest satisfaction throughout the country, except of course in extremist circles, for Sir Satyendra is

remarkable for his deep erudition, practical commonsense and moderate views. It may not generally be known that the distinguished lawyer is a thorough Congressman, and we have the authority of no less a personage than the editor of the *Bengalee* that he has contributed handsomely to Congress funds. Only he is unostentatious and is not of that type of Congressman whose frenzied declamations and ponderous platitudes are much in evidence towards the end of December. . . . . Association of such men as Sir Satyendra will only conduce to enhance the influence of the Congress; and especially at this time when the Congress has come to be regarded, not as a seditious organisation, but as a body serving a useful purpose, when the officials have given up their hostility, it is good that the President should be one who is acceptable to all classes."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1915.

The poverty of Indians.

13. In an article under the heading "Humiliation to Indians" the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd July, says:— "Every Indian must receive with humiliation the suggestion that, after all, indentured emigration promises a regular income and conditions of life that they cannot find in India. We know the shame of indentured emigration. We know that wives are separated from husbands, and forced to take to other husbands. We know that women with good looks are persecuted by men around them to yield to sexual immorality. We know the very hard work exacted, even when they are ill or indisposed; the very severe punishments awarded for any alleged shirking of work. Wherever there has been indentured labour there have been abuses; and the description of life the coolies live has been revolting to man. . . . . Our standard of life is low, not because we are a nation of sages who have taken the vow of poverty and self-suffering, but because we are poor, incapable of earning. Our death-rate is appalling. We have no system of medical relief that reaches the poorest and the most remote. We have no industrial life. Our agricultural methods belong to the beginning of creation. . . . . High appointments are filled by boys from England in preference to men of experience and age in India. We cannot show a single educational institution of any description that claims to be efficient. Our Medical Colleges fit up youths only for the lower ranks; they must go to England to enter the Indian Medical Service. . . . . We are unfit for employment to the higher offices in the public service, unless we go to England and undergo training. No wonder, then, that the world should look upon us as backward; no wonder that we should hear with our own ears, that indenture is not for us what it may be for advanced people. And this at a time when the death dealing shots of the Sikh and Rajput is reverberating in the ears of the world. . . . . We are paying the penalty for our poverty and ignorance. The finger of scorn is pointed at the educated: 'Lo, they are a miscroscopic minority.' Even our gallant soldiers fighting for the Empire are separated from us. 'They are brave and skilled and devoted, because they are trained and led by Europeans.' Nothing will elevate us in the eyes of the world except our prosperity: We must be a wealthy nation, not the poorest people on earth."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1915.

The Collector of Malabar.

14. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 23rd July, observes:—Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., will leave Calicut towards the end of next month and will proceed to England on furlough. . . . . It is because he leaves us in the fulness of his powers and in the certainty, within the chances of human affairs, that he has still to go far in his great service that we are able to take leave of him on this occasion without that feeling of melancholy that too often clouds the departure from a district of a great administrator. . . . . Indian affairs will loom very large in the British Empire during the next 20 years and Mr. C. A. Innes will loom large in Indian affairs. . . . . We do not propose on this occasion to review Mr. Innes' administration in detail but rather to enquire into the causes which have contributed to its undoubted success. These if carefully noted by Government may prevent the fatal error of the administration of Malabar being entrusted to any one of the many otherwise able civilians who do not possess the special qualifications to which we shall refer. It is especially

desirable that we should do so on this occasion as the undying tradition of Malabar which studies and estimates with exceptional accuracy the personal element in Government will, we venture to prophesy, place Mr. Innes as the best Collector it has had since Logan. It is a peculiar circumstance that, though the last settlement of Malabar was a thoroughly unpopular piece of work, it was the means of introducing to Malabar an exceptionally able body of civilians, of whom we may remark Mr. Innes was one. We would welcome any of his old colleagues in his place."

HINDU, *Madras*, July 24th, 1915.

Reduction in expenditure on education and sanitation.

15. The *Hindu*, of the 24th July, writes:—"It is gratifying to note that Non-official Honourable Members of the various Legislative Councils in India have drawn pointed attention to the considerable reduction that has been made in the estimates for expenditure on education and sanitation in the current year. Exceptional circumstances were stated to necessitate retrenchment in public expenditure; but we must say that better discrimination could have been shown in selecting departments for this process of curtailment to be applied."

MADRAS FORTNIGHTLY, *Madras*, June and July 1915.

Enemy aliens in India.

16. The *Madras Fortnightly*, for June and July, remarks:—"The problem of the enemy alien in the country has been of very deep concern to every Britisher. There are still Germans of either sex at large in the several provinces of the country who, it is apprehended, are a source of anxiety and danger at all times. In the interests of the public peace and safety, it will not be against any propriety to have these Germans interned and repatriated. The possible potential harm that the existence of so many Germans in entire liberty can bring about, is a matter that cannot be treated very lightly. This course is necessary if the Government wishes to avoid a national crisis. . . . . Can we expect that enemy aliens imbued with their false idea of patriotism will let go every available opportunity to influence the credulous and gullible peasants, labourers and workmen and gain their minds? No consideration other than the safety of the Empire at large should weigh with us at present. This is a time demanding immense sacrifices. Why increase the gravity and seriousness of the situation by childish considerations and inopportune and humane sentiments? Again the dissemination of false and disturbing rumours has got its source on these Germans."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

17. The *Vijayavikatan*,* of the 10th July, writes:—It seems the Germans are sending re-inforcements to the western theatre with the object of driving back the French and British forces as easily as they were able to push back the Russians in the eastern theatre. But they will find that their task will not be so easy. The Russians had to retreat on account of want of ammunition. But the French have already realised the importance of ammunition and have been busy manufacturing the same for the last few months and they will therefore be able to withstand the German attack successfully.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, July 10th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 14th July, says:—The position of the Russians seems to be improving in the eastern theatre, as the Austrian and German forces have now given up their offensive and find it necessary to strengthen their own positions. The Germans are not the men to withdraw easily from a place they have once captured. So when we are told that they are giving up places which they succeeded in occupying in south Poland, we can only come to one conclusion and that is that the Russian attacks in this region are rather severe and that the enemy is not able to stand them.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, July 14th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 16th July, writes:—It appears the German officials in Brussels assert that they would capture Calais at any cost The Germans have been indulging in the day-dream of capturing Calais ever since the war began and yet not even a single German has set foot in Calais till now. Though it is stated that the Germans have discovered a new type of automatic gun to be used by them for capturing Calais, we understand that the French have also invented a new weapon of war which is equally effective. So the efforts of the Germans to capture Calais will end only in severe loss to them.

Bharati, *Madras*, July 16th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Muslim Dutan*, of the 17th July, comments upon the same subject as follows:—For the last few days, the Germans have been trying to break through our line in the western theatre, and it looks from their attacking the allied troops at several points along the whole line that they are trying to find out the weakest point. But the allied troops are easily repulsing the attacks of the enemy and inflicting severe losses on his troops. The easy victories which the allied troops have been obtaining in this region are attributed to the heavy artillery and the abundant ammunition which the French possess. This shows that there is no possibility whatever of Germany succeeding in this region.

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

In the eastern theatre, the Germans seem to be advancing upon Warsaw from the north. We think this is merely a ruse. If, on the other hand, it is a fact, this attempt will doubtless share the same fate as their efforts to break through the Russian advance guard on the banks of the Narew. Past experience clearly shows that, if at all the Russians allow the enemy to have a success, it will only be a temporary one and such as will be ultimately advantageous to themselves. As it is, the German reserves will not last long. If the necessity arises for the enemy to strengthen his line further at any point, it should only be taken to indicate the hastening of the end of the war.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 19th July, says:—The telegrams received last week show that all the efforts of Germany in the western theatre are proving futile. In the eastern theatre, though the Germans are concentrating upon Warsaw in large numbers, the Russians are successfully withstanding their

Lokopakari, *Madras*, July 19th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

attacks. If, as is stated, the German losses in this region alone come to four lakhs of people every month, their army is sure to be annihilated within three months. The strike in the Krupp's factory at Essen may have a deleterious effect upon their output of ammunition. It is stated that in the Dardanelles, the Allies have got the better of the Turks and that the Turkish agents have gone to Switzerland with the object of concluding a separate treaty with the Allies. If this news is true, the operations in the Dardanelles may come to an end soon.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

18. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 15th July, contains a free translation of portions of a contribution to the London *Times* by a neutral observer regarding the new German war spirit published in the *Madras Times* of the 10th July 1915.

War notes.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

The same paper reports the London *Times* to have written to the *Pioneer* as follows:—It appears the Germans are using a new type of aeroplanes now. This is said to have eight motor engines like a zeppelin and it can carry twenty persons. It contains four machine guns and a revolving gun. It seems these aeroplanes are very useful in trench warfare, for destroying trenches.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th July, also reproduces the above extract from the *Pioneer*.

MAHAVIKATADUTAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

The *Mahavikatadutan*, of the 17th July, publishes the following which purports to be a translation of an article contributed to the *Civil and Military Gazette* by its London correspondent:—It appears that, when the Germans prepare themselves again to attack the Allied troops in the western theatre, their guns will be so fitted as to discharge a continued volley of bullets in such great rapidity as has not been witnessed till now. The loading of these guns will be done by mechanical means. The German officials in Brussels assert that Calais should be captured at any cost. The device of the Germans in the western region seems to be to pose to attack the Allied troops in several places so as to keep them in the dark about the point at which they will make a serious attack.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 7th, 1915.

19. The *Desamata*, of the 7th July, says:—The Russians have been defeated in Galicia on account of want of munitions. But they have now formed into a big association to manufacture them and are working with perseverance. The Russian armies have merely retired, and will resume the fight as soon as the munitions are ready. The Kaiser is marching his forces to the western theatre and hopes to win a victory over the Allies before October. But the British and the French armies will once more defeat them utterly in that quarter.

The war.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 17th, 1915.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th July, says:—The real mettle of a nation or a country is put to the proof on the battlefield. The people should not be kept in ignorance of the real state of the war. It is dangerous to hold out false hopes of victory. The speech of Mr. Churchill might be fraught with such danger. Now every British citizen understands the real state of the war. The struggle in Galicia and Flanders has opened the eyes of every British citizen to the formidable nature of the war. The great voice of Mr. Lloyd George has awakened the British lion. He is the only man who knows how to wake up his countrymen. Knowing that truth only can stimulate the British citizens to action, he proclaims the truth and is able to turn the united strength of the whole naton to account.

The war.

Such is the true nature of the British nation. Instead of discouraging them, truth only stirs up their resoluteness of purpose and great devotion to duty. Is it a wonder then that the vow of Mr. Lloyd George to have at least 8,000,000 shells manufactured every month will be fulfilled ?

Three things are essential for a war—army, munitions and money. If one of these is wanting, the operations will be defective. As the English army meets with heavy losses in Flanders and in the Dardanelles, the British

have to send to the seat of war a reinforcement of at least a lakh of soldiers every month. As the war grows fiercer, a greater army will be required. Rumours are afloat that the Germans intend making formidable efforts in France before the next winter. In that case the English have to land a large army in France in two or three months.

As proper steps were not taken to equip themselves with the required munitions at the beginning, the English had to sustain a heavy loss. But now the Government and the people have fully realised the necessity of the weapons of war. Nobody can be more outspoken in this matter than Mr. Lloyd George. The people now see that they can better serve the country by manufacturing munitions than by going to the front to face death. All the factories in England have taken up this work. The idea has taken hold of the minds of the people that the more munitions they possess the less will be the loss of life. A visit to the factories, where men and women are working day and night without intermission, will give one an idea of the high spirits, resolution and devotion to duty of the English. It will then be evident what singleness of purpose a nation can show in its devotion to safeguard a righteous cause. The awe-inspiring words of Mr. Asquith asking the people to bear in mind what an amount of munitions and machine guns they will require in the event of the German forces now victorious on the Galician front, being concentrated upon the western theatre, are ringing in the ears of every British citizen.

In the matter of expenditure also, this war is unprecedented. England is spending nearly 6 crores of rupees every day for this war. It is impossible to say how long the war will continue. But it is certain that the war will last until the Allies come out victorious.

That in the course of a month, 900 crores of rupees have been collected in England for the war fund bears testimony to the fact that of all European countries, England is the most prosperous.

Although certain papers say that steps have been taken in Germany to see that her financial situation does not suffer, yet it is not probable that Germany had foreseen the tremendousness of the present war. It needs no saying what an amount of money Germany, which is fighting with four countries, must be spending, while the war costs England, which is one of the said countries, 6 crores of rupees. The facts that England is raising a loan of 1,500 crores, and that Germany is verging on a state of bankruptcy lead to the inference that the financial situation of the Allies will at last secure victory for them.

The Allies should not allow the Germans time to breathe. Germany is concentrating her forces now at this point and then at another, as she pleases. If England, France, Russia and Italy attack Germany from different sides, and bring a steady pressure to bear upon her on all sides, she will be in a fix. All know that the struggle with the Turks in Galipoli is a terrible one. Victory will not be possible without great loss of life. English correspondents themselves have written that there need be no secrecy about this. Galipoli is such a country. But the Dardanelles must be occupied. Constantinople must be wrested from the hands of the Turks. Communication with the Russians must be restored. The world's eyes are fixed on the Dardanelles. It is no exaggeration to say that the life of Russia rests on this. The English cannot withdraw from here at this moment. They must accomplish their object at any cost. If the Balkan States join the Allies, there will be no difficulty in achieving this. The meeting of these three States at Athens augurs some good.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 17th, 1915.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th July, has the following note:—It is stated that the Kaiser had announced that he would terminate the war before September. Perhaps he thought he could accomplish within these three months what he has not been able to do during the 11 months past. To say, under these circumstances, that the war will be terminated so soon can only mean acknowledging that Germany will surrender herself to the Allies.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

The war.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th July, says:—In the eastern theatre, the Russians entered East Prussia twice, but were repulsed. It seems that the Germans are trying to establish themselves in Poland and start trench warfare here as in Belgium. Until the Russians are fully equipped with munitions of war, they cannot carry on their war operations successfully. As in England, the Russians are taking steps to provide themselves with the weapons of war.

The strength of the Turkish army is not such as to inspire fear. There is every indication that in this quarter the Allies will come out victorious.

Italy is gradually penetrating into Austria. She also bids fair to be crowned with success.

As time goes on, the Allies are securing more army, navy, airships and the munitions of war. The Germans have no such facilities. Their trade has been dislocated, their army has become reduced, their funds have run short, and in these circumstances, their defeat is certain.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 16th, 1915.

The war.

The *Manorama*, of the 16th July, points out that the happy news of the surrender of the German Governor in South-West Africa has been received with great exultation throughout the British Empire, over which the sun never sets, that this victory will surely earn for General Botha a prominent place in history, and that this loss has defeated the object of the Germans, which was to be a perpetual thorn in the side of the English in South Africa, and prays to God that we may soon hear of a similar happy victory in East Africa, and that the efforts of General Botha and his forces may, when they go to Europe, be crowned with the same success.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, July 16th, 1915.

Referring to the same subject, the *Desabhimani*, of the 16th July, points out that, in view of the German preparations in South-West Africa, and of the several difficulties, which the British force had to contend with, there can be no doubt that this success reflects great credit on General Botha and his forces, and that the naturally loyal Indians share in the pride and joy of the whole Empire at this important victory, and hopes that the day may not be distant, when they may testify to a still greater joy at the conclusion of this terrible but just war.

SUBHASHINI, *Trivandrum*, July 16th, 1915.

In commenting upon General Botha's success in South-West Africa, which, in its opinion, means that South Africa is cleared of Great Britain's enemies, the *Subhashini*, of the 16th July, refers briefly to the quarrels between the English and the Boers in South Africa, which culminated in the "Boer war", to the Kaiser's famous telegram to President Kruger, which at the time produced great excitement in England, and to his efforts to gain possession of Rhodesia, which, however, was thwarted by the genius of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and observes that the noble-minded General Botha, who has loyally and faithfully served the British suzerain, deserves the praise of the whole Empire.

UTTARA TARAKA, *Parur*, July 17th, 1915.

The *Uttara Taraka*, of the 17th July, refers to the difficulties, which General Botha had to contend with in Africa, and notes with pleasure that even the people in the towns and villages of Travancore have manifested their joy at the surrender of the German Governor of South-West Africa.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, observes that the British victory in South-West Africa is a very important one, and that, as a result, Germany may be said to have lost all her possessions, outside Europe.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 19th, 1915.

The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 19th July, rejoices at General Botha's great victory in South-West Africa and remarks that this practically brings to a close the war in those regions.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 20th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Keralodayam*, of the 20th July, points out that the two most important items of news of the last week are General Botha's success in South-West Africa, and the German Bankers' announcement to the Kaiser that, if there should be another winter campaign there would be scarcity as well as financial crisis in Germany, and observes that,

notwithstanding their cleverness, the Germans do not seem to have properly gauged the enormous power of the British navy, which, contrary to their expectations, has now completely stopped all their trade with neutral countries.

General Botha.

20. The *Ravi*, of the 15th July, says:—It is only a few years ago, that General Botha led an army against the British. Now he has commanded a British army and won a great victory for the British in the present war. This bears testimony in a thousand voices to the even-handed justice of the British administration. This feature of their administration converted General Botha from being an enemy of the British into their friend and coadjutor. We must feel happy that at least in one quarter, the war has come to a close.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, July 15th, 1915.

German atrocities.

21. Referring to the grave misconduct on the part of a German professor in one of the Universities of America who, it is said, shot an American named P. Morgan for exporting ammunitions to the Allies, and confessed having also caused damage to the palace at Washington by means of a bomb, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th July, observes:—"It cannot be doubted that the Germans are going mad day by day. There is no limit to their wickedness as there is no end to the Americans' patience. It is very regrettable that the proverb 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' has not as yet come home to the Americans. It is sure and certain that as long as the Americans are lethargic, the Germans will be annoying them in this manner. We hope therefore that America will wake up now at any rate.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

General Botha's successes.

22. In a leading article hailing with joy the news of General Botha's victories in South-West Africa the *Mysore Star*, of the 18th July, writes:—With missionaries for her pioneers Germany had gradually built up a vast trade in this part of Africa and acquired territory to the extent of three hundred thousand square miles and during the last 35 years was ever busy developing this colony spending far more than what she got as revenue therefrom. Although the British at heart disliked this aggrandisement, they were unable to prevent it. The case therefore with which this vast territory fell into their hands will have produced boundless joy in every corner of the Empire, proving, as it does, with greater emphasis than ever the righteousness of their cause. General Botha has made the best of his limited resourses and his marvellous victories are looked upon with sincere joy and admiration by every section of the Allies. While the progress of even a few yards in the European theatre of war costs several thousands of lives, it is easy to see the pre-eminent place which General Botha deserves among the heroes of the present war for so easily conquering so large a piece of territory with such few losses. The anger and desperation which the Kaiser must have felt at the news of this victory can only be imagined but not described. General Botha's loyalty and successes are bound to be regarded as all the more praiseworthy if we remember the ardour with which he had at one time fought against the British themselves. The highest officers of the British Government and His Majesty the King himself have been profuse in their praise of this distinguished General. Although the enemy is busy causing torrents of blood in the European theatres of war, the fall of Kio Chao in China and the conquest of her stronghold in South-West Africa is like the clipping off of her two ears and may justly be regarded as a prelude to the successes that await the Allies. The enemy still owns a small tract of land in East Africa and it would have been well if this too had been swallowed up with the aid of General Botha. But the recent correspondence between Lord Kitchener and Botha goes to show that his services are desired in the western theatre. We hope that General Botha's troops will never fail of their traditions for success wherever they may go.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, July 18th, 1915.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore City*, July 21st, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 21st July, also in a similar article dwells on General Botha's achievements and concludes the article with the hope that these successes will lead to the final triumph of the British cause.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 20th, 1915.

23. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 20th July, writes:—It has been ascertained that since the outbreak of the war the British have lost 258,059 men in all and are at present losing at the rate of four thousand men per week. These losses represent warriors of the most excellent build. It is feared that the Empire cannot stand this loss for any considerable length of time.

The British casualties.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 21st, 1915.

24. In a lengthy leading article reviewing the situation in Europe the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st July, writes:—The facts that a Commander of such great abilities as General Von Hindenburg has been superseded, that Turkey is trying to conclude separate peace with the Allies, that Italy is steadily advancing into Austria, that Servia and Montenegro are trying to take possession of Albania, that Switzerland, although neutral so far, is busy equipping herself for war and may at any time join the Allies, that gigantic preparations are going on in every part of the Allies' territory to crush the enemy, that the few remaining neutrals are ever ready to enter the field, that America's intervention too may not be far distant,—all these facts are doubtless indicative of the series of calamities that are in store for the enemy. The Kaiser's wicked ambition is evidently the main cause of the present war. The European Rulers seem inclined to exert their influence to terminate the struggle. But the enemy is still in possession of the territory she conquered at the outset. It is found difficult to gain ground even inch by inch. The Russian reverses appear to arise chiefly from shortage of munitions. In the Empire and in the Colonies, in the Allies' territory, in the whole of Europe no industry is going on except the manufacture of munitions. The enemy has been steadily equipping herself for the last forty years and her factories are still working at full swing. Want of food supplies or munitions alone can terminate this struggle. But there is no possibility of the Allies ever having to face this danger. For, their navy has the full command of the seas. The harm which the German blockade can do is altogether insignificant. The Allies are now equally well equipped in the matter of counteracting the results of the enemy's appliances, such as submarines and poisonous gases The trend of events doubtless points to the final success of the British arms. But the situation still needs extraordinary patience and concerted action on the part of the Allies. The British nation was never so strongly united as at present. Their allies too are equally full of concord and internal harmony. The final triumph therefore must be theirs.

The situation in Germany.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 23rd, 1915.

25. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd July, writes:—The British have to spend at the rate of 30 lakhs sterling per day on account of the present war. It is estimated that it will cost them 90 crores sterling in all if the war should continue till the end of March next. Their daily revenue comes to £732,000. There is consequently a deficit of £2,268,000 during every day of the war. The British authorities are trying to find out some means of making good this deficit. There are two ways of doing this. One is to raise a loan and the other to levy fresh taxes. The latter method will lead to popular discontent. We would therefore suggest that the Government may issue bonds to every individual investor who brings forward his savings from a shilling upwards and promise interest at the rate of 4 or 4½ per cent. The same arrangement may be extended to India and the Colonies. We have no doubt that there will be a spontaneous and hearty response to this call and however long the war may last there can be no dearth of funds. The fundamental policy of the Government in matters like these ought to be to resort to an arrangement which produces no distress in any quarter and which the people can readily help to promote.

The expenses of the war.

26. The *Manorama*, of the 16th July, regrets that, in spite of President Wilson's efforts to put them down, the internal dissensions in Mexico, which it attributes to the rivalry amongst the five leaders, should still continue, points out that the British Government have requested Dr. Wilson to look after their interests in that country, and remarks that, if the United States do not take some active steps in the matter, these disturbances are likely to assume serious proportions.

Troubles in Mexico.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 16th, 1915.

27. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 13th July, says:—The statement which Lord Curzon made in the House of Lords in his speech in support of the new Act relating to the manufacture of munitions shows that the people of England cordially and very enthusiastically welcomed the law.

Enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Act relating to the manufacture of munitions.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyaerabad*, July 13th, 1915.

Lord Curzon said that during the first week after the introduction of the Bill 46 thousand men volunteered to assist in making munitions. When so many were ready at the introduction of the Bill many more must have come forward since the Bill. This proves that in the hearts of the English people there exists a burning desire to serve the nation and the country, a fact upon which it is impossible to adequately congratulate the British Government.

28. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 13th July, has an item to the following effect:—Mr. Hostin (neutral) went to Germany and saw that 1,000 Hindus, etc., and 5,600 Mussalmans were imprisoned in Yosin camp. Mr. Hostin wished to speak to them in English but very few understood the language. It was, however, understood that they had no special grievances. They are permitted to cook their food. Every man prepares and eats his food under conditions required by his religion. The officers are treated well.

Indian prisoners in Germany.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

29. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, says:—General Sir Ian Hamilton has intimated by means of correspondence that the combined British and French forces delivered a vigorous attack on the 12th July, dispersed the enemy and took possession of strongly fortified lines extending for 200 to 400 feet and then again advanced two hundred yards.

Victory is near.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

The Germans were beaten back at every point. It will be manifest to readers of the telegrams that the retreat of the enemy and the advance verifies the prediction made by Mr. Winston Churchill a month ago before a very large audience to the effect that:

Only a distance of a few miles separates the army of Sir Ian Hamilton and the fleet of Admiral Robeck. When that distance is removed a victory awaits the combined army and fleet, the like of which it will be difficult to find in the history of the present war.

By the word victory I do not mean the kind of victories we read of in the papers from day to day but a victory which will affect the very existence and life of nations and have an appreciable effect on the duration of the war.

Upon these few miles where now sword and rifle an being used, where we are shedding our blood freely and where our valiant soldiers and French comrades and our brave Australians and New Zealanders are fighting, upon the attack of these few positions our enemy's rise or fall, his preservation or his destruction depends. Upon this limited area the army and the fleet will be destroyed and the allied forces will reach their goal. There is no doubt that this is a great war and that we shall have to brave countless dangers and suffer untold losses but we shall gain a victory that will cause all these to be forgotten.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Chakravarthi, *Muttancherri*, July 10th, 1915.

A lenient punishment.

30. Referring to a fine of Rs. 150 imposed on Mr. Barnes by Mr. Hamilton for the accidental murder of an Indian, named Satchit, within the jail premises of Benares, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 10th July,* deplores that, while the judgment is full of sympathy for the accussed, it does not contain a single expression by way of sympathy towards the deceased and his bereaved family, rendered helpless thereby, and says:—Alas! It is a pity that there should be such hard-hearted officials, who tarnish the fair name of the British administration. Where will be the safety of the Indians, if we have as Judges such extremely cruel persons, who merely pat on the backs of such wicked and hard-hearted individuals, who have neither the ability nor the patience to distinguish between a man and a boar?

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 16th, 1915.

Magistrates and trial of cases.

31. Referring to the Government Order that in security cases magistrates should hold their enquiries at the scene of offence, the *Manorama*, of the 16th July, agrees with the Government in their opinion that, instead of doing so, most of the magistrates in this Presidency have been disposing of such cases merely on the strength of the police reports and of the oral evidences adduced by the parties concerned, and hopes that, at least in future, the magistrates will go to the scene of offence and conduct their enquiries there.

(*d*) *Education.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 16th, 1915.

Examinations.

32. In condemning the educational policy of Lord Curzon and the University Commission appointed by him, the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th July, says:—Great Europeans of earlier days like Macaulay recommended the imparting of higher education to the Indians, whereas Europeans of modern times like Lord Curzon have expressed themselves against such an idea. The sovereigns of the United Kingdom were of opinion that on Indians who had received higher education, higher appointments should be conferred and that the number of Europeans in service should be proportionately reduced. But Lord Curzon wished to rule the country, keeping the people in ignorance. Can Mr. Mark Hunter say with reference to the great slaughter in the examinations, that notwithstanding the great facilities afforded for education, the Indian students are stupid? If that is so, how does one who failed in the Matriculation examination here manage to pass high examinations in England? Lord Hardinge should take this into his consideration and make arrangements for the Indians getting higher education without much trouble.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, July 17th, 1915.

Indian Universities.

33. Referring to the proposal to start some new Universities in India, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 17th July, points out that, while the existing Universities are merely examining bodies, after the model of the London University, the new ones will be shaped on the models of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and will have control over the physical, moral, religious and social training of the students, and remarks that there is no doubt that, with the advent of the new Universities, there will be a great change in the system of higher education in India.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

Pay of elementary schoolmasters.

34. A note in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, refers to the hardships, which the low-paid elementary schoolmasters are subjected to on account of the delay in the payment of their salaries, and rejoices that the President of the Malabar District Board has promised to do the needful in the matter.

---

* Received this week.

35. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 13th July, in a leader says:— Sympathisers with education will be pleased to hear of the proposal that another State University is to be established in India. The new University will be established at Nagpore to meet the educational requirements of the Central Provinces.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, July 13th, 1915.

Proposal for the establishment of a new State University.

A scheme has been prepared and a committee has been appointed to discuss the matter. It is understood the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will consider the report on the 1st of November next. The annual expenditure of the proposed University is estimated at 12 lakhs approximately.

Having regard to the present circumstances it is earnestly hoped that the foundation of the University will be laid before the end of the current year and that the Central Provinces will not have to depend upon the Allahabad University for their educational requirements.

How splendid it would be if the people of Hyderabad were to throw off their lethargy in educational matters produced by their affiliation to the Madras University which is notoriously the severest University in India and start their own University.

36. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 13th July, says on the marginally-noted subject that Mr. A. R. Watson moved a resolution in the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to the following effect:—That in view of the fact that for many years there has been a constant increase in the percentage of passes in the Entrance and the B.A. examinations of the Calcutta University, in the opinion of the Senate it seems necessary to ascertain, as soon as possible, the reason for this increase.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, July 13th, 1915.

A demand to put obstacles in the way of educational advancement.

This shows that just as anxiety and consternation are caused by the percentage of failures in the Universities of other provinces, an increase in the percentage of passes causes concern in the Calcutta University.

A resolution demanding the placing of obstacles in the way of educational progress moved by a great scholar and a friend of learning like Mr. A. R. Watson is at once alarming and deplorable.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

37. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th July, says:—From the budget of the Kistna District Board, it will appear that more than three-fourths of the income is collected from the ryots and the landholders. But the expenditure is not much to the advantage of the ryots. Very little is spent for purposes of education, medical aid, and sanitation. Provision has been made for the repairs of main roads and for the construction of bridges and the matter of making minor roads fit for traffic has received very little attention. This is a great defect in the District Board administration. The District Board does not take pains to construct roads for the convenience of villagers. When the villagers submit petitions, they are told that funds are not available. In the taluks in which there is wet cultivation, many of the villages suffer from want of roads for purposes of traffic. It is the first duty of the Board to provide such villages with roads. If the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 that is proposed to be invested in Government securities, be spent for roads, not only will the Board profit thereby, but also a grievance of the people will be redressed. The members of the Board will do well to peruse the report of Mr. Malony on the bad state of the delta villages due to the absence of roads and spend for village roads a portion of the amount shown as balance after providing for the purchase of Government bonds.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, July 14th, 1915.

The Kistna District Board.

38. In a leader on this subject the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th July, says:— Colonel King, well-known in Madras, has said in an article which he wrote that the Indians are quite ignorant of sanitation and that some people among them

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 16th, 1915.

Sanitation.

drink and bathe in the water in which buffaloes are washed. This is due to the absence of a tank supplying pure water. It is now a century since the British rule began and it is a matter for consideration in how many villages and towns arrangement for pure water-supply has been made. The Government has often told several municipalities that for want of funds better arrangements for fresh water-supply through pipes could not be made. The country is poor and its people cannot pay a higher rate of tax. Therefore the Government must reduce the cost of administration. For this purpose the practice of appointing Europeans to small posts must be discontinued and Indians must be appointed instead, on small pay. The money that is thereby saved must be utilized for sanitation and education among the masses. Unless education spreads among the lower classes they cannot understand the principles of sanitation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 16th, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

39. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th July, says with reference to the tour of His Excellency Lord Pentland and that of the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart:—The people are full of hope that during these tours, their grievances will be heard and redressed by the authorities. But it sometimes happens that they cannot even see the touring officers. This is plain from a letter written by one of those who waited at Tallarevu to see Sir H. Stuart, but were disappointed. It is true that the authorities cannot spare time to listen to the grievances of all, but the people at Tallarevu would have been highly pleased if Sir H. Stuart stopped his boat and spoke a few words to them.

As stated by His Excellency Lord Pentland, it is difficult to fix the grants to District Boards. The policy of granting small sums to districts paying a larger cess and of granting big sums to districts paying smaller cess, on account of their backwardness, may give room for dispute. As stated by His Excellency, it seems proper to apportion grants to District Boards, of Imperial funds according to the incomes derived from districts, and of Provincial funds according to the needs of districts. It is unsatisfactory that this matter has not been decided. It will be well if His Excellency, who has great experience in local self-government, will decide this matter in a way that will benefit the villagers, and thus strengthen local self-government.

As regards minor communications, the authorities will do well to issue orders making it the primary duty of the Boards to provide such communications to villages which have been paying local cess for many years but have not had any roads. The replies of His Excellency to the several addresses have all been reasonable and sympathetic and deserve great praise.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, July 15th, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

In making suggestions for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in his tour, the *Andhrachandrika*, of the 15th July, says:—The present Taluk Boards are really Division Boards. There ought to be a Taluk Board for every taluk. Only then will the President be enabled to remedy the local grievances. Those who present addresses to His Excellency should pray for an early extension to every Taluk Board, of the privilege of electing a non-official President. We trust that His Excellency will favourably consider the question at least when it crops up in the Legislative Council, if not now.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 19th, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

Referring to His Excellency the Governor's tour in Chittoor, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 19th July, has the following in English:—The two important addresses that were presented to His Excellency on the morning of his arrival at Chittoor were by the District Board and District Congress Committee, which clearly show that the leading magnates of the locality have at heart the best interests of their district. It is greatly interesting to see that the District Congress Committee was permitted to present an address. If we remember aright, such addresses have not been permitted in the past, and coming now as it does from an intelligent, unofficial and educated body of

the public, must be considered to contain the unvarnished representations of the people. His Excellency was the first in recent years to attend the Indian National Congress also, and we may hope that in the subsequent tours the other District Committees will be guided by the example set by their Chittoor brethren. Such interests evinced by His Excellency towards respectable political associations at this time will greatly tend to produce far-reaching effects in creating a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled. The Collector and subordinate officials of the districts also will be led into improving their relation with the general public, which is everywhere wanted in India at present. The District Board's address was backed up with a contribution of Rs. 300 to *Madras*, the Hospital Ship. The series of important and interesting points dealt with in the addresses received satisfactory replies from His Excellency; and it may be hoped that ere long they will be translated into action. We shall deal with the rest of the gubernatorial tour in a subsequent issue.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

The new municipal election rules and the power of voting.

40. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, is of opinion that the increase in the number of voters and of the candidates eligible for election, brought on by the new municipal election rules, does not confer any special benefit on the people, though it may increase the bustle and stir as well as the candidate's expenditure at election times, thus shutting out many a competent person from the Councils, who may be unwilling or unable to spend money unnecessarily, and bringing in a few rich but incompetent persons to them. It thinks that, at least in the case of the Calicut Municipality, the published list of voters is not a correct one, and that the list, if corrected, will add to the number. It also observes that, though nothing can be said now as to what the new municipal law will be like, there is reason to believe that it will remove some of the existing defects in the municipal administration of the Presidency, but that the councillors should have a sense of their responsibilities, in which case alone these results can be attained.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 14th, 1915.

Settlement office, Berhampur.

41. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th July, has some remarks on the Settlement office at Berhampur from the pen of a correspondent, in the course of which, he says as follows:—O, Mother Settlement! Your kindness is beyond description; for while the unkind University has in the butcher's shop of a Senate House tried to strangle so many boys, you, out of your natural kindness, have attracted them to you and are protecting them. May you flourish for a thousand years!

(*h*) *Railways.*

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, July 10th, 1915.

The South Indian Railway and third-class passengers.

42. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 10th July,* has a long leader on the hardships inflicted on third-class passengers by the South Indian Railway Company and the way in which the subordinate officials of this company fleece these passengers, especially the ignorant among them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

The Dindigul-Podanur Railway.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, writes:—Though we have often been complaining in our columns about this line of railway, we have reasons to believe that the Local Government is not prepared to budge an inch from its original position and the statement made by Mr. Paddison, the Collector of Madura, at the last meeting of this District Board that the Government had no idea of altering its decision to entrust the work of construction and management of this line to Messrs. Binny & Co., only goes to confirm our view. As the Local Government is rather stubborn in this matter, it is the duty of the Government of India to interfere and do justice and until this is done, the District Boards of Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar and the people of these districts should not give up agitating about this question.

* Received in the current week.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1915.

The great readjustment.

44. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 14th July, observes:—India knows full well how the present war will end. History shows that in every war in which England was engaged till now, she was always slow in bringing up her resources, but succeeded all the same in coming out victorious ultimately. The use of poisonous gases by the Germans, their occasional raids upon England and even the temporary retreat of the Russians will not have any effect upon the ultimate end of the war, which will undoubtedly be victory for the British. The British valour has a divine tinge in it. So no Power in this world can hope to oppose it. The Government in Germany seems to have been shaken a little by this war and the resources of that country are also dwindling. There are many signs to indicate that the German Empire will soon cease to exist. No such signs can be said to have appeared either in India or in any other British possession. It is a fact to be noted that, even when the German submarines are hovering round the English Channel and the Mediterranean Sea, the English mails are being delivered in India every week as usual. Neither the administrative nor the judicial machinery in India has been affected in the least by this war. So the people of India have no anxiety whatever regarding its result. One of the objects of the Congress is the establishment of *swaraj* in India on the Colonial lines and the Muslim League has also declared this to be its aim. So, if this aim is to be accomplished, there should be amity between the Hindus and Muhammadans in India and efforts are being made by both these communities in this direction. But this by itself will not help the attainment of *swaraj* in India. There should first be established a Central Council, consisting of representatives from all Provinces and all important matters should be fully discussed in it. This Council should have the power of dealing with the Imperial Funds and its resolutions should be binding upon the Executive Councils. The number of elected members should be increased in the existing Legislative Councils and, if possible, there should be a representative for each district in these Councils. If all these things are well discussed by the Hindus and Muhammadans and the Government is approached after the end of the war, it is sure to adopt these proposals.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1915.

New Members in the India Council.

45. Referring to the appointment of Sir Murray Hammick as a Member of the India Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, says:—We have already protested against the appointment of Sir Arnold White as a Member of this Council, and we expressed a hope that the next nomination would be that of Sir Lawrence Jenkins. The new Secretary of State, being a Conservative, does not evidently like the appointment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who belongs to the Radical party, and hence the present appointment. Though we have to say that Sir Murray Hammick is a good type of an Indian Civilian, we do not think his opinions will be favourable to the advancement of India, when great and important problems connected with this country are considered. His questions in the Public Services Commission do not indicate a broad mind. Therefore both the nominations to the India Council made by the new Secretary of State cannot give any satisfaction to the Indians. This is the first fruit of the Coalition Ministry to India.

DRAVIDABHIMANI, *Salem*, July 16th, 1915.

The *Dravidabhimani*, of the 16th July, takes exception to the appointment of Sir Arnold White as a Member of the India Council, and reproduces the substance of the comments upon the subject by the *Swadesamitran* of the 8th July 1915, abstracted in paragraph 41 of Report No. 29.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

Pawn-broking.

46. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th July, dwells at length upon the hardships suffered by the middle classes in this country on account of their having to borrow from Sowcars, who do not scruple to charge the most exorbitant rates of interest and observes:—"In France the Government itself has opened a department for the purpose of

advancing small loans at a low interest to the people on the pledge of their articles. Why not the same system be followed in India too?" So writes the editor of the *Cosmos*, a Calcutta paper, after referring to the harrowing case of an Indian sepoy, now at the front, who had to pay Rs. 30-10-0 as interest on a loan of Rs. 70 for seven months. But we do not think the Government of India will agree to have a separate Loan Department like the French Government. Nevertheless, the suggestion of the editor of the *Cosmos* being a most useful one, we hope the Government and the popular leaders in India will put their heads together and try to act upon it for putting an end to the unreasonable interest levied by the Sowcar.

47. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th July, says:—From a list of Civil Servants in India published by the *Pioneer*, it will appear that only 5 per cent. of them are Indians while the rest are Europeans. The British rulers should remove this great disparity and recognise the rights of the Indians in administering their country. There can be no more potent reason for a reform in this direction than that the Indian element is disproportionately small.

Civil Service.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 14th, 1915.

48. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th July, represents a correspondent to have written thus:—In pursuance of a notice issued by the Collector, to the effect that the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart would arrive at Tallarevu and hear the grievances of the ryots regarding water-supply, big pattadars as well as petty ryots assembled at that place before the appointed time to wait on him. But they were disappointed, for the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart and his party passed Tallarevu without halting there. If at Tapeswaram also, the same thing happens, the people will lose all confidence in the higher officers. We hope that the people of Kistna will not have similar experience.

The Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

49. Referring to the fact that the Collector of Poona has closed an Ayurvedic hospital in Poona, maintained by the Poona Municipality, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th July, says:—The evil consequences anticipated at the time of the passing of the Medical Registration Acts in Bombay and Madras are now realised. Under the present conditions of India, if the rulers do not encourage Ayurvedic medical treatment, the people will go without any medical help at all. It is not in the power of every patient to get English medical assistance. The rulers will do well to see that the same fate does not overtake the Ayurvedic treatment elsewhere as in Poona.

Ayurvedic medicine.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1915.

50. In a leader on the subject of the conscience clause being introduced in educational institutions, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th July, says:—The Hindus and the Muhammadans are confronted with the question whether it is right on the part of the Government to help from the Indian revenues, Christian schools established with the main object of propagating the Christian faith. At prayer time in these schools, Hindus and Muhammadans are under compulsion to stand up and pretend to pray, which is in violation of their self-respect, their religious beliefs and their nationality. It is not just that such institutions should receive any help from the income of the country. It is right, and in keeping with the honour of the people and the spirit of the times that the conscience clause should be introduced in schools in India as in England.

The conscience clause.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1915.

51. In the course of an article on the Madras Board of Revenue, a correspondent to the *Desamata*, of the 7th July, says:—It may be stated that the Board interferes too much with the offices subordinate to it, sometimes impeding the smooth conduct of business. As stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the people are unanimous in their opinion that between the ryot and the Government, it is enough if there be the Collector and there is no need for a Revenue Board at all. It will facilitate administration if the Board's office is abolished and the number of members of His Excellency's Executive Council be raised from three to eight.

The Revenue Board.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 7th, 1915.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 7th, 1915.

"Our future".

52. In commenting on the speech of Sir K. Gupta at the complimentary banquet given in his honour in England, the *Desamata*, of the 7th July, says:—He said that at the final settlement after the war, India should have the right to be directly represented. Equally with the Colonies, she has placed all her resources at the disposal of the British Government, and why should she not be treated like the Colonies and allowed direct representation at the settlement, instead of being represented by the Secretary of State for India? The Indians hope to get great concessions at the hands of the British rulers at the close of the war. But if the Secretary of State for India were to represent India at the final settlement, India's hopes could not but be blighted to some extent. Sir K. Gupta stated that only when the Indians had their Provinces constituted into separate States, controlled by a Federal Government, the British would have carried out the great task entrusted to them by Providence. This is the only form of self-government possible for India. Each State will require a parliament for itself. But before such self-government is granted, provinces have to be constituted on a language basis, and as stated by Sir K. Gupta all these provinces should be placed under a Federal Government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

53. Referring to the very small proportion of the Indian element in the Indian Civil Service, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th July, says:—The English who have taken an interest in the affairs of India, and the Indians have been representing to the rulers this unsatisfactory state of things. The committee appointed to enquire into this matter thirty years ago, recommended that 10 per cent. of the appointments in the Indian Civil Service may be conferred on the Indians. It is an undisputed fact that the European members of the service are administering the country righteously. But the administration is exceedingly costly. There is not much scope for the Indians to enter the service. The chances are few of the authorities and the people meeting in friendly relationship. This state of things has given rise to the exercise of arbitrary authority. Unless this arbitrariness is checked, there can be no weakening of the strength of authority and no increase of democratic strength. It will not be wrong to describe the authorities of today, not as a body of "public servants" but as a body of "public masters" exercising authority over the people. The officers do not consider themselves to be the servants of the public. Until they do so, there can be no awakening in the people, and no check on authority. If Sir W. Wedderburn's suggestions, such as simultaneous examinations in England and India, be adopted, Indians will enter the service in greater numbers, the love of arbitrary authority will be replaced by a devotion to the service of the public, and the cost of administration being reduced, there will be a reduction in the number of Europeans entering the service.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 16th, 1915.

Mr. McKenna.

54. Referring to the words of the Financial Minister that unless the Allies devote all their resources to carrying on the war to a successful issue, they cannot come out victorious, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th July, says:—Had the British leaders forcibly and fearlessly brought home to the minds of the British people, at the commencement of the war, their heavy responsibility in relation to this matter they would have bestirred themselves and gained a victory by this time. May the citizens of the British Empire realise the words of Mr. McKenna at least now!

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 14th, 1915.

The Khonds.

55. With reference to the rebellion in 1914 of the Khonds in the State of Despal in Orissa and to the various sentences passed on the alleged rebels, the *Desamata*, of the 14th July, says, that the *Modern Review* has raised a number of questions, and endorses the recommendation of that journal that a committee of officials and non-officials may be appointed to enquire into the state of affairs in that State.

Political offences.

56. In a leading article condemning the tendency on the part of the student population in Bengal and elsewhere to take interest in politics, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th July, observes that, apart from the harm that must result to the student himself by being considered a political suspect, no one who has the interest of the country at heart can fail to consider the manifold evil that must arise from any radical political propaganda against such benign rulers as the British. The paper says that it behoves every Indian to consider whether this country can ever hope to have such liberal and righteous administrators as they have now found in the British and adds that the history of the Transvaal Government is an excellent illustration of what may result from any opposition to the paramount Power and what may be achieved with its help and guidance. The paper concludes with an exhortation that the whole-hearted endeavour of every rightminded citizen should be to promote the cause of our rulers and thus merit greater political privileges and ultimately to become active participators in the affairs of the Empire.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 17th, 1915.

The Indian National Congress.

57. Referring to the attempts in some quarters to bring about a reconciliation between the several sections of the *Congress* party the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th July, says:—There is a mistaken belief among a section of the Moderates that the Extremists are hardly different from anarchists. This is merely party bias. Anarchism is something alien to our people whose inherent qualities are patience and loyalty. Like the different classes of British political parties such as Conservatives, Liberals, Radicals and Ultra-radicals, the Moderates and the Extremists represent only different shades of political opinion. Nothing can be more unjust therefore than to condemn the Extremists as persons of anarchist views. There is no one in the Congress party who identifies himself with the anarchist movement. The main point of difference between the two opposing parties is that the policy of the one is always to praise the officials and curry favour with the authorities through flattery, while that of the other is to fearlessly criticise the administration regardless of the consequences. The latter must be deemed the true friends of the administration, and we see that even His Excellency Lord Hardinge welcomes criticism. We have no doubt that our Congress leaders will profit by the example of the British politicians who have completely forgotten their party feeling as a result of the present crisis and that they will work hand in hand as members of a United Congress for the advancement of the country as a whole.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 19th, 1915.

Self-reliance in national progress.

58. In an article referring to the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Ganjām District Association the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd July, says that these resolutions are not merely of local interest but are equally applicable to all parts of the country and that although much popular advancement can, it is true, be effected with the help of such representative institutions as the Legislative Councils and local bodies, the rate of progress solely through this official guidance must necessarily be slow and that it behoves the people consequently to learn the value of self-reliance and to manage their civic affairs as far as possible with the help of *panchayat* courts organized in every town and village in the country.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 22nd, 1915.

The war and the Indian Empire.

59. Referring to the decision of the British Parliament to raise a big loan to meet the expenses of the war, and to the notification in the *Gazette of India* that any amount from Indians, however small it may be, will be thankfully received, a note in the *Chakravarthi*, of the 10th July,* observes that it is the duty of every Indian to contribute towards the loan according to his means, and thereby prove to the world that he is second to none in his pride in being a member of the Empire, and hopes that there is none in India, who is so foolish as to entertain any doubt as to the recovery of the amount advanced.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 10th, 1915.

---

* Received this week.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, July 17th, 1915.

The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 17th July, points out that India has earned a prominent place among the countries that have shed their blood for the success and honour of the British Empire, refers to the signal failure of the various German efforts to create internal dissensions in the East, the *Komagata Maru* incident, and the *Singapore riot* being instances in point, and remarks that, as this war entails enormous expenditure to the British Government, it is our duty at this juncture to help England, like other countries, not only with men but also with money, so that the war may be brought to a speedy conclusion.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 10th, 1915.

60. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 10th July,* condemns the appointment, as Law Member of the India Council, of Sir Arnold White, the retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, who has neither legal knowledge, nor excellence of heart, nor capacity, to entitle him to that place, as being an unnecessary addition to Indian expenditure, which at this juncture is quite inexcusable, thinks that such an action of Mr. Chamberlain's at the very commencement of his career as Secretary of State is calculated to raise suspicions in the minds of the people here, and regrets that Mr. Chamberlain, who can select whomsoever he pleases as Members of his Council, did not exercise his power in favour of a competent Indian.

Sir Arnold White and the India Council.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 10th, 1915.

61. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Todhunter, I.C.S., to act for Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari, a note in the *Chakravarthi*, of the 10th July,* asks whether there is no Indian who is competent enough for the post, and observes that appointments like this, which are contrary to the sayings and doings (of the Government), can certainly not conduce to the peace of the country.

The appointment of Mr. Todhunter as Secretary to Government in succession to Mr. Rajagopala Achari.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, an editorial note in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, points out that, inasmuch as high appointments are only rarely conferred on Indians, it is only reasonable that Indians should expect one of them to be appointed to a post vacated by an Indian, and that it is no wonder, therefore, that severe criticisms should be passed by most papers on the acting appointment conferred on Mr. Todhunter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 16th, 1915.

62. The *Manorama*, of the 16th July, rejoices that the Government of Bengal are doing everything possible for the relief of distress in Eastern Bengal, in which they are supported by the leaders of the people, and points out that the condition of our Presidency is in no way better, as some parts of the country are already affected, and others threatened, with famine. It adds that the letters received from several of its correspondents indicate that, owing to the failure of rains, famine is prevailing in certain taluks of Malabar, where as a result several crimes are being committed, and observes that it is the duty of the District Officer as well as of the *jenmies* and other leaders of the people to adopt precautionary measures for the relief of distress, and that, if the "Innes' Memorial Fund" be utilised for the purpose, the name of Mr. Innes will be indelibly stamped on the hearts of the people.

Famine.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

63. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, thinks that, if there should be real improvement in the matter of agriculture, we should, instead of holding meetings and giving public lectures, go to the farms of the poor uneducated cultivators, examine the methods followed by them, and give them advice as to how these can be improved, and doubts whether the Agricultural department will be serving any useful purpose, if it cannot give advice to the cultivators in a similar manner and thereby enable them to improve their methods.

Agricultural improvement.

---

* Received this week.

64. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, approves of the Government Order prohibiting the employment of court peons by Judges and Munsifs in private work, and thinks that it will be a great relief to them, who have hitherto been subjected to great hardship.

Government Order regarding the employment of court peons in private work.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1915.

65. After deploring the failure of the efforts of the leaders to hold a united Congress till now, the *Keralodayam*, of the 20th July, points out that in Bombay, where the seeds of dissension were first sown, the rivalry between the two parties is still very keen, as is evidenced by the two meetings of the different parties recently held at Poona, the latter of which was graced by the presence of Lord and Lady Willingdon and of many Government officials, and regrets the absence of unity between the two parties, which could be easily brought about, if Mr. Tilak and Sir P. M. Mehta should act together.

Rivalry between the two Congress parties in Bombay.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 20th, 1915.

66. Referring to the proposal of the Bombay University to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta, a note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 20th July, points out that these two gentlemen, who have been incessantly working in the cause of education during the last fifty years, richly deserve the same, and that in honouring such notables, the University honours itself more than its *alumni*.

The Bombay University and the degree of Doctor of Laws.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 20th, 1915.

67. After stating that the Anglo-Indian papers are furious, not only when Indians are appointed to high posts under the Government, but also when Englishmen are selected directly from Home, a note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 20th July, refers to the outcry which these organs raised against the appointment at the time of Sir W. Clark as a Member of the Viceroy's Council, and of Mr. Horniel as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and observes that the present appointment of Sir George Barnes to succeed Sir W. Clark will, however clever he may be, be severely criticised by these papers, in whose opinion only civilians are entitled to high posts in India.

The Anglo-Indian papers and the appointment of Sir George Barnes.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 20th, 1915.

68. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st July, is of opinion that the reply of the President of the Malabar District Board to the question put by Mr. E. P. Vasudevan Namburipad, regarding the appointment of lady vaccinators for vaccinating gosha ladies in Malabar, is not satisfactory, points out that gosha ladies are always gosha, irrespective of their age, and that the appointment of lady vaccinators will remove one of their objections to get their women vaccinated, and hopes that the Presidents of Taluk Boards, to whom copies of this question and the reply thereto have been forwarded, will deal with the subject in a manner that will meet with the approval of the general public.

Lady vaccinators

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 21st, 1915.

69. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st July, draws the attention of the Government to the undue leniency shown towards the Germans in India, who, as some of the English papers say, should one and all be interned, points out that the Government of India will be justified in confiscating the institutions started and managed by them, and remarks that in the opinion of several people in India the Germans should not, even after the war, be allowed to settle down here or in any other part of the British Empire.

Germans in India.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 21st, 1915.

70. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 13th July, says.—A new India Army order has been issued from which it appears that an increase of pay to the extent of one rupee has been granted to the commissariat corps and cadre, etc. This is a permanent order. The period of special and temporary indulgence has been extended.

An increase of pay.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 13th, 1915.

Although the war expenditure has increased enormously yet our beloved Government is solicitous for our welfare and does not hesitate to show every possible consideration.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 12th, 1915.

An appeal for assistance by the Government of India.

71. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 12th July, in an article on the marginally-noted subject, says:—The Government of India, at the instance of the Government of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, has also arranged plans for supplying munitions for use at the front in Europe. With this object in view a new Government Department has been established for the duration of the war and placed under the control of Mr. Victor Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board. An appeal has been sent to various railways and private factories in this country for aid. Mr. Bayley has informed the representative of a Calcutta paper that proprietors of various factories have been invited to a conference at which the Director will also be present. At the same time various kinds of weapons of war will be on exhibition. Eight factories in Calcutta will begin work immediately and it is hoped that within a short time all the large factories in India will begin to manufacture munitions.

It is hoped that the procedure of the Government of India will evoke applause from every part of the country. Inasmuch as has been repeatedly pointed out before that India has not hitherto taken a large part in the output and despatch of munitions, whatever aid she gives now will be very much appreciated, for the Allies will not rest until they have established their superiority over the enemy in the matter of munitions.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VYAVASAYAMITRAM, *Cannanore*, July 17th, 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon's Bills.

72. Referring to the opinions collected and published by the Government on the two Bills of the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, the *Vyavasayamitram*, of the 17th July, writes in a strain somewhat similar to that of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, reported on page 1277 of the weekly report No. 29, and adds that there is no reason to think that the Bills will be passed into law, and that the Honourable Member would have done better, if he had tried to gauge public opinion on the Bills, before he introduced them.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, July 18th, 1915.

The Lingayat community in Mysore.

73. Referring to a letter in which the late Mr. Gokhale shortly before his death is said to have written to his friend His Highness the Aga Khan that in his opinion "even the smallest minorities such as the Lingayats in any part of India wherever they may be should receive special representation", a correspondent of the *Mysore Star*, of the 18th July, says:—These valuable words of Mr. Gokhale apply with equal force to the administrative policy of Mysore. Although compared with the total population of India the *Lingayats* may be said to be an insignificant minority, in Mysore they form no less than a seventh of its population, and are for the most part engaged in cultivation, trade and industries. It behoves every popular leader therefore who is engaged in the service of the country to enquire how far this community is entitled to participate in the administration of the province; and yet, the responsible persons at the head of the administration in this province seem hardly to bestow any thought on the needs of this community. They seem to be under the belief that these Lingayats belong only to the class of menials, etc., who serve in the palace.

The correspondent proceeds to write to the effect that these Lingayats ought to be afforded facilities of representation in the public service of the State in numbers more adequate to their strength in the province.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 23rd, 1915.

The *Daily Post's* article touching the household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

74. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd July, writes:—The *Indian Patriot* publishes an article criticising a leader in the *Daily Post* touching the household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. This paper expresses great surprise that such an article should have found its way into the

columns of the *Daily Post*. While His Highness has contributed no less than 52 lakhs towards the expenses of the war and thus afforded an unparalleled mark of his loyalty to the British throne, is it not astonishing that such unrestrained writings are permitted to appear in a paper published in the Cantonment, asks a correspondent. We hope that the matter will attract the attention of the Honourable the British Resident as also of the Government of India.

75. Referring to the retirement of Mr. T. S. S. George, Commissioner of Police in Travancore, and to the rumour that the Travancore Darbar are in search of a European officer for the post, in spite of their having notified in a previous issue of the Gazette that high and responsible appointments would be conferred on natives, if they were found fit for them, the *Subhashini*, of the 16th July, points out that there are several native officers in Travancore, who are competent enough for the place, and hopes that, inasmuch as the British Government themselves have now begun to appoint Indians to high posts, which had till now been exclusively reserved for Europeans, the matter will receive Diwan Mr. Krishnan Nayar's careful consideration, and that he will act in a manner that may meet with public approbation.

The Police Commissionership of Travancore.

SUBHASHINI, *Trivandrum*, July 16th, 1915.

76. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 19th July, thinks that Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar has acquitted himself creditably as the Acting Diwan of Cochin, and observes that it is the people's wish that he should be made permanent Diwan when Mr. Bhore may retire from Cochin service.

The Acting Diwan of Cochin.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 19th, 1915.

77. In reviewing a book entitled "Mr. Banerjea and the Cochin State", which is, in short, an eulogy on Mr. Banerjea and his administration, the *Lokaprakasam*, in its issues of the 12th and 19th July, makes an attempt to refute every statement contained therein, and observes that Mr. Banerjea's *régime* was remarkable for its reckless waste of public money, that most of his actions were detrimental to the interests of the country and its people, and therefore worthy of extreme condemnation, and that his was the worst of all the administrations in Cochin.

Mr. Banerjea and the Cochin State.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, July 12th & 19th, 1915.

78. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 17th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, says:—A correspondent of the *Hindu* of Madras complains that every European officer, before accepting service under the Nizam's Government, lays down as his first condition that he shall be allowed to do his work at some hill station during the hot weather and the Government shows him special consideration by accepting his condition. The correspondent remarks that the continual extension of this indulgence to European officers greatly interferes with Government work and that in other Native States, where the climate is no better than that of Hyderabad, European officers are shown no such consideration. The correspondent expresses astonishment and amazement at the fact that officers whose services are lent to His Highness' Government were shown no consideration of this kind as long as they served under the Government of India and he is at a loss to understand how they become entitled to it immediately they enter the Nizam's service.

The *Mushir* remarks that even a cursory glance at the history of His Highness the Nizam's service will reveal the fact that the appointment of European officers in the Hyderabad State is not of yesterday merely. During the régime of Sir Salar Jung I even European officers were employed but there was no such condition made by nor consideration shown to them. If we mistake not the indulgence dates from the time when Mr. Walker's services were borrowed in the beginning of the 20th century. That is to say we think that the first officer who obtained this consideration was Mr. Walker.

Special consideration shown to most of the European officers in the Nizam's service.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, July 17th, 1915.

Mr. Walker came as Financial Adviser in the capacity of Financial Secretary but before long be became Assistant Minister of Finance and his status was thereby considerably raised.

Other European officers, seeing that he was enjoying this privilege, gradually began to secure similar consideration for themselves.

There is no doubt as time goes on the practice will become general and the Government will necessarily have to suffer the consequences of its folly.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 23rd, 1915.

Famine in Eastern Bengal.

79. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd July, observes that great distress prevails in Eastern Bengal owing to a terrific famine and in spite of the relief funds to which the Government contributed rupees ten thousand and similar organizations made by the public, a large part of the population including women is reduced to such dire need as to be starving and naked. The paper dwelling on the virtues of humanity and charity urges that it is emphatically the duty of Government equally with the people to effectually remove such distress and says that a Government is hardly worth the name if its resources should ever fail to tide over such crises as these.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 31 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 31st July 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—
Lawlessness in Calicut 1340
The Bengal Police and the national dress .. .. *ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—
The Government Colleges in the Madras Presidency .. .. *ib.*
The Victoria College, Palghat 1341
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Conservancy in Madras .. .. *ib.*
Presidents of taluk boards .. .. *ib.*
(*k*) *General*—
Enemy aliens in India .. .. *ib.*
The Indian National Congress 1342
Thiyyas and the Public Services .. .. *ib.*
The Collector of Malabar 1343
The Bellary District Conference 1344
India and the Empire 1346
The Bombay Provincial Conference 1347
The District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Legislative Council 1348
The *Hindu* on Travancore .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe 1349
The war 1350
A fluid that melts metals 1351
America and the war .. .. *ib.*

I.—Foreign Politics—*cont.*

	PAGE
The Pope and the war	1351
A new law in England	*ib.*
"Will the war end in October?"	1352
"The deplorable condition of Paris"	*ib.*
The course of the war	1353

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The police and the methods of detecting crimes	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
Vakils and village courts	*ib.*
The District Judge of South Malabar	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Madanapalli College	*ib.*
Elementary education	*ib.*
The Madras University	1354
The School Final system	1355
(*h*) *Railways*—	
Government management of railways	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
How can India help Britain in the war?	*ib.*
The economic effect of the war	1356
The tour of His Excellency the Governor and the Members of his Council	*ib.*
Indian indentured labourers	1357
Simla	*ib.*
The Germans living in India	*ib.*
The appointment of Viceroy	*ib.*
Brahmans and non-Brahmans	1358
Village sanitation	*ib.*
Sir Harold Stuart's visit to Bezwada	*ib*
The new loan	*ib.*
Stamp booklets	1359
Villages	*ib.*
Floods in Assam	*ib.*
General Botha	*ib.*
Industries	*ib.*
A Commercial College in Bombay	*bi.*
Servants of the East India Company	1360
The Coimbatore District Conference	*ib.*
The Madras Bank	*ib.*
Patriotism	*ib.*
The Colonies	*ib*
The Governor of Bombay and the Provincial Conference	1361
The Defence of India Act	*ib.*
Sanitation or education	*ib.*
The Government and the cultivators	*ib.*
Cattle mortality in the Presidency	*ib.*
Pilgrims in Bombay	1362
The British Government, the friend of Islam	*ib.*
Indian aid	1363

III.—Legislation.

The Irrigation Panchayat Bill	1364
Mr. Raman Menon's Bills	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Judicial Conference	*ib.*
The Revenue administration in Mysore	1365
The Travancore Budget	*ib.*
Floods in Travancore	*ib.*
The Cochin Darbar and economy	*ib.*

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

The Indian agriculturists	1366

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
13	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
14	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
15	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
16	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
17	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
19	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
20	**Army and Civil News.** *	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
21	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
23	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000
24	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300

* Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
26	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
27	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
28	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
29	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
30	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
31	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
32	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
34	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
35	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
36	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
37	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
38	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
39	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
40	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
41	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
43	**Bharati,** formerly the *Innaiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
44	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
45	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
46	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
47	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
48	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
49	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
52	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
53	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
54	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
55	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
56	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Da. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
58	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
59	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
60	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
61	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
62	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
63	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 42 years.	3,000
65	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
66	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
67	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman 48 years.	600
68	**Do.** * ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
69	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
70	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
71	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
72	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
73	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
74	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
75	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
76	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
77	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
78	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
79	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
80	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
81	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
82	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
83	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
84	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
85	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
86	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
87	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-al-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
88	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
89	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
90	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
91	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
92	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
93	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
94	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
95	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
96	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
97	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
98	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
99	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
100	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
101	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
102	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
103	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
104	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
105	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
106	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
107	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
108	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
109	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
110	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
111	**Indian Railway Journal.***	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
112	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
113	**Indian Students' Record.†**	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
114	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
115	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
116	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
117	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
118	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
119	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
122	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
124	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
127	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
128	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
129	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
130	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
131	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
132	Kaipaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
133	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
134	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
135	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
136	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
137	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
138	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
139	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
140	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press. Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
141	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
142	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
143	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
144	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
145	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
146	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
147	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
148	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
149	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
150	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
151	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
153	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
154	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
155	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
156	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
157	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1 600
158	**Local Self-government Gazette.**†	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
159	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
160	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
161	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press. Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
162	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 51 years.	1,300
163	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
164	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
165	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
166	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
167	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
168	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
169	**Madras Fortnightly.**†	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
170	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
171	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
172	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
173	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
174	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
175	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
176	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
177	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
178	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
179	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
180	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
181	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
182	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
183	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
184	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
185	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
186	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
187	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
188	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
189	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
190	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
191	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
192	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
193	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years	600
194	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
195	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
196	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
197	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
198	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
199	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
200	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
201	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
202	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
203	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
204	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
205	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
206	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
207	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
208	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
209	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilasam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years	500
210	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
211	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

• Started 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
212	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 40 years.	Not known.
213	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
214	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
215	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
216	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
217	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
218	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
219	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
220	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
221	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
222	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
223	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
224	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
225	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
226	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
227	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
228	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
229	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
230	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Navar, 59 years.	300
231	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
232	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
233	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
234	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
235	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
236	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
237	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
238	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
239	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
240	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
241	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
242	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
243	**Press of India** ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
244	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
245	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
246	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
247	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
248	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
249	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
250	Risāla-i-Albadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
252	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
253	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
254	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
255	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
256	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
257	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
258	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
259	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
260	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
261	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
262	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
263	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Parudesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
264	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
265	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakum, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
266	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
267	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
268	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
269	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
270	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiouta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
271	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
272	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman. 56 years.	800
273	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
274	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
275	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
276	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
277	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
278	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
279	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
280	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
281	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
282	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
283	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
284	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
285	Siddhantam	Do. .	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
286	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
287	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
288	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
289	**South Indian Record.**‡	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
290	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
291	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
292	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years	10,000
293	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
294	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
295	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
296	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Do. ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
297	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 31st March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
298	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
299	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
300	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
301	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
302	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
303	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
304	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Revd. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
305	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
306	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
307	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
308	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Narsapur, Kistna district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
309	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
310	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas. Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
311	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
312	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri. 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
313	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
314	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
315	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
316	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
317	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
318	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
319	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
320	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
321	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Revd. R. E Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
322	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
323	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
324	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
325	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Revd. E. E Berry, European ..	300
326	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
327	**Theosophist ..**	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
328	Tiruppanittoshan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Revd. S. Zcheme, German ; 50 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
330	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
331	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
332	**Trilinga .. ..**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
333	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
334	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
335	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Revd. K.S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
336	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
337	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
338	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
339	**Vaisya .. ..**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
340	**Vaisya Mittiran ..**	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
341	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
342	**Varadathikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
343	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
344	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
345	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
346	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
347	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
348	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781
349	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
350	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
351	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
352	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800

* Discontinued. February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
353	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
354	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
355	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
356	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
357	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
358	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
359	**Vivakavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
360	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
361	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
362	**Vrittantam or The News.***	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
363	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Revd. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
364	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
365	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
366	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
367	Water of Life	Tamil .	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
368	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
369	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
370	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
371	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Revd. R F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
372	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
373	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
374	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
375	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
376	**Wisdom of the East.†**	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
377	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400
378	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Trimonthly.	P. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
379	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
380	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at Vidyavinodini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pazhur Vadakilath Jadavedan, Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
381	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
382	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
383	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

* Started, 2nd June 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1915.

Lawlessness in Calicut.

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th July, writes:—"Bill Sykes and his gang are still at large in Calicut. It was in broad daylight the other day that Sykes robbed a Brahman girl of her necklace from an important thoroughfare. Peeler has not yet laid the enterprising gentleman by the heels; and in the meantime there is considerable feeling against the police. Petty thefts are daily on the increase. It is time, we think, that the Superintendent of Police put in extra men for beat duty, and saw that they performed their duty faithfully and not in a somnambulent frame of mind and body."

New India, *Madras*, July 29th, 1915.

The Bengal Police and the national dress.

2. The *New India*, of the 29th July, remarks:—"The *Bengalee* has the following statement, recording an incident that occurred on the Calcutta maidan:—

"The walk adjoining the portion of the Red Road near Queen Victoria's statue has hitherto been freely used by Indian gentlemen in their national costume. But last Saturday evening some respectable Bengalee gentlemen had their right to do so challenged by a European Sergeant. The remonstrance that they have been using the walk in question for years had no effect on the Sergeant, who flung in their face the reply that he had received orders a month ago to prevent the intrusion of people in Indian dress into that sacred slice of the maidan. Well, if Indian dress is incompatible with the dignity and decency of some portion of the maidan it can at least be claimed that popular ignorance of the fact should not thus be left to be unceremoniously enlightened by a Police Sergeant. Why not put up some 'scare-Indians' to warn them off places where their dress is apt to scandalise hat, coat and boot?

"It is probable that this gross impertinence is due, as has been the case before, to the excessive zeal of some unauthorised police officers. The Governor of Bengal went to an Indian entertainment wearing the dhoti, and he would scarcely have done that, if he had thought the dress improper, especially as he was accompanying Lady Carmichael. There is no comparison in grace and beauty between the full dhoti of the Bengali gentleman and the 'forked-radish' appearance of the European nether garments, and in a hot climate it is far more hygienic and clean, since it is never worn a second time without being washed. But in any case, it is the Bengali dress, and Calcutta is, or used to be, in Bengal. Hence 'European Sergeants' should be instructed to behave with decency towards the Bengali public, whom they are hired to protect, not to insult."

(d) *Education.*

Hindu, *Madras*, July 26th, 1915.

The Government Colleges in the Madras Presidency.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 26th July, writes:—"Considering the lavish expenditure incurred in maintaining the three Government First Grade Colleges in the Presidency at Kumbakonam, Madras, and Rajahmundry, it may be asked whether the public derive from them a corresponding amount of benefit. The heavy expenditure is often justified on the ground that it is necessary in the interests of educational advancement that there should exist a few model institutions, and in practice, no other agency than Government could afford to set up such Colleges. . . . . It is obvious that the heavy outlay cannot be considered as necessary merely for providing models; there should exist other advantages such as the provision of facilities for a large number of students, and the entertainment of an able staff, to justify the action of Government. Judged by this standard, we are afraid that there is much that stands in need of reform in these three

Colleges. . . . . The cry everywhere is for increased facilities for higher education and though the private Colleges have been trying their utmost, in spite of discouragements of various sorts, to respond to this universal demand, according to their ability, the Government Colleges, standing up for the creed of efficiency, have been obdurate and have ruthlessly closed their doors against aspirants of higher education."

4. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 30th July, observes:—"It may be news to the educational world that students residing in the charming hostel of the Victoria College, Palghat, are permitted to devote a certain number of hours every week for the intellectual exercise of card-playing! Mr. A. H. Davey, to whom in a way the Palghat Municipal Council owes its franchise for electing its chairman, continues to be Principal of the College and warden of the hostel. Considering his administrative talents and methods, we shall not be surprised if we are told that the system of card-playing has been adopted by his students out of fear for him rather than as an advantage of his indulgence. . . . . We are not experts to write upon the psychology of card-playing, and must leave that delicate subject to the tender care of the educational advisers of the Government of Madras."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 30th, 1915.

The Victoria College, Palghat.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

5. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 30th July, observes:—"The virtue of patience has nowhere been so ill-requited as in Madras, where the residents and rate-payers have long borne the consequences of indifferent Municipal administration. Between the conflicting opinions of experts, resulting in the inauguration of costly schemes, the conveniences and comforts of the citizens of Madras have gone to the wall and the fact remains that the City takes a very low rank in point of an efficient water-supply and drainage and of cleanliness. . . . . If, under the circumstances, the people ask for less talk and more activity, on the part of the Corporation, in the discharge of one of its most elementary duties, the request cannot, we submit, be considered as unreasonable. . . . . The Health department of the Corporation of Madras is a stupendous failure, and the history of its past can be summed up in two sentences:—It has not had time to look after its essential duties of looking after the health of the residents because the conservancy of the City has been entrusted to it. And the conservancy of the City is so very bad because it has been placed under the care of the Health department."

Hindu, *Madras*, July 30th, 1915.

Conservancy in Madras.

6. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 30th July, writes:—"Do the non-official presidents of taluk boards make sufficient tours in their respective areas? If they do not, the reason is not far to seek. As we have once stated in the course of a leading article, their travelling allowances are inadequate. . . . . Not being paid for their work, non-official presidents cannot be asked or expected to bear any part of their travelling expenses. They should be differentiated from officials in this respect. No comparison can be justified. . . . . We know of certain gentlemen who had been obtaining first-class allowance during their official career or who have always travelled in first class, but who have fallen to the second class by accepting the honorary presidentship of taluk boards. This curious position should not prevail, as it actually degrades the honorary workers instead of elevating them to a higher status. Since highly respected persons are chosen for the office, they should be considered as first class officers."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 30th, 1915.

Presidents of taluk boards.

(k) *General.*

7. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 24th July, writes:—"In Great Britain, almost insane leniency was being shown to enemy aliens for months after the outbreak of the war and in spite of the incalculable risks attendant on

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, July 24th, 1915.

Enemy aliens in India.

leniency having revealed themselves in several instances, and wholesomely stringent action does not seem to have been decided upon until the national outcry for necessary severity had grown too clamorous to be ignored. Much the same has been the case in India, and it is doubtful if the Government would have given up its indefensibly and quixotically liberal policy if the press and the public had not strongly and unequivocally demanded salutary action. . . . . Singapore only recently furnished us with startling proof of the depths of treachery to which these enemy aliens can descend while the truth of the saying, once a German always a German, was well exemplified in the outrage in the United States, of which the British Ambassador was the intended and Mr. Pierpont Morgan the accidental victim. Briefly, if there are some Germans and Austrians towards whom leniency would be permissible, there are great numbers whom to treat with any leniency at all would be nothing short of a policy of self-destruction on our part, and this being so, it comes as a positive relief to know that the Government of India has at length opened its eyes to a real danger and has decided to intern all German and Austrian males and to either intern or repatriate, as circumstances demand, all German and Austrian women and girls in this country."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, in connection with the Anti-German Union, the *New India*, of the 28th July, says:—"Mrs. Annie Besant was, we believe, the first to point out, months before the war, the danger to which the Empire was exposed by allowing thousands of Indian children to be educated in schools conducted by foreign missionaries, urging that loyalty to the Crown could not be effectively taught by those who were not subjects of the Crown and who themselves could feel no loyalty. Later she wrote of the schools in the west of India, where Indian children spoke of 'our Kaiser' and 'your Emperor'. The anti-English propaganda was allowed to go on, Germans were left free to communicate the sailing of merchant vessels to the *Emden*, and much loss flowed therefrom."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1915.

The Indian National Congress.

8. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th July, states:—"All are agreed, except, of course, the handful of autocrats, that an *entente* between the two Congress camps is desirable and should be achieved without delay. The Indian National Congress can of course have nothing to do with that microscopic minority of irreconcilables—the Extremists—who will be satisfied only when the last batch of Englishmen in India embark at Ballard Pier and rejuviniscent themselves garland each other at the Yacht Club lawn celebrating the event. This is a dangerous party that needs must be put down and woe unto the day India subscribes to its creed. But the Non-Conventionists are not Extremists, and the country cannot understand why the autocrats of the Congress should refuse to meet them even half way. . . . . The Congress is not an organisation for the self-glorification and self-advertisement of a handful of self-styled leaders or for the self-aggrandisement of Brahmans. . . . . There is no disguising the fact that the Congress does not now exercise that influence on the country which it once did. Its deliberations have become lifeless and jejune, harping on worn-out themes and insipid platitudes; it has placed before the country no constructive programme, its criticisms are rather destructive than constructive; and if the Congress still survives it is because of the tacit official support it has secured."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*. July 24th, 1915.

Thiyyas and the Public Services

9. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th July:—"We are reliably informed that the inadequate representation of Thiyyas in the Public Services will be made the subject of an interpellation at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council. As we pointed out the other day, in regard to official preferments, our Thiyya friends have a legitimate grievance. . . . . In the administration of the Abkāri department, the Thiyya will come in very handy and useful, especially when it is remembered that the department has to deal with his community from which it draws its nourishment.

"It is very much to be regretted, and does not redound to the credit of the departmental heads that there is not a single Thiyya Assistant Inspector or Inspector. This should not be. We could point out at least half a dozen Thiyyas already in the service who have long been denied promotion. The British Government have always righted a wrong when pointed out, and it is to be hoped that the Deputy Commissioner, who knows Malabar very well, will remove, at the earliest opportunity, what can only be regarded as a standing reproach."

10. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 25th July, writes:—"We embrace the opportunity once again to express the universal regret felt in this district at Mr. Innes' departure. We have already referred to some of the main features of his administration and attempted to show how majestically and methodically he has handled the situation whenever it has threatened to elude his grasp. His judicious statesmanship and administrative ability were in evidence on numerous occasions and he could have wished for no better field than Malabar for exercising them in a remarkable degree. . . . . The secret of his success may be found in the thoroughness of the knowledge that he has acquired of the district and its multifarious problems. His sound knowledge of the vernacular of the district has been most helpful to bring him into intimate association with local conditions, while his unostentatious nature, easy accessibility and inquiring habit have considerably facilitated his grasp of the men and matters of Malabar. . . . . The jenmi considers him to be the jenmies' Collector and the tenant equally confidently appropriates the same Collector to himself. Every party considers him most sympathetic towards itself. This is an achievement that speaks highly of the tact and resource of Mr. Innes. His popularity is not confined to the poor classes and the acred magnates, but permeates also the educated and professional classes who uphold the new aspirations and civilization. . . . . Popular executive officers are often charged with weakness, either by Government or by a section of the public. Mr. Innes' kindness and fairness has been sometimes mistaken for weakness, as for instance in his attitude towards the ignorant Moplas. . . . . When the time came for strong action, Mr. Innes did not hesitate to show his iron hand under the silken gloves. . . . . Malabar has not had, as we remarked the other day, a more popular Collector in recent times than Mr. C. A. Innes; his name will long be remembered here with feelings of affection and admiration; and we hope Malabar will continue to benefit by his advice to the Government from whatever place he may occupy in future."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1915.

The Collector of Malabar.

Writing on this subject under the heading "Personalities (by S.K.N)," the *Indian Patriot*, of the 28th July, says:—"It is rarely that a District Collector, under present conditions, has opportunities to display his sympathy with progress and his knowledge of the people he is set over to administer. There are whispers in every district about the popularity or the unpopularity of a Collector! The petty local causes for prejudices live and die on the lips of the local men. When, however, an opportunity to display one's knowledge of men and affairs presents itself and a civilian fails, we must put down the Indian Civil Service man as a poor specimen of administrator. One such is Mr. Innes of Malabar.

"Malabar is tired of the man and is counting the number of days he is likely to remain, and that again turns upon the prestige problem of Government. Mr. Innes bungled in the Moplah outbreak affair, and therefore Mr. Innes must remain Collector—that is the rule of the Government. Mr. Innes made the fatal mistake of bringing down Mr. Kunhayen Haji, Deputy Collector, from Mangalore to Calicut. This was understood by the ignorant Moplah as a sign of weakness. In the district this weakness is held to be responsible for the Moplah outbreak. The Government says it is not due to any agrarian discontent or poverty. Then to what? Let us put it down to weakness.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

"Mr. P. Karunakara Menon, the Hon'ble Mr. Kavalapara Moopil Nayar, and others, born and bred up in Malabar, who know the country intimately, are of opinion that something ought to be done to relieve poverty or open up the country. But the people of the country are ignored—Mr. Innes knows everything and he must move. There is no doubt Mr. Innes bungled in the last Ernad disturbance. Of course, the disturbance was put down but any one would have put it down with the help of British arms. Where is statesmanship? He refused licenses to respected people to bear arms. Does a Collector know his people? Mr. Innes has answered the question in the negative.

"To the credit of Mr. Innes also has to be added his mismanagement of the German internment. There were bitter complaints at the time. The refusal of Government to sanction the request of the Calicut Municipality for extension is attributed to Mr. Innes not having supported it. If he had supported it, it would have been sanctioned. He would have supported it if he knew the country and the people. He did not.

"The result of all this is that the people are not quite pleased with their Collector. They want a change, and questions are asked: 'What has he done for sanitation? What has he done for education?' Of course, the answer is not of the kind to make him popular. When a Collector has proved that he does not know the people over whom he bears sway, it is time he is sent out somewhere else."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 28th July, observes:—"Mr. C. A. Innes, Collector of Malabar, is shortly going home on long furlough, and it is not very likely that he will return to this district. A canny and shrewd Scot with all the peculiarities and characteristics of his race, Mr. Innes is the *beau ideal* of a district officer, a benevolent bureaucrat, as Dadabhoi Naoroji would put it, a trusted and faithful servant of the Government, attached to its traditions and acting up to them. In his administration of this district he has neither been fussy nor strong (which in the bureaucrat's vocabulary means despotic), carrying on the every day administration with caution and a certain amount of sympathy.

"His sympathy has not, of course, been of that type and character which is off and on preached and advocated from the Congress platform, but it is practical and within those limitations which a centralised Government and red-tape have laid down. Again though not a people's Collector in the same sense as Logan and Dance were known in their days, Mr. Innes has tried to do his duty to the people to the best of his ability and lights—and in a way succeeded. He has always righted a wrong when pointed out, and seen through cant and humbug which are the especial property of the lesser angles of the official hierarchy who, clothed in a little brief authority, attempt to play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as to make the people weep. . . . . On the whole, a safe and sound administrator, intimately acquainted with his work, Mr. Innes has succeeded where others have failed, and he leaves the district with the good wishes of the people.

"If for anything else he deserves the thanks of the country, it is for keeping his head remarkably cool in trying times. As District Magistrate wielding the potent weapon, the Press Act, his relations with the journalists have always been happy, characterised by mutual candour and trust. We wish him *bon voyage*, a happy sojourn in his native home, 'Caledonia, stern and wild,' and a safe return to this 'land o'regrets' to resume his share of the white man's burden for the glory of his race and the prosperity of our people."

Hindu, *Madras*, July 26th, 1915.

The Bellary District Conference.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 26th July, writes:—"One of the interesting features of the session of the Bellary District Conference was the presence, for a brief space of time, of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharanee of Baroda, with their Diwan Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao. The President, the Hon'ble V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar, thanked them for their attendance, and in the course of a short speech dwelt upon certain points of

the Baroda administration which, in his opinion, excelled the system in vogue in the British territories. We do not think the moment was well chosen for launching out into an excessive eulogy of the administration of Baroda and drawing a distinction, which would seem invidious, between that and the British Government. His Highness the Gaekwar rightly, it seems to us, deprecated the action of the President and said that he was a casual visitor to the Conference in the course of visiting the Hampi ruins, and that it was not fair or proper that the occasion should be seized to institute the comparison of the two administrations which the President thought fit to make, and which he had not expected. Nor do we agree with the President that the visit of the Gaekwar to the District Conference was an 'act of condescension.' It has, indeed, become a sort of axiom with the generality of the Indian Press, that the presence in the political Conferences of officials of high rank and rulers of Native States is an act of great condescension for which no expression of gratitude is too humble and well-merited. We have seen how the presence of Lord Pentland in the last Madras Congress was acclaimed by its President, a Bengalee patriot, as the fruition of the aspirations of the National Congress for over quarter of a century. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's ecstatic acknowledgment of His Excellency's attendance found vent in his interrupting the proceedings of the Congress so far, as to rule out for the moment the discussion then going on of a resolution of a business character and to have a resolution on the subject of the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Throne taken up and orated upon for the delectation of the Governor and other high officials present. The presence of Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, at the sitting at Poona the other day of the Provincial Conference, was similarly made the subject of an extravagant demonstration by the members of the Conference, and by strains of hallelujah uttered subsequently in the Indian Press on it as an epoch-making event. We cannot understand the *raison d'etre* of these manifestations. . . . . Governors, high officials and rulers of Native States do no more than their duty when they desire to acquaint themselves with, and take steps to do so by personal contact and personal observation, the views and the conditions of the people whom they are appointed to govern. . . . . Non-official agencies and organizations which seek to lay bare the people's grievances and aspirations in order that good government may result, are not in the position of suppliants for official favour and patronage, and would do well not to write themselves down as such by the effusive manner in which they behold official countenances in their midst."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 27th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th July, says:— "The address which the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Achariyar delivered as the President of the Bellary District Conference is a forcible indictment against the Government of Madras. . . . . He explains the eagerness with which re-settlements are welcomed. It lies in the financial dependence of the local Government on the Government of India. But we are not at all hopeful that this dependence will cease in any near future. Madras will continue what Madras has always been, meak and submissive, ready to carry out the behests which enjoin an enhancement of taxation on the local ryots. . . . . It is evident that Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar is not very favourably impressed in regard to the insight and sympathy shown by the Government as a whole. Nor is he quite satisfied with His Excellency the Governor himself. 'I regret,' he said, 'that his (His Excellency's) interference in the cause of fair-play are not more frequent.' This is another way of saying that His Excellency does not assert himself as often as he ought to, 'in the cause of fair-play.'"

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 28th, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 28th July, remarks:—"The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achari, no doubt, did the right thing when he welcomed the Gaekwar to the Bellary District Conference of which he was the President. . . . . But he tried to improve the occasion by a short address on the excellences of the Baroda administration in comparison to the British Indian administration, as showing the latter to disadvantage.

It must have been trying to the Gaekwar to listen to an unexpected and fulsome eulogium of his rule. . . . . The Bellary District Conference was surely not the occasion for a review of the administration of Baroda. It was as much out of place as say a criticism of Boswell's life of Johnson. Even admitting that Mr. Ramanuja Achari's eulogy was called for, it only contained half truths which are proverbially more misleading than falsehoods. . . . . Such off-hand comparisons as Mr. Ramanuja Achari drew are unjust to the British Government and can argue nothing but an obliqueness of the critic's perspective."

New India, *Madras*, July 27th, 1915.

India and the Empire.

12. In the sixth of a series of articles on "The Resurrection of Asia," the *New India*, of the 27th July, says:—"India is the only effective obstacle in Asia to the domination of the Mongolian, and the domination of the Mongolian means the subjugation of Aryan civilisation and the sacrifice of all the advances made by it in both East and West. . . . . For the Mongolian to triumph in Asia would menace European civilisation and would side-track the train of progress. And if the Mongolian triumphs here, exhausted Europe would fall beneath his sway. But that shall never be. The world will not roll back.

"Now Britain cannot defend India, should Japan make up her mind to accept the American suggestion, and to claim the hegemony of Asia. But India, free, can defend herself, and will thus at the same time defend the Empire. India in the past held her own against the Mangols. The Huns swept down upon her as they swept down upon Europe, destroying and devastating; but they did not go very far, and they were beaten back. . . . . India, as a dependency, unarmed, helpless, looking across Asia and Europe to the little islands of the west for protection against the Mongolians on her very threshold—such an India would be overrun. But India as the strong nation armed, with her martial races trained and fully utilised, with her sailors defending her sea-borders, with her chiefs of ancient days leading her mighty hosts, with her British friends helping her—as Indians are now helping Britons in *their* battles—India thus would ensure Aryan supremacy, and, while grudging no Mongolian nation its fair share of earth and sunlight, would defend Aryan civilisation from destruction. The choice, in fact, is beginning to shape itself into a definite alternative: India, a partner in the Empire, with all the rights of a self-governing unit therein and an empire of indefinite duration, and India, a restless and discontented dependency, unable to defend herself, an easy prey to the spoiler, and an empire doomed to perish."

New India, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

In the seventh article on "The Resurrection of Asia," the *New India*, of the 28th July, observes:—"Let us consider, finally, the position which would be held by a self-governing India within the Empire as regards the leadership of Asia and the menace of the Mongolians. India would be 'the strong man armed'. She would have a territorial army—small on a peace footing, but capable of practically indefinite expansion—an army strong for defence, and capable, if needed by the Empire, of supplying troops for foreign service, as the British territorial army is doing now. She would have the system of enormous reserves, civilly employed except in time of war, and huge stores of arms of all kinds and munitions, the making of which would give employment for years to hosts of labourers from the reserves. She would have a navy, a proportion of which, though used as merchantmen and mail steamers, would be at the call of the Government when wanted. She would have well-guarded harbours, ship-building yards, docks, and, at certain points, modern fortresses, equipped with the heaviest guns available. . . . . But 'the money for army and navy,' cries out the terror-stricken Indian tax-payer. 'Think for a moment, friend. We said 'a self-governing India.' There would be then no annual drain carrying away a huge proportion of the taxes, no India Office, no pensions, no costly Secretary of State, all making up an annual charge of £20 millions sterling. The Indian Government would be no longer the terrible burden it is by its costly

English officials, its Church establishment, its military expenses, its English army with its transport and all the rest of the swollen charges. There would be no transmission of huge savings to England calculated variously at between £20 and £30 millions a year. There would be no Imperial Educational Service with all that it implies; no demand for English degrees as passports to highly-paid posts. . . . . Indian's political subserviency is continued in order to preserve her commercial subserviency—a fact which Indian reformers ought never to forget; political autonomy is denied because fiscal autonomy will destroy India's dependence on British goods. . . . If self-government be granted to India, then is the Empire secure beyond all shaking, and the Mongolian meance need not disturb. But India alone, self-governing and armed, can give this security to the Empire, and, indeed, to Europe also. China and Japan, invading a defenceless India, unarmed, emasculate, would conquer her and use her against Europe."

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 28th July, remarks:—"The way in which the Extremist papers have attacked the Bombay Provincial Conference for the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Members of Council at the Conference has a more significant meaning to the constitutional party. . . . . It is the foundation of their faith, and constitutes the main difference between them and the constitutional party. They have declaimed against association with the Government, they have proclaimed a boycott of Government, its service, the institutions under its control, and opposition to Government on every possible occasion regardless of the interests and issues at stake. It is subject to this reservation that they offer to come back to the Congress; and the Congress men of Bombay, who know their neighbours better, have taken an attitude consistent with the knowledge they possess. We are convinced of the utter futility of further discussion about 'compromise' on this basis, and we are not sorry that the Extremists, in their attempt to discredit the Congress, have revealed the inner meaning of their anxiety to re-join the Congress."

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

14. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 28th July, has the following:—"It is now authoritatively announced that Mr. A. Edgington, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, our District and Sessions Judge, has been transferred to Tinnevelly. We are indeed sorry to have to lose him though he has been with us for more than the usual period of a Judge's stay in a district. . . . . He is a hardworking and conscientious judicial officer, and an able administrative head. Since his arrival in Malabar, we have observed a marked change for the better, in the process department, of our Civil Courts. . . . . The corruption amongst the lowest officers of the department and their vagaries have been again and again brought to the notice of successive Judges of this district, but strangely enough, not one of Mr. Edgington's predecessors has been able to keep the process establishment well within control. . . . . In the matter of the promotions of his subordinates Mr. Edgington has always been fair. Merit, not favouritism, has been the sole test for preferment, and the recommendations by District Munsifs and Sub-Judges have always been scrutinized with the greatest care. As a judicial officer, Mr. Edgington has been no less successful. In sessions trials, there has been, no doubt, a complaint that he is rather severe: but when it is remembered that a very large majority of his convictions have been affirmed by the High Court, this charge against him seems groundless. His behaviour in the bench is characterized by dignity and courtesy. All practitioners alike have the satisfaction that they have had their full say before him. On the whole, Mr. Edgington has been an exemplary Judge and in bidding him farewell, we wish to express the hope that he may soon be elevated to the bench of the High Court which, we feel sure, he will adorn with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public."

The District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar.

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1915.

IV.—Native States.

Hindu, *Madras*, July 29th, 1915.

Mysore Legislative Council.

15. The *Hindu*, of the 29th July, writes:—"The discussion of the Budget Estimates of the Mysore Government which took place at Bangalore on Tuesday in the Mysore Legislative Council, was preceded by a proceeding which we wish much the liberal administration of Sir M. Visvesvarayya had not adopted. The formal, and if we may say so, open, debate on the Budget heads was preceded by an informal discussion at which, we are told, questions were freely asked and information called for and freely responded to, but the public and the press were excluded. The formal and open debate, which took place next day, among the same Members who had previously debated and discussed everything much more freely and, as we presume, thoroughly, may not be a meaningless superfluity, but is apt to be misleading to the public as to the actual work done by the Council of the province in the performance of one of its most important duties."

West Coast Bulletin, *Mattancherri*, *Cochin State*, July 30th, 1915.

The *Hindu* on Travancore.

16. The *West Coast Bulletin*, for the week ending 30th July, observes:—"The last week's *Travancore Government Gazette* contained an interesting memorandum on the co-operative movement, expounding the principles of the co-operative Regulation of Travancore. . . . . But the Editor of the *Hindu* falls foul of the Registrar for his ignoring of Germany and her contribution to the Co-operative Branch. . . . . The word 'German' is now applied not only to denote brutality and violation of rights, but it is also heartily held in contempt by the average Britisher, and therefore we think the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Travancore only did the right thing when he tabooed Germany in his memorandum. Even if our object of hatred be the abode of some virtue, it would require a subtle mental jugglery to admire and refer to that virtue, wading in pure blood and iron. . . . . Although we do admire the spirit of the *Hindu* leaderette, we must confess our inability to understand the purpose that it will serve at such a juncture like the present. Fancy, the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in Travancore put to the pillory for omitting to refer to our enemy country and its wonderful achievements in the sphere of co-operation."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

17. Referring to the recent attack made on the *Orduna*, an American steamer, by a German submarine, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 20th July, observes:—Like the *Lusitania*, the *Orduna* was also attacked without the least warning by the enemy. This occurrence at a time when the Americans were just preparing their reply to the last note from Germany has naturally provoked them. But what of that? Germany has all along been acting in a way which makes it clear that she does not attach any importance to the interests or advice of America. It remains to be seen what the American Government will do now. The whole world will anxiously watch the next move of America.

The war in Europe.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 22nd July, writes:—Though the Austro-German forces are said to be advancing steadily towards Warsaw in south-east Poland, they cannot hope to surround Warsaw soon, as they will have to capture some important places like Roland, Lublin and the Ivangorod Railway before reaching Warsaw and the capture of these will not be easy. The fall of Lemberg into the hands of the Germans has, of course, opened nearly thirteen routes for them. But the route to Russia has not been broken through by them. The city of Warsaw is as important strategically to the Russians as Cracow is to the Austrians. So, if Warsaw should fall into the hands of the enemy, it is a true victory for the latter. But there is no possibility of the Russians giving up this city as easily as they relinquished Lemberg. Grand Duke Nicholas, who is one of the best commanders in Europe, is ready to fall on the Germans, the moment they approach Warsaw and there is no likelihood of this city being taken by the enemy.

The war in Europe.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, observes:—We learn from the news received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State that the Germans are still advancing in the eastern theatre. The Germans claim to have pushed back the Russian troops in the direction of Riga in the Baltic Provinces and, if this is true, the enemy's forces should be approaching Riga. This port town is very important to both the sides. Articles from Russia are now sent to this town by steamer and then despatched to the front by railway. If this town should fall into the hands of the enemy, it will greatly hamper articles being sent to the front by Russia. The Germans also claim to have taken many strong places on the banks of the Narew. This is the first time after the beginning of the war that fierce fighting is taking place on the banks of this river. The Germans have evidently been making secret arrangements in this region for gathering enormous men and ammunition and they are now trying to use all their strength to gain a victory. The German army has no other superiority over the armies of the Allies than the possession of abundant ammunition. The Russians are hastily sending reinforcements to the front and, if they succeed in checking the advance of the enemy in this region now, the ardour of the latter will abate of its own accord. It is very clear that the Germans cannot make a tremendous effort like this often. As it is, the Germans are closing in upon Warsaw from three directions. But the Russian Commander has managed his retreat so splendidly that the strength of his army has not been curtailed in any way, and the Russians are sure to prevent Warsaw from falling into the hands of the enemy, if only they have sufficient ammunition on hand. Though it was expected that the Germans would make a great effort this summer, no one anticipated that they would open such a gigantic campaign as they are doing now. But the Russian railways in different

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 24th, 1915.

directions are still in their own hands and they are fighting on territory which are favourable to them and unfavourable to the enemy. If the Russians succeed in pushing back the Germans by the strength of their ammunition, the latter will be forced to beat a hasty retreat.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1915.

18. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd July, says:—Military experts are of opinion that the issue of the present war will be decided chiefly by the financial condition of the fighting parties. The Government in Germany control the buying and selling of foodstuffs, and get their fields cultivated by others also. Financial authorities have stated that, under such circumstances, the Germans will not be starved for at least a year to come, and that it is dangerous to believe that they will be defeated in the near future on account of any financial crisis. The financial situation of France is, in their opinion, satisfactory inasmuch as the country is prosperous, carries on some trade with the other countries and is in a solvent condition Russia can send a great army to the field, but in other matters, she has to be helped by England and France.

The war.

Austria does not lack armies but lacks money and zeal. Gemany is supplying these defects.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd July, says:—That the British have been able to raise a loan of 2,625 crores of rupees shows the sound financial condition of the British Isles; but Germany has suffered heavily financially. Military officers are of opinion that the way to victory for the Allies lies in evading a decisive issue with the Germans until they are fully equipped with the munitions of war. Although the perseverance with which the Germans are fighting to gain the victory is worthy of praise, it is plain that their financial prospects as well as time are not in favour of their coming out victorious.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, July 22nd, 1915.

The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 22nd July, says that some of the armies of General Botha, who gained a victory in South Africa, have landed in Europe and that there is no doubt that they will be of great service to the Allies in the western theatre.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 24th, 1915.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 24th July, says:—The Germans are again making great efforts in Russia. Their object is not merely to capture Warsaw. They seem desirous to devour the whole of Poland. The German armies are attempting to attack the Russian armies not only from the west of Warsaw, but also from the north and the south. The Germans appear to be preparing to fight a great battle with about 20 lakhs of soldiers. They appear to be trying to surround the Russian army from all sides and win a great victory. The Russians are now occupying strong fortresses all of which the Germans are trying to besiege at the same time. Grand Duke, the Russian Commander, is unsurpassed in his military skill. He will leave the forts if necessary, but will never place the armies in the hands of the Germans. There will certainly be a great battle in this quarter. We are confident that the Russians will fight with great mettle when placed in a critical situation.

The war.

DIVYAGNANADEEPIKA, *Chittoor*, July 1915.

The *Divyagnanadeepika*, for July, says:—All the States in Europe have already formed into an association with the object of uniting together and working for the welfare of mankind. If this object is to be accomplished, brute force has to be crushed. From the present war, it will be seen that it is not human to use brute force, and that it is unrighteous to spend any energy in inflicting pain on others. All spitritual, intellectual and physical forces should be used for altruistic and not for selfish purposes. The Europeans will perhaps learn this lesson from the present war!

The war.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, July 16th, 1915.

The *Malabar Islam*, of the 16th July,* also makes an appreciative reference to the success of General Botha in South-West Africa.

---

* Received this week.

The *Uttara Taraka*, of the 24th July, rejoices that, as a result of the recent discussion in the British Parliament on the indifference of the Government of India regarding the internment of Germans here, they have now begun to take greater vigilence in the matter.

UTTARA TARAKA, *Parur*, July 24th, 1915.

The war.

After a reference to the two parties in Germany, one headed by the Prime Minister, Von Bethman Holweig, who is not wholly devoid of a sense of justice, and the other by the Naval Minister Von Tirpitz, whose sole object is to make the Kaiser Emperor of the world, by destroying the naval supremacy of England, whether in doing so America or even the whole world be turned into Germany's enemy or not, the *Keralodayam*, of the 27th July, points out that it will not be an easy task for the Germans to capture Warsaw, and that though they may meet with temporary success, there is nothing to be alarmed at it, as the policy of the Grand Duke Nicholas has always been to abandon untenable positions and crush the enemy when a favourable opportunity presents itself, and observes that, even if the Germans should capture Warsaw, neither the Russian forces will disappear from the field nor will the war with Russia come to an end thereby, and that the present vigorous attacks of the enemy are only the convulsions that precede death.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, July 27th, 1915.

A fluid that melts metals.

19. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd July, has the following note:—The Germans have invented a fluid which can melt metals. It is a practice to put up iron fencing with barbed wire around towns and forts to protect them from being captured. The abovesaid fluid is kept compressed in a bottle having a lid. It is said that when the lid is opened, the fluid gushes forth on the wire-fencing with the result that it melts away yielding a passage for the enemy's army.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th July, has a similar note.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1915.

America and the war.

20. Referring to the firm tone assumed by America regarding German submarine attacks the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 28th July, writes:—It may have been supposed in some quarters that the British are trying to drag America into the arena. This conjecture is altogether unfounded. For, if America remains neutral she may be among the arbitrators at the time of concluding peace. This implies some advantage to the British. If on the other hand they should join the Allies they would lose this privilege. Another reason why there can be no truth in this conjecture is that even if America should enter the war now, she might take at least a year to be able to put her troops into the field. Another disadvantage is that American munitions instead of being supplied to the Allies will have to be utilised by her for her own requirements. It becomes evident therefore that the British are not desirous of America's entry into the field. If only America breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany and refuses to send any supplies to her, that itself would be a great service.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, July 28th, 1915.

The Pope and the war.

21. After a reference to the correspondence between His Holiness the Pope and the Swiss Government, regarding the treatment of the wounded on either side in this terrible war, the control of which the latter have undertaken to assume, the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 20th July, observes that this is another proof of His Holiness' unbounded generosity and sympathy, and of his readiness to do everything possible to mitigate the sufferings of the disabled in the war.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, July 20th, 1915.

A new law in England.

22. After stating that the various predictions about the war, by experts and newspapers on either side, have so far proved to be false, and that Germany never expected that England, whose people are by nature averse to conscription, will be able to put into the field *30* lakhs of well-trained soldiers within so short a time, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 24th July, refers to the passing into law of the National Register Bill, of which full details are given, points

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, July 24th, 1915.

out that this will enable the Government to find out all able-bodied workmen in different parts of England and employ them in suitable work, and that the readiness of big-wigs like Sir Ewlin Wood to do even menial duties, and the fact of the clergy's being already engaged in the manufacture of munitions will no doubt be an inducement to all workmen either to join the army or to participate in the manufacture of munitions, the shortage of which is the chief cause of the Russian reverses in the east, and observes that the war has already brought, and will still bring, about several changes in England.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 14th, 1915.

23. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th July, comments on the marginally-noted subject and says:—This is the prediction of the Kaiser as stated by a gentleman belonging to a neutral country who has recently arrived in Paris from Berlin.

"Will the war end in October?"

Up to the present, many plans, preparations and announcements of the Kaiser have proved absolutely worthless. The Germans despair of capturing Paris. They have made several attempts to take Calais but have failed in all. Consequently the assertion that the war will end in October is an example of either shortsightedness or a joke. Because of their success in Galacia the Germans and the Austrians are about to despatch large forces to the west.

Galacia is not the western theatre. In Galacia, Russia had not sufficient munitions and therefore she had prudentially to retire. She has however inflicted on the enemy losses too great to be concealed. Although the Germans have been to a certain extent successful, the condition of Russia now is like that of Germany in the west. As soon as the Germans turn their faces westwards, the Russians will return to Galacia with a fresh supply of munitions and materials for which excellent arrangements have been made. It will be surprising if they retake Galacia in the winter and again turn their attention towards Hungary. Even if this does not happen, the war will never end in October. Here the editor quotes from Lord Curzon's in the House of Lords in the Munitions Bill, refers the steps being taken in England, Canada and India for the manufacture of munitions and says these steps show how the power of Britain is being increased and that of Germany is being decreased day by day. In these circumstances instead of the war terminating it will be waged with increased vigour in October. The Russian soldiers can stand intense cold and therefore they will deliver a vigorous attack next winter. England and France on their part will strain every nerve to bring about the defeat of Germany. England's wealth gives her great advantage in the manufacture of munitions and equipment. None can claim to be richer than England and France combined. England has just appealed to the country for a loan of a billion pounds, one-third of this amount has already been provided and it is expected the remainder will soon be forthcoming. Every factory owner and every railway company have promised to subscribe crores of rupees and this will be repaid with interest after the war.

Similarly France which may be called a veritable Jagith Sait has made arrangement for the collection of the money. But neither Austria nor Germany can do this. As for the unfortunate Turks, they were bankrupt from the beginning. Such being the case from every point of view victory is with England and the allies.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, July 19th, 1915.

24. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 19th July, publishes a translation of a report dated 20th May sent by the special correspondent of the *Standard* with the British head-quarters, which is to the following effect:—The engagements fought between the 22nd April and the 23rd May have caused great havoc. Fertile fields, main roads and railway works have been destroyed. Crops have been entirely ruined. Pieces of shell, rifles, cartridge cases are scattered about and the dead men and animals are lying everywhere. The houses of the poor on the outskirts of the city have been burnt. The group of red buildings used as a Red Cross Hospital is now a heap of ruins.

"The deplorable condition of Paris."

25. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th July, says:—The experience gained in the present war clearly shows that an ample supply of munitions is necessary for keeping the war going on.

The course of the war.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 27th, 1915.

The enemy is repulsed by shell fire. Having regard to this fact the output of munitions in England has increased twentyfold. It is hoped that we can supply munitions to our army in a satisfactory manner.

Conscious of deficiency in munitions, Germany has had no regard whatever to humanity and treaty engagements and has begun using poisonous gas. Now that she has thrown off the mask, she is execrated by the whole world and they discovered a way of counteracting the effect of her asphyxiating gas.

The editor quotes with great pleasure the communiques from the French and Sir John French announcing the success gained by the British and the French at Vosges and Zali Biki respectively.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

26. Referring to a recent case in Northern India, in which the accused was committed to the Sessions for the murder of his aunt, a widow, an editorial note in the *Yogakshemam*, of the 23rd July, points out that in the course of the trial the widow in question returned after her pilgrimage, and observes that this reveals the methods employed by the police for the detection of crimes.

The police and the methods of detecting crimes.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, July 23rd, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

27. A correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 23rd July, writes that, although the parties before village courts are allowed to appear by pleader and this permission is welcome to many who cannot for some reason or other conduct their cases personally, the fact that no scale of fees has been prescribed in the case of such vakils leads to the disallowing of fees actually paid to them in awarding the costs; another similar grievance is that the process fees are likewise omitted from the items of cost. The correspondent complains that thus though the village courts involve less expense to parties the little that they do spend amounts to a dead loss.

Vakils and village courts.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 23rd, 1915.

28. After stating that the transfer of an officer who has become acquainted with the customs and manners of the people of a particular place is not desirable in ordinary circumstances, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th July, points out that Mr. Edgington, the District Judge of South Malabar, is a just and hard-working officer, and rejoices that the Government have now cancelled the order transferring him to Kistna.

The District Judge of South Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

29. The *Hitakarini*, of the 11th July, says:—It is two years since the Government first entertained the idea of establishing a college in the Ceded districts, but they have not as yet carried out their intention. But the Madanapalli College which has been thought of a year ago has become an accomplished fact. From this it is plain that it is the practice of the Government to allow a very long interval to elapse between thought and action. This is in striking contrast to the action of Mrs. Besant who thinks of doing a thing and does it at once.

The Madanapalli College.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, July 11th, 1915.

30. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st July, says:—Ninety-three per cent. of the boys and girls of the school-going age in Baroda are attending schools. This State spent 24 lakhs of rupees for education last year. In India, no other country

Elementary education.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

has such educational facilities. The population of the Madras Presidency is 20 times that of Baroda. But the number of pupils in the elementary schools is only six times as much as the number in Baroda. The history of education in that State bears testimony to the fact that education cannot spread unless it is made compulsory and free.

SASILEKHA, *Madras.* July 23rd, 1915.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd July, institutes a comparison between the Bombay Presidency and Baroda regarding the proportion of boys and girls attending the schools to those of the school-going age, and remarks:—It is plain that Baroda is administered more creditably than the Bombay Presidency. If our country is to prosper, both the men and women should be educated. We feel gratified that the Maharaja of Baroda has understood this secret.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore,* July 26th, 1915.

The Madras University.

31. Referring to the heavy failures in the last Intermediate examination of the Madras University and the refusal of the Syndicate to interfere in the matter the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th July, writes:—The students are as a rule known to be by no means wanting in diligence or application and the teachers too are equally painstaking. The blame for these heavy failures therefore cannot wholly be laid at their door. It therefore follows that the examiners are also to blame. Even a Government may sometimes have to be high-handed. But a University is the last institution which can afford to be arbitrary. It is deplorable that the methods of the Madras University should have come to such a pass. It is imperative that the Mysore Government should lose no time in establishing a University of their own and thus liberate the province from the evils that are now wrought to it by the Madras University.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore,* July 23rd, 1915.

The Madras University.

Referring to the changes effected under the revised University Regulations and comparing these with the old Regulations the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 23rd July, in the course of a leading article, observes:—The results of this year's Intermediate examination and the rules regulating the admission of School Final students to the Intermediate class form the one all-absorbing topic of the day. It would be no exaggeration to say that the attitude of the Madras University in this connection is deplored and cursed by all classes and communities. The frequent changes in the dates of the examinations, the stiffness of the questions set, the low percentage of passes, the leaking out of questions, and the relentless attitude of the University towards the candidates have been among the prominent features of this University for some time past. Under the old system the majority of the Fellows were Indians and these too belonged for the most part to some independent profession such as lawyers', and these were not wont to say "aye" to whatever the European members said. True there were among them some incapables also, but those were uninterfering and were content merely to grace the dais at the time of the Convocation. Thus, despite some minor defects the progress of education under the old system may be said to have been on the whole quite satisfactory.

But Lord Curzon with his characteristic zeal for reform got dissatisfied with the existing system and set himself to the task of University Reform in the course of which he discovered that in order to bring these Indian Universities closer to the European ideal, the number of Fellows should be reduced, their period of nomination further limited, that these Fellows should be composed chiefly of those who are engaged in the work of teaching, and that the standard of examinations should be raised. It was his conviction that the masses should be content with primary education and that only those who were endowed with more than average intelligence should aspire to academical honours; and he gained his object by first appointing a Commission and afterwards promulgating an Act with the aid of which he brought about the changes he had set his heart upon. Even at this early stage some Indians had predicted in unmistakable language the deplorable results of the proposed changes but their cautions proved a cry

in the wilderness. The Act of 1904 brought about a radical change in our educational system. The majority in the Syndicate came to be composed of educationists. The old curriculum was thoroughly recast and Indian classics and vernaculars were removed from the list of compulsory subjects and English acquired the highest possible importance.

One other result of these changes is that the predominant element in the administrative body of the University consists of educationists themselves. of under such a constitution as the present the public should expect a system If education free from all shortcomings it cannot be said either that we should be throwing too heavy a burden of responsibility on that body or expecting an inordinate measure of ability.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 23rd, 1915.

The School Final system.

32. In continuation of the article on this subject in a previous issue (*vide* report No. 29, article 37) the *Swadesh-abhimani*, of the 23rd July, publishes an article from another correspondent in which the writer, criticising the School Final system, says that, although about 10 per cent. of the candidates for the School Final may be said to get the requisite number of marks for admission into a college, only a third of this number actually enter upon a University course and taking the successes in the Intermediate examination at the present rate of 27 per cent. only nine out of every thousand School Final candidates may be said to pass the Intermediate, and again taking the successes in the B.A. at the present rate of 30 per cent. only three of those nine may be expected to qualify for the degree, and further seeing that only a third of those reading in the lower secondary classes enter upon the School Final course, it follows that only one out of every thousand reading in the III form is able to qualify for the degree and again if it is remembered that only about 30 per cent. of those reading in the primary classes enter a secondary school it is evident that under the present system out of every 3,000 students reading in the infant classes only one (God granting him life) will be a graduate.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

Government management of railways.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st July, writes:—The suggestion that the Government should undertake the management of the railways in this country, in order to remove the hardships which the Indians are now suffering on account of this management being vested in the hands of foreign companies, was brought up for discussion at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council and it was stated on behalf of the Government that this was not the occasion for discussing such a great question. But we see a Railway official has addressed a communication to a London paper advocating the cause of the foreign companies. He says that railways have been laid in this country only with the object of deriving profit and that it is only private companies that can manage them economically. This is no doubt true. But the conveniences of the people will not be ignored, if these companies consisted of Indians instead of foreigners. Then the Government will also take the side of the people and control these companies. Now the Government and the British companies share the profits from the railways and ignore the people. If the Government itself managed these railways, it will be forced to listen to the complaints of the people, as the officials on these railways will then be in a position to know the grievances of the people. In course of time, these officials may also be Indians. It is no doubt an unnatural system that our railways are being managed by foreign companies instead of by the Government itself or by our own companies.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

How can India help Britain in the war?

34. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 20th July, says:—Now that England has to manufacture ammunition in abundance in order to ensure the victory of the British in this war, it is the duty of the Government to go into the question whether

this opportunity cannot be availed of to establish in India some industries which may be useful to both India and England. Apart from ammunition, there are many things which are necessary for an army, and, as all the available men in England are engaged in the manufacture of ammunition, there is sure to be a dearth of labourers for manufacturing other things. But numerous labourers are available in India and they will be quite justified in expecting to be employed in making some of the articles required for the army. We learn that, though all the men in England are working day and night, they are not able to manufacture all the things that are necessary and that these things are now being manufactured and supplied by the neutral countries. Why should not these things be manufactured in India? It may be said that Indian workmen are already engaged in the manufacture of ammunition. But other things than ammunition, such as khaki dress, hand bags and other articles made of leather can well be manufactured in this country. This will not only be giving work to lakhs of Indian workmen and reviving the Indian industries, but also help to knit England and India by a closer tie.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

The economic effect of the war.

35. While dwelling on the economic effect of the war upon England and other countries, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 21st July, observes:—The enormous expenditure which every country in Europe engaged in this war is incurring has already begun to tell upon their economic condition. Many of these Powers have been forced to borrow money from the people and a higher rate of interest has to be offered in order to induce the people to advance the loans to Government. The payment of this enhanced rate of interest necessitates additional taxation, which in turn has the effect of reducing the saving capacity of the people. Thus there will soon be a dearth of money in Europe and the people may find it difficult to escape from the effects of poverty. It cannot be said that this state of affairs in Europe will not affect India in any way. It will surely raise both the value of money and the rate of interest in India. If the expenses of the Government are not reduced, the economic condition of the people in this country may also be affected. But Europe can have the confidence that by strengthening her trade and industries, she may regain her original condition, even if she happens to lose all her wealth in this war. How can India have such a confidence? So the people of this country should lose no time in developing their industries. Why cannot articles like bangles and combs, which do not require a large capital, be manufactured here? Why cannot dyeing stuffs be manufactured here as of old? If we make an effort even now for establishing new industries here, we may easily get over the effects of this war upon our economic condition.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1915.

The tour of His Excellency the Governor and the Members of his Council.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, does not approve of the Governor of Madras and two, out of the three, Members of his Council going on tour at the same time. But the same paper of the 23rd July 1915 dilates upon the utility of these tours, the opportunity it offers to the people to represent their grievances in person to the representative of their Sovereign and the special advantages of the Indian Member of Council going round the Presidency and ascertaining the wants of the people from their own mouths.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, July 26th, 1915.

Referring to the tour of Sir Harold Stuart, the *Lokopakari*, of the 26th July, writes:—It was a good thing that Sir Harold Stuart met the agriculturists of Dowleshwaram in person and gave them an assurance that their petitions regarding certain defects which existed in the facilities for irrigation in the Gōdāvari district would be considered by the Government. Whether the Government redresses the grievances of the ryots or not, an assurance given to them by a Member of Council personally goes a great way in satisfying them. The Government officials are very careful in imposing on the agriculturists land taxes to an unbearable extent, while they bestow no attention on securing for these ryots sufficient facilities for cultivation. The

Madras Government derives a large income from land revenue and it is but fair that it should spend at least a portion of this income on improving the irrigational facilities for the people.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th July, also expresses its satisfaction at Sir Harold Stuart having given a patient hearing to the representations of the agriculturists of Dowleshwaram and also suggested the formation of panchayats for undertaking the work of distributing water among the ryots, and observes:—We hope Sir Harold Stuart will try to establish panchayats in villages before he relinquishes his seat in the local Executive Council. If village panchayats come into existence, they will help a great deal to remedy many existing defects in village administration.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

Indian indentured labourers.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, dwells at length upon the undesirable practice of emigration agents sending a larger number of males than females as indentured labourers to the colonies and the evil effect it has upon the morality of these labourers and appeals to the Government to lose no time in bestowing its attention on this subject and insisting upon these agents choosing an equal number of men and women.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1915.

Simla.

38. The *Dharmasadhani*, of the 16th July, contains an article in which a correspondent recounts his experiences of a visit to Simla as follows:—In the road leading from His Excellency the Viceroy's house to the house of the Lieutenant-Governor, coolies carrying loads or Indians with dirty clothes are not allowed to walk. But when the load carried belongs to white men, the cooly is not so prevented. I hear that this rule is to be in force during certain hours, but as a matter of fact the Punjab Police observes the rule all through the day. If anybody walks on the wrong side, the police constable falls foul of him. But when the person going on the wrong side happens to be a European, the constable never opens his mouth. The arrogance of the police here is characteristic of the Punjabis. They do not know what it is to respect others. They treat the Indians with contempt, however great they may be. At the time of a social party on the ridge, a Rao Bahadur who went that side by mistake was driven by the police to and fro and harassed. The Government refused permission to the *Brahmo Samaj* erecting another house on the Mal road. As our rulers walk along this road mostly, it is perhaps the wish of the Government that there should not be many houses of the Indians on it. They purchased some houses of the Indians, demolished them and turned them into tennis courts. Is it their intention to turn the town into an Anglo-Indian colony? We hope, not.

DHARMASADHANI, *Cocanada*, July 16th, 1915.

The Germans living in India.

39. In recommending the internment of the Germans in India, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st July, says:—Nobody will pronounce any such action on the part of the Government unjust. As our righteous rulers do not do anything hastily, they perhaps think of doing what is just slowly and cautiously. That is no doubt proper, but we submit it is undesirable to make delay.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

The appointment of Viceroy.

40. In discussing the question as to who should be appointed to succeed Lord Hardinge, the *Sasilekha*, of the 20th July, says:—The gentleman accepting the office of Viceroy should not be influenced by any party feeling, but should have the welfare of India at heart. It is now not possible to say to what extent fresh taxes have to be imposed on the people to recoup the loss sustained by the Empire on account of the war. The Parliament has therefore to be very careful in appointing a successor to the present Viceroy. He must be able to explain to the Indians, so as to bring conviction, the necessity that leads to further taxation. Many reforms have to be effected in the administration of India at the termination of the war. Nobody who has been found unfit as a Minister and who may thwart the reforms should be appointed. If such a man is appointed, the people will resent. The rule that the Viceroy,

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

the Commander-in-Chief and the Governors should not go to England during their term of office in India should be abolished, for that rule was made when the Suez Canal was not opened. His Majesty and his Cabinet have to decide these matters favourably for the Indians.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

Brahmans and non-Brahmans.

41. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th July, says:—It has become the practice nowadays for advertising officers to state that no Brahmans need apply, when they call for applications for Government posts. We fear that this unwise policy of the Government may result in the discouragement and the educational degeneration of the Brahmans.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

Village sanitation.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st July, says:—There are many matters which the Government have to attend to in order to make the life of the villager more comfortable. Of them, sanitation is the most important. The extension of the village-site, water-supply to villages, and the improvement of village roads, are the essential elements of village sanitation. Unless the rulers arrange for these, the villagers will not have the full benefit of British administration.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1915.

Village sanitation.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd July, says:—At Penumuntra, Sir H. Stuart was shocked to see houses submerged under water and the miserable insanitary condition under which the people laboured. He consulted with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao as to the way of ameliorating their condition. Mr. Ramachandra Rao availed himself of this opportunity to say that, being induced by the belief that any man having a grain of wisdom in him, will deplore the insanitary condition of the delta villages if he should inspect them, he urged upon the attention of the Government the necessity of improving village sanitation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1915.

Sir Harold Stuart's visit to Bezwada.

43. In commenting on the visit of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to Bezwada, a correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd July, says:—On the whole the ryots have been disappointed. The reason for this is the vague character of Sir Harold Stuart's reply to the representations of the ryots. The sight of the ryots returning disappointed was piteous. Sir Harold Stuart has finished the whole business in an hour. How much did the ryots spend to go to him! It was all in vain. I asked several ryots what Sir Harold Stuart told them. They replied "we do not know what took place there. Our petitions were not looked into. Mr. Venkatappiah Pantulu was not allowed sufficient time to make a full representation. The whole time was taken up in going through the record anent channels over pathways."

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1915.

A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd July, reports that the ryots were disappointed by Sir Harold Stuart telling them that they would have justice at the hands of Mr. Lutman, the very person against whom they had complained, that there was no scope for increasing the water-supply, and that they had no right to excavate channels over pathways.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1915.

The new loan.

44. Referring to the proposed issue of Promissory notes by the Government of India to the amount of four crores of rupees, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd July, says:—In a poor country like India, it is not expedient to require the whole amount applied for through the Post Office to be paid in full with the application. The layman is not aware of the value of Government bonds. To bring home to the minds of the masses the advantage of saving money in this way, and to enable the middle classes to buy the bonds, it will be well to arrange that the amounts are paid in instalments. If the rulers do so, the people will give up investing their money in jewels and in lands and go in for these bonds.

45. After stating that the stamp booklets sold in the post office contain on them an advertisement of cigarettes, etc., a correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*. of the 24th July, remarks :—Perhaps we may find on the booklets to be issued in future advertisements of spirituous liquors. It is regrettable that, while public bodies and educational institutions are bringing home to the minds of the people the evils of cigarette smoking, the Government should countenance the advertisement of cigarettes on stamp booklets.

Stamp booklets.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 24th, 1915.

46. In a leader on the subject of villages the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 24th July, says :—The indebtedness of the villagers is today on the increase. It must not be supposed that the ryots are growing prosperous, because the prices of grains are rising. Many ryots may be paying a large revenue to Government and may come under the category of landlords, but a peep into the hollows of debt staring, from behind, at their fields and storied houses will betray their miserable condition. This misery has become an open secret after the starting of the co-operative credit societies. The Co-operative officers will be able to prove that it is a delusion to suppose that the Kistna and Guntūr districts have been flourishing ever since they came under delta irrigation. The ryots may be getting more money, but it must not be forgotten that their life also is growing more expensive.

Villages.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 24th, 1915.

47. Referring to the loss of life and property caused by the floods at Assam and the human suffering consequent thereon, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th July, says that, among the Indian labourers at Assam, there might be some who belong to this Presidency and that the Government therefore will do well to enquire into the lot of these people.

Floods in Assam.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1915.

48. In commendation of General Botha's victory in South Africa, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th July, writes that as a token of respect which the Indians and the English have for the General, it is necessary that a sword set with diamonds and other precious stones be presented to him, as suggested by a correspondent to the *Madras Mail*.

General Botha.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1915.

49. In a leader on the subject of industries, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 24th July, observes as follows :—The rulers have hitherto been indifferent in the matter of Indian industries. Since the outbreak of the war, they have been evincing some interest in the industrial regeneration of the country. It is the aim of the Allies to crush the trade of the enemy. To attain this end, the Government are endeavouring to improve the Indian industries. But they cannot gain this end by the mere distribution of pamphlets. They have to send for industrial experts to teach the arts to the Indians. The example set by Sir James Meston in this direction is praiseworthy. In Mysore, the Government are helping the industries with funds and with expert advice. Unless the British rulers follow this method there can be no hope of the revival of industries in this country even after the war.

Industries.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 24th, 1915.

The *Aryavysia*, of the 15th July, reports the President of the Aryavysia Conference to have stated as follows :—The chief causes of our industrial decline are the heavy duties imposed upon the imports of Indian goods in foreign countries, the very light custom duties levied on foreign goods imported into India, the absence of protection of industries at the hands of the Government, and the obstacles sometimes thrown in the way of industrial advancement. All our industries have thus declined except pottery, which the foreigners out of their superior wisdom and kindness have left to ourselves exclusively.

ARYAVYSIA, *Guntur*, July 15th, 1915.

50. Referring to the proposal to establish a Commercial College in Bombay, the *Bharatamata*, of the 14th July, requests the Bombay Government to establish it as early as possible and set an example to

A Commercial College in Bombay.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, July 14th, 1915.

the other parts of India. Such colleges, it says, are a desideratum in India, and the Bombay Government will by opening a college in Bombay, stimulate the rich people of the other parts of the country to try to establish similar colleges all over India.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, July 14th, 1915.

Servants of the East India Company.

51. The *Bharatamata*, of the 14th July (received on the 28th), reproduces from the *Andhrapatrika*, what purports to be a brief Telugu version of an article contributed to the *Cornhull*, in which the author refers to the corruption and bad ways that prevailed among the servants of the East India Company, by reason of their having been far removed from their home influences and says that such things are no longer possible under the present changed conditions, one of which being the closer touch of the present day public servants with their home.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1915.

The Coimbatore District Conference.

52. In the course of a leader commenting on the proceedings of the Coimbatore District Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th July, says:—It is to be regretted that the Government do not heed the representation of the people urging on them the necessity of following the principle of local option in the matter of locating taverns and toddy shops. . . . . Although it is 33 years since the law relating to local self-government was passed, yet the people have not received the training which it was the intention of Lord Ripon to give them. Dr. Nayar's statement that local self-government is entirely in the hands of the officials and not in those of the people, is quite true. Although in the opinion of the Government, the administration of local boards is on the whole satisfactory, yet the people have had no large powers conferred on them.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1915.

The Madras Bank.

53. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th July, says:—The Bank of Madras deals with the Indians mostly and yet there is not even one Indian among its Directors. All the Directors belong to the European Trades Association. It is regrettable that the Government are indifferent to this matter.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 21st, 1915.

Patriotism.

54. In an article on the subject of patriotism, the *Desamata*, of the 21st July, says:—The Indian youth will not be inspired with patriotism by the study of the lives of great men like Nelson and Wellington, who are famous English patriots. Nor will the life of Clive or Hastings help him in that direction. It is only the lives of famous Indians that can, with advantage, be set up as ideals for him to follow, and can inspire him with a love for his country. He has to read the heroic accounts of the valour of the Rajputs. He has to read about the statesmanship and the tolerance of Akbar, and the wonderful history of Sivaji. He must make a point of reading the history of Indian heroes.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 21st, 1915.

The Colonies.

55. In its leader on the miserable condition of the coolies in the Colonies, the *Desamata*, of the 21st July, says:—The greedy European merchants look to their own interests, and do not trouble themselves about the health or the morality of the coolies who have come from distant countries to serve under them. This reflects great discredit on the civilisation of the west. Under the present rules, with every 100 men emigrating to the Colonies, there should be 40 women of the age of 10 years or more. This is a most ridiculous proportion. The Government have stated in their report that, when there was a deficiency in the number of women emigrating from Madras to Figi islands and Guiana, they supplied the deficiency with women from Bengal. Nobody having any knowledge of the social conditions of India, will ever do such a thing, for no relationship is possible between a Madrasee and a Bengalee, and if they enter into any relationship at all, it cannot endure for long, and the parties will be excommunicated from their respective communities on their return to India. The authorities have not complied with our request to stop emigration altogether. The condition of the emigrants is no better than

that of slaves. The evil of emigration is most degrading. It demoralises the emigrant. Till this evil is put an end to, we have to request the Government to send as many women to the Colonies as men and to see that these women are the wives or relatives of the men. We regret that the Government have not thought it more important to protect the moral standard of our countrymen than to promote the interests of Colonial merchants.

56. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 17th July,* rejoices at the presence of Lord and Lady Willingdon, and of the Members of His Excellency's Council at the last meeting of the Bombay Provincial Conference, points out that the opinions of the Congress will have greater weight with the authorities in future, but thinks that it is unfortunate and dangerous that there should still be two parties in it, one of which is shut out from it as extremists, and while the other has its power increased by the fact of being supported by the Government.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 17th, 1915.

The Governor of Bombay and the Provincial Conference.

57. Referring to the provisions in the new "Defence of India" Act, according to which persons are ordered to go to, and confine themselves in, a certain place until further orders without any trial or without their being informed as to what they are charged with, and which compels them to report themselves to the Police authorities from time to time, and deprives them of their right to speak or write to newspapers, an editorial note in the *Chakravarthi*, of the 17th July,* points out that nobody can say as to when and on whom this thunder-bolt may fall, and that this punishment has now been inflicted on Munshi Ram Pandit and Abdul Wali Khan, and says:—Who knows what their offences are? Munshi Ram who has been working for the country through *Gurukula Vidyalaya* has also become a traitor! My God! Who can say what man is up to (*sic*)? One thing is certain: However much you may try to conceal it, one day or another treason must come out and its consequences must be borne. Is there not a God who guides the whole world? Let all remember this.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 17th, 1915.

The Defence of India Act.

58. After stating that sanitation is comparatively more important than education, the *Manorama*, of the 23rd July, regrets that the Government of India should think otherwise, draws the attention of the Government to the lamentable condition of sanitation in country parts, for the improvement of which not even a single pie had been utilised in the last two years out of the large amount sanctioned for the same, and hopes that the matter will receive adequate consideration at the hands of the Government.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1915.

Sanitation or education.

59. After stating that the abortiveness of the various efforts of the Government to improve agriculture is due mainly to the poverty of the people, a leaderette in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd July, points out that the cultivators are not deriving any benefit from the Agriculturists' Loans Act, either through their ignorance of its existence or because of the difficulties in obtaining a loan from Government for the construction of tanks, reservoirs, or dams, accuses the Provincial Governments of advancing money to the cultivators at a higher rate of interest than that which they actually pay to the Imperial Government for the amount placed at their disposal by the latter, and remarks that it is very hard that the Government should wish to make a profit out of these transactions like the hundi and other merchants.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1915.

The Government and the cultivators.

60. Referring to the low mortality from poisoning among the cattle in this Presidency during the last year, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th July, points out that, according to the accounts received by the newspapers and according to the enquiries made by the District authorities themselves, the figures given cannot be correct, and that there is nothing to be

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 24th, 1915.

Cattle mortality in the Presidency.

* Received this week.

surprised at their being incorrect, as they are based on complaints made by cattle owners, most of whom prefer the loss of their animals to lodging complaints before the police and subjecting themselves to heavy expenses and inconveniences, and observes that, if the police in country parts would be more careful in the matter, they can easily detect such crimes and reduce the number thereof.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

61. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th July, says that a gentleman residing in Bombay informs us that at present pilgrims are arriving at Bombay from different parts and various cities in the country. There are more than four hundred pilgrims in choultries, etc. The Protector of the pilgrims is endeavouring to explain to them that it is advisable to defer their pilgrimage this year. He is also giving them to understand that it is certainly not the intention of the Government to prevent them from undertaking the journey. The popular Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who is a well-wisher of Muhammadans has recommended to Government that some arrangements should be made for them and he has written to the Protector of the pilgrims to devise some means of sending the pilgrims to Jeddah. As a matter of fact the question is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Orders will be issued shortly. The shipping companies say that if the authorities at Jeddah assume the responsibility for the safety of the ships they are ready to give their vessels.

Pilgrims in Bombay.

Owing to the war there is no British Consul at Jeddah and consequently it is difficult for Government to undertake the responsibility of the safety of the ships.

Even supposing that the Government makes some satisfactory arrangements and that there is no obstacle in the way of the pilgrims, what is the remedy for enhanced rates?

Besides at present there is a great scarcity of food-stuffs in Arabia and this in spite of the fact that the Government has very kindly permitted the despatch of supplies for pilgrims, but what guarantee have we that the pilgrims can make their own arrangements in this regard or that the supplies will be utilized by the pilgrims alone? and one section is of opinion that pilgrims going now would do so at great risk to life and property and that therefore it is advisable for intending pilgrims to give up their intention for this year. Contemporary, the *Paisa Akhbar* thinks that if the Government of India undertakes through the American Consul to be responsible for the immunity of the ships from Turkish attacks, the Turks themselves, it is believed, will be very glad to concede the responsibility. Further they certainly would not wish that Mussalmans should be prevented from performing the pilgrimage and that by the Turks themselves.

SAHIFA, *Hyderabad*, July 26th, 1915.

62. The *Sahifa*, of the 26th July says:—Since the commencement of the great European war there have been many occasions on which Mussalmans have been placed under a deep debt of obligation and gratitude to the British Government, the friend of Islam.

The British Government, the friend of Islam.

The editor enumerates the instances and says as soon as the dreadful and sanguinary war began, the Muslim world became anxious and concerned regarding the safety of their holy places when the Imperial Government spontaneously issued a proclamation a translation of which was published by the Government of His Highness the Nizam in the Political department.

Here the editor reproduces the translation and proceeds to observe that on another occasion when horribly high prices prevailed in Arabia owing to the stoppage of the importation of food-stuffs and as Indians who had gone to Arabia were suffering great hardships, the kind and generous Government of India issued orders that there was no necessity to absolutely stop the export of grain to the holy places and that keeping in view the pious object of the pilgrims, facilities should be afforded for trade and the exportations of grain.

Later on a third and recent occasion.

Last year and during the current season also thousands of would-be pilgrims are unable to make the pilgrimage.

The Nizam's caravan has also been stopped officially and information to this effect has been communicated to the Haj committee which has convened a meeting in this connection. The intention of His Highness' Government has also been communicated to the Bombay papers. After all these proceedings, readers will be very pleased to read Reuter's telegram which announces that Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons said the Government has undertaken the responsibility of preventing as far as possible any hostile acts against Jiddah, Irak and other holy places in Arabia, such as would interfere with the performance of the religious obligations of intending pilgrims. This has been publicly proclaimed in Arabia, Africa, Persia and India. The whole of India welcomes the assumption of this responsibility and considers it a mark of the solicitude of the Government for the Mussalman subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

What a great kindness and generous concession on the part of a benign Government. Instead of preventing the pilgrims from undertaking the journey in view of the dangers and terrors of the war and leaving them to their own devices, they have been assured that as far as possible no action that may interfere with the pilgrims in the performance of their religions obligations will be taken against the holy places.

In fact the religious toleration shown by the Imperial Government has struck its roots so firmly in the minds and hearts of every nation that its stability and existence can never be shaken and, at present, the feelings of loyalty to the Government are increasing.

The extent to which the Imperial Government fosters religious toleration is proved by the fact that the gates of the capital London are open for the propagation of every religion. Islam can be and is being propagated in the metropolis without any let or hindrance. However much the people may do for the establishment and preservation of an Empire which is the house of freedom and source of liberty, it will be but little and the more they pray for it the more proper and fitting it will be.

63. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st July, comments as follows:—India was the first to render aid to the Government, a sincere and well-intentioned aid. This is being recognised in Parliament and by the public (British). It is believed that more proofs of its recognition will be forthcoming in the future. But India does not ask for expressions of gratitude nor does it want any praise. India is aware of the rights and claims of its King as well as of its own duty of loyalty, therefore it does not grudge to sacrifice life and property.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 21st, 1915.

Indian aid.

Although India has contributed much towards the Relief Fund and has provided ambulance corps and hospital ships, yet India has still much more to do.

The editor refers to the endeavours that are being made in England and in India for the manufacture of munitions.

The editor is glad to note that His Highness the Maharaja of Bhaonagar has placed the workshop of his State Railway at the disposal of Government for this purpose. The editor hopes that others will follow suit and that manufacturers of rifles will also direct their attention towards this so that a sufficient quantity may be produced every week. At least as much must be produced as is required by the Indians at the front and then India can boast that its army and munitions are Indian.

The editor refers to the new Government loan and remarks that fortunately the British Government is not in need of money and its credit is such that as soon as its intention was made known more than enough was subscribed within a short time, we should not conclude from this that there does not exist any necessity for rendering aid or that whatever we have contributed is quite sufficient.

Such an idea or thought would be erroneous, as the War Relief funds are used for the relieving of the wounded, the sick and the destitute.

The Government devises no (financial) benefit therefrom.

The Government has sent War Loan papers to India, these are not general; they should be so, so that they may be purchased even by men of small incomes who would not then be excluded from rendering services to the State.

It is very good of the Government that it has not made the supplying of any of its needs compulsory. It is believed that the man, who appreciates this kindness, will not for a moment think that the obligation of rendering of aid to Government is less binding on him. India is loyal and true to its promise and it has given proof of its loyalty. Germany hoped that India would be disloyal to the Crown and the throne and rebel at her bidding, but those who are acquainted with the Indian knew that while the Indian people may be in their way a little lacking in commensense, but they are not friends of fools to fall into the deceitful snare of a wise enemy.

The common duty of India is to preserve peace and tranquillity and to obey the law. Every one cannot give money, but every one can uphold the respect and dignity of the Government.

It is our duty to leave the authorities alone to discharge their duties.

They know how to dispense justice. This is not the time to argue and ask questions.

We should first of all defeat the enemy whose oppressive hand has caused injury to our trade and loss of precious lives. There is famine now in India and it is said that owing to the war most things are not available while the prices of others have increased. If this is the case, we should first of all help in the endeavours to bring the war to an end, so that the enemy may be overthrown and our Government after winning the victory may grant us the privileges which are essential to our existence.

III.—Legislation.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 20th, 1915.

The Irrigation Panchayat Bill.

64. In commenting on the Madras Irrigation Panchayat Bill the *Sasilekha*, of the 20th July, says:—Every facility should be afforded to the ryot in the matter of irrigation. There can be no harm in appointing panchayats. If any panchayat fails to discharge its duties properly, the Collector is empowered to dissolve it.

Chakravarthi, *Kottamchorri*, July 19th, 1915.

Mr. Raman Menon's Bills.

65. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 19th July,* is glad that the European officials like Messrs. Innes and Tottenham, are opposed to the Bills of the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, condemns Mr. Menon's attempts to give the Government control over them in social, as in administrative, affairs, and observes that the increasing the number of laws will only tend to increase the volume of litigation.

IV.—Native States.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 24th, 1915.

The Mysore Judicial Conference.

66. Referring to a resolution passed at a recent session of the Judicial Conference in Mysore urging that no person should be appointed to the office of Judge or Magistrate unless he has had some experience as a pleader and that the age restriction should be done away with and to the order which, according to the *Daily Post*, has been passed by Government thereon that they see no reason to alter the existing practice, a correspondent of the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th July, subscribing himself a "pleader," observes:—These conferences are organised with the avowed object of ascertaining public opinion on all questions of administrative policy and of conducting the administration accordingly. If the existence of a practice should be a ground for continuing it, of what avail are conferences then? What good can result from Legislative Councils and Representative Assemblies? If old customs should always be adhered to *because* they have existed in the past, how can any reform or progress be possible at all? The officials were corrupt at one time. The corruption had been present from time immemorial. Could this fact warrant the continuance of the practice? What sanction can reform possibly have by this kind of argument? It hardly becomes a Government to adduce a reason of this kind for not effecting a change. It is therefore to be hoped that the Government will reconsider its decision.

---

* Received this week.

67. In a leading article on this subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 29th July, writes:—The publication of the report for 1913–14 so late as now shows how dilatory are the methods obtaining in some branches of the administration of our province It is found that the Revenue Commissioner submitted his report to Government for review in September last and it remained with them untouched for five months! This shows with what little promptitude and despatch the officers concerned can attend to their daily routine and how saddled they must be with additional duties. The contents of the report have thus grown stale; but they are not without some interesting facts. The Deputy and the Assistant Commissioners are seen to be neglecting to do the requisite touring within their respective ranges with the result that most of the applications and petitions which demand speedy disposal on the spot remain pending for a long time and the parties are put to the necessity of incurring much trouble and expense in appearing at the head-quarters of these officers. The delay in the disposal of darkhast applications is another serious grievance which, we are glad, was made the subject of an interpellation in the Legislative Council the other day. It is needless to dwell on the loss to Government and the inconvenience felt by the ryot in consequence of such delay. We regret to see that the revenue derived from the area irrigated by the *Mārikanvē* reservoir has been gradually on the decrease. The disclosures regarding the fate of the agriccultural banks form another grave matter for regret. Our Government lost several lakhs of rupees as a result of this venture. It is not known what portion of the investment was actually lost and who holds the assets. It would be well if some member were to raise the question in the Legislative Council. We are glad to see that the number of cases in which the minor servants of Government were punished shows a decrease. The increased attention which village sanitation and improvement are receiving at the hands of Government is another matter for congratulation. Much however still remains to be done in the direction of increasing the measure of comfort among the inhabitants of rural areas. We are glad that the supply of good drinking water which is a most pressing need in most villages is being attended to. Yet the dilatoriness which characterises some of the departments of our Government renders these changes much slower in their execution than they should ordinarily be. It is gratifying to see in some cases the progress effected by the villagers themselves with the financial aid given by Government.

The Revenue administration in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1915.

68. Referring to the Travancore Budget of the current Malayalam year, the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 20th July, points out that, since the collections till Edavom last are less than those of the previous year by eight and odd lakhs, the Darbar will be faced with a financial crisis, if the expenses cannot be reduced proportionately, and hopes that the Darbar will adopt such a financial policy, as will enable them to conduct the administration in a satisfactory manner.

The Travancore Budget.

Nazrani Deepika, *Mannanam*, July 20th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 24th July, also observes that it is likely that the Darbar may find themselves in financial difficulties.

Malayala Manorama *Kottayam*, July 24th, 1915.

69. The *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 23rd July, points out that the recent floods have wrought considerable mischief in certain parts of Travancore, as a result of which famine has already made its appearance in those parts, and requests the Darbar to adopt some measures for the relief of distress and to render necessary help to those ryots who have lost both their crops.

Floods in Travancore.

Nazrani Deepika, *Mannanam*, July 23rd, 1915.

70. After stating that Mr. Banerji's so-called reorganisations have only tended to impoverish the State, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 23rd July, calls upon Mr. Bhore, who must have recently heard from the mouths of the British Ministers how much they valued economy, to remember that only economy and the establishment of industrial institutions can conduce to the welfare of the people.

The Cochin Darbar and economy.

Yogakshemam, *Tripunnittura*, July 23rd, 1915.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, July 28th, 1915.

The Indian agriculturist.

71. Referring to the words of Dr. Mann of the Poona Agricultural College, who in the course of a lecture appears to have observed that agricultural methods in India should be adapted to the standard of knowledge and intelligence of the Indian agriculturist, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 28th July, writes:—Nobody denies that any improvements effected must suit the capacity of the agriculturist himself. But the Indian agriculturist is by no means so devoid of intelligence as not to be able to grasp improved methods and follow them. But his true drawbacks are the lack of capital, water-supply and manure. With the removal of these wants he can never be slow to adopt improved methods. As Dr. Mann himself observed, if the Government should only devote the attention it now pays to the increase of revenue to the amelioration of the condition of the cultivator, improved methods are bound to be popular in no time.

Errata.

Report No. 29, page 1267, paragraph 24, *insert* "of" between "City" and "Luz".

Report No. 29, page 1267, paragraph 24, line 14, *substitute* "In" *for* "in".

Report No. 29, page 1268, paragraph 27, *insert* "a" before "stony hearted".

Report No. 29, page 1271, paragraph 38, *add* "!" after "successful".

Report No. 30, page 1311, paragraph 27, *insert* "has become law" after "since the Bill."

Report No. 30, page 1311, paragraph 29, line 19, *substitute* "are" *for* "an."

Issued, 3rd August 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 32 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th August 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—

The Bapatla Criminal Settlement 1383
Lawlessness in Malabar .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Plague inspection at Jalarpet junction .. .. *ib.*
The Coonoor Municipal Council .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S. 1384
His Excellency the Governor's tour in the Ceded Districts .. .. *ib.*
The Medical Registration Act 1385
The Public Services Commission .. .. *ib.*
Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari .. .. *ib.*
The war anniversary meeting .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

State charity in Travancore 1387
The Mysore Chief Court 1388
Sanitary spies .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe 1389
The war 1390
Fall of Warsaw 1391
The neutrals 1392
The Pope and the war .. .. *ib.*
America and the German blockade .. .. *ib.*
The German army 1393
The Germans in America .. .. *ib.*

I.—Foreign Politics—*cont.*

	PAGE
The pecuniary difficulties of the Germans and their allies	1393
A new law	*ib.*
The misfortune of Germany	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

Dacoities and the Indian police	1394

(*b*) *Courts*—

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's visit to Ellore	*ib*
Assistant Sessions Judges	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

Primary education	1395
The Text-book Committee	*ib.*
The Madras University	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Local self-government	*ib.*
The Masulipatam Municipality	1396

(*h*) *Railways*—

Government management of railways	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

The administration of jails in this Presidency	*ib.*
Industrial advancement in Japan	1397
The industrial advancement of India	*ib.*
The anniversary of the war	*ib.*
The Indian administration	1398
Unnecessary discussions	*ib.*
Irrigation panchayats	1399
The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's tour	*ib.*
The Bellary District Conference	*ib.*
Sir Arthur Lawley	1400
Industries	*ib.*
The new loan	*ib.*
Self-government	*ib.*
Presidency Banks	1401
The touring of Government officials	*ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's tour	*ib.*
Lord Carmichael	*ib.*
Munitions of war	*ib.*
His Excellency the Governor	1402
The Hindus and the Roman Catholics in South Canara	*ib.*
Deaths from malaria and other diseases in India	*ib.*
Indian labourers	*ib.*
Polygamy	1403
The anniversary of the declaration of the war	*ib.*
Mr. Innes and Mr. Edgington	*ib.*
Cattle mortality in the Presidency	*ib.*
What will be the condition of India after the war?	1404
The late Zamorin of Calicut	*ib.*
Indian industries	*ib.*
A suggestion for the appointment of Lord Hardinge as Secretary of State	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Medical Registration Act in Bombay	*ib.*
Indian Medical Practitioners and Registration	1405

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore budget	*ib.*
The *Daily Post* on the subject of "enemy subjects in the Mysore State"	*ib.*
The floods in Cochin and Travancore	1406
Cochin and Mysore	1407
The Travancore and Mysore Legislative Councils	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	500
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Maamun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
13	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
14	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
15	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
16	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
17	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
19	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
20	**Army and Civil News.** *	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
21	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zobeme, German, 50 years.	900
23	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000
24	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	300

* Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
26	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
27	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
28	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
29	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
30	Aswaléyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
31	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
32	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
34	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
35	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
36	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
37	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
38	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
39	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
40	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
41	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
43	**Bharati,** formerly the *Iwaiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
44	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
45	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
46	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
47	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
48	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
49	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
52	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
53	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	350
54	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
55	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
56	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Da. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
58	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
59	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
60	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
61	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
62	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
63	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 42 years.	3,000
65	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
66	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
67	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
68	**Do.** * ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
69	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
70	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
71	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
72	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
73	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
74	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
75	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
76	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
77	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
78	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
79	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
80	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
81	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
82	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
83	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
84	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
85	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
86	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
87	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
88	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
89	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
90	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
91	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
92	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
93	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
94	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
95	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
96	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
97	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
98	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
99	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
100	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
101	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
102	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
103	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
104	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
105	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
106	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
107	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
108	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
109	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
110	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
111	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
112	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
113	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
114	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
115	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
116	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
117	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
118	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
119	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 44 years.	350
122	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
124	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Husan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
127	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
128	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
129	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
130	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
131	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
132	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
133	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
134	Karnataka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
135	Karnataka Granthamale.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
136	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
137	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years Hindus, Brahmans.	250
138	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
139	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
140	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
141	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
142	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
143	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
144	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
145	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
146	Keralopakari	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
147	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
148	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
149	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
150	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
151	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
153	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
154	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
155	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
156	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
157	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 58 years.	1,600
158	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
159	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
160	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
161	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
162	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
163	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
164	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
165	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
166	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
167	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
168	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
169	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
170	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
171	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
172	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
173	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
174	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
175	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
176	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 43 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
177	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
178	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
179	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
180	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
181	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
182	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
183	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
184	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
185	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
186	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
187	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
188	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
189	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
190	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
191	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
192	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
193	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
194	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
195	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
196	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 69 years.	3,800
197	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
198	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
199	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
200	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
201	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
202	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
203	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
204	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
205	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
206	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
207	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
208	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
209	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
210	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
211	**Muchir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
212	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
213	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
214	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
215	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
216	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
217	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
218	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
219	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
220	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
221	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
222	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
223	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
224	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
225	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
226	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
227	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
228	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
229	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
230	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
231	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
232	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
233	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
234	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
235	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
236	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
237	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
238	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
239	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
240	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
241	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
242	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
243	**Press of India** ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
244	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
245	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
246	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
247	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
248	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
249	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
250	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
252	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
253	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
254	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
255	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
256	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
257	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
258	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
259	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
260	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
261	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
262	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
263	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
264	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
265	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
266	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
267	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
268	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
269	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
270	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
271	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
272	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
273	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
274	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
275	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
276	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
277	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
278	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
279	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
280	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
281	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
282	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
283	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
284	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
285	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
286	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
287	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
288	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
289	**South Indian Record.** ‡	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
290	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
291	**South Indian Trade Journal.** §	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known
292	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
293	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
294	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
295	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
296	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 31st March 1915
§ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
298	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
299	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
300	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapusha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
301	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
302	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
303	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
304	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
305	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
306	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
307	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
308	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
309	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Narsapur, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
310	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
311	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
312	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
313	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
314	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
315	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
316	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
317	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
318	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
319	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
320	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
321	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
322	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
323	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
324	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
325	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
326	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
327	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
328	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
329	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
330	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
331	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
332	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
333	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
334	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
335	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
336	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
337	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
338	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
339	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
340	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
341	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
342	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
343	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
344	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
345	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
346	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
347	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
348	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
349	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
350	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Iriah Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
351	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
352	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
353	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
354	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
355	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
356	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
357	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
358	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
359	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
360	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
361	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
362	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
363	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
364	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
365	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
366	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
367	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
368	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
369	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
370	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
371	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
372	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
373	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
374	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
375	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
376	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
377	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
378	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
379	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
380	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
381	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
382	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at Vidyavinodini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pazhur Vadakilath Jadavedam, Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
383	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
384	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
385	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd August, observes:—"We do not know what the feelings of Sir Harold Stuart will be when we inform him, on the authority of a respectable citizen of Bapatla, that he was outwitted at Bapatla, where he went definitely to enquire into the working of the criminal settlements. If a shrewd officer of such experience and known sympathies could be so readily hoodwinked, we get an idea of the relations between the officials and the people. Sir Harold Stuart went to Bapatla because, we suppose, he was flooded with memorials from the suffering people. . . . . What did Sir Harold do? In the words of our correspondent, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the Collector and others motored to the Yerukula settlement for inspection. Everything, we are told, was made ready for his visit. . . . . It was made to appear that the Yerukulas of the settlement were engaged in their peaceful occupation of agriculture and industry and were living in plenty and prosperity. The aggrieved hundreds of Yerukulas were, according to our informant, segregated and prevented from representing their grievances to Sir Harold Stuart."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1915.

The Bapatla Criminal Settlement.

2. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th August:—"From reports coming to us, we have reason to believe that Mathilagam is passing through evil days. Crime seems to have broken out to such an extent that people live in hourly dread of robbers and thieves. We have no doubt the District Police Superintendent will issue instructions to the local police to keep watch and ward over suspicious characters."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

Lawlessness in Malabar.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd August, remarks:—"If what we are informed is correct, that the Government of Madras is responsible for the plague passport arrangements at the Jolarpet junction, the sooner the system is changed the better it will be for the prestige of Government. . . . . Exposed to the sun during the day, the burning stone pavement on the platform is cooled by the touch of women and children forced out of the compartment to suit the convenience of the Medical officer. We have, in this system of medical examination, a kind of treatment more akin to what South Africa Railways may extend to our immigrants. Anglo-Indian passengers travelling third class are treated with the consideration extended to the second class and first class passengers. They need not leave their seats nor stand behind the rope for the Medical officer. We do not want that the Anglo-Indians should lose the privilege they now possess, but we want that Indians should be treated in the same way that the other community is treated."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1915.

Plague inspection at Jalarpet junction.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd August, writes:—"The members of the Municipal Council of Coonoor, most of whom are Europeans, have very nearly exposed the hollow pretension inherent in the boast that Europeans always maintain a high standard of public spirit and of respect to and co-operation with the constituted authority in the self-governing bodies managed by them. Utter lack of confidence in the Chairman, surprising disrespect of judicial pronouncements and unusual zeal for an unworthy

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1915.

The Coonoor Municipal Council.

cause have characterised the recent actions of the Council which it will be instructive, for various reasons, for the public to become acquainted with. . . . . The papers are now before the Government who, we trust, will inquire fully into the attitude assumed by Mr. Gray, the Divisional officer, and *ex-officio* Councillor, and the other facts of the controversy. . . . . The Chairman, Mr. Coleman, is an elected gentleman who ever since he became Chairman, has been subjected to constant heckling by a section of the Council. And his action in suspending Vythialingam is fully justified by the facts of the particular case and by the past conduct of the maistry. . . . . It is extraordinary that the Council should have persisted in keeping on such a man as their employee, and should have questioned the action of the Chairman in suspending him on fresh cases of misconduct. For trying to vindicate the character of Mr. A. T. Ramanuja Ācharya and to compensate him for acts of high-handedness, the Palghat Council was threatened and bullied into submission, by the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley who set at nought every sound principle of local self-government. It remains to be seen what procedure the present Government intend adopting in the case of a Council which has been exhibiting unprecedented partiality to a man of no character and unrighteous pique against a Chairman who should have been cordially helped in the discharge of his duty."

(k) General.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1915.

Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 31st July, states:—"Rumour has it that Messrs. Tottenham and Evans having expressed their unwillingness to go to Malabar, Mr. R. B. Wood is likely to be posted to Malabar as Collector. That gentleman was for sometime acting as such, and during that period he proved an extra strong administrator, whose hostility towards humbug and fraud was open and pronounced. The executive of the local municipality, especially, stood in awful dread of him, and there is a story that he did actually chase one of them round a compound. . . . . During his short régime in Malabar, he did much to purify the magisterial and police administration. He gave humbugs no quarter. The promptness with which he put down the Thiyya caste controversy, Moplah hooliganism and other distempers was remarkable. And we think that the mere announcement that Mr. Wood is to come down here is enough to make certain people tremble in their shoes!"

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour in the Ceded districts.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd August, writes:—"His Excellency Lord Pentland returned to Madras on Saturday evening last after a busy tour in the districts of North Arcot, Kurnool and Cuddapah. . . . . The feeling that is left after a perusal of the replies of His Excellency in the tour which has just terminated is one of keen disappointment. The various requests have elicited answers, the majority of which are hedged round by conditions or are sugared by wise counsels of patience. . . . . The burden of His Excellency's replies was 'cautious and steady advance,' a convenient phrase which may be made to cover a policy of absolute indifference to local self-government. . . . . Wherever he went, His Excellency was approached with complaints in regard to the administration of forests such as the difficulties in obtaining leaf manure, fuel and timber for agricultural implements, and the disadvantages accruing from the nearness of forest reserves to villages. Lord Pentland was evidently struck with these representations, but he could only say that the institution of forest panchayats which was proceeding in several districts, would mitigate the severity now felt and that he would subject other complaints to closer investigation. It is not possible to refer to other grievances mentioned in the various addresses, but we may draw public attention to one statement which Lord Pentland made as regards the institution of village panchayats. His Excellency said that orders will shortly issue to initiate experiments in a number of selected areas. No further information has been vouchsafed as to

the nature of the constitution of these panchayats or their duties and responsibilities, and we wonder why the public have not been taken into their confidence in regard to a matter which has formed the subject of earnest representations in the past."

7. The *New India*, of the 2nd August, has the following:—"The mischievous Medical Registration Act is working the ruin expected from it. It was inspired by the western medical men and unpatriotic westernised Indians—far more to blame than the genuine Westerners—who wished to destroy the ancient eastern systems of medicine, beloved by Indians."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

The Medical Registration Act.

8. Referring to the forthcoming Report of the Public Services Commission, the *New India*, of the 3rd August, says:—"If the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services of India throws a few crumbs to the native dog instead of a wholesale and broad granting of rights and privileges, the Indian people and the Indian press will have to criticise, strongly and fully, attributing valuations and motives, in spite of the war conditions. That bugbear of 'let us not hamper the rulers when war is on,' has done the Indian cause much harm, for the bureaucratic administration has not only not mended its ways, but has persisted in its naughty malevolence. . . . . If the Report is not satisfactory to our cause and our aspirations, let us frankly, boldly and sharply criticise it; if the Government does not want that criticism, let it not publish the Report till the war is over. . . . . When Indian blood has been shed on behalf of Britain, when never-to-be-forgotten sacrifices have been made by the people and the Princes of India, surely the country might confidently expect its feelings not to be further wounded and its over-taxed patience not to be more tried at this hour. . . . . We have wasted many years; we have talked long and late; now is the time to put aside timid ways of petitioning and requesting and praying; the Indian Nation has played that game too long, and has learnt that it is not at all a profitable game. Let us speak out our minds. There is no reason for excitement or abuse, but there is just reason to assign values to our demands, and exact, for we can, an adequate response from our rulers. . . . . If India does not speak, it will be her loss; but we who love her have made up our minds to champion her cause and fight her fight, at all risks, and we shall do what little we can. Who will join hands with us?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1915.

The Public Services Commission.

9. The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 5th August, writes:—"The arguments restorted to by those who are interested in puffing up Mr. Rajagopala Achari's transparent virtues and heaven-ordained talents are puerile and amount to no more than this, viz., that those who have been consistently flouting and defying Indian public opinion and who in their dealings with their countrymen have been uniformly pursuing an outrageous policy should on account of their virulent and undisguised opposition to their countrymen's higher aspirations be the chosen representatives of those whose cause they did their best to bring into disrepute!"

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 5th August, writes:—"The public meeting convened by the Sheriff yesterday at the requisition of many of the leading citizens of Madras was largely attended, and the proceedings throughout were marked by unanimity of sentiment and depth of interest on the part of those present. The meeting would have considerably gained in popular interest and public appreciation if it had not been marred by a certain want of forethought in the arrangements, and gross mismanagement. . . . . Large numbers of respectable people had no tickets of admission, and a considerable number who went to the meeting place expecting free admittance, were held up beyond a roped enclosure, penned and incommoded like third-class passengers in Indian railways, until the time whent ticket-holders had been accommodated. . . . . European and Eurasian men of the Voluntary Corps were stationed in the Hall to examine tickets and let in the ticket-holders,—neither the Sheriff nor any of his assistants being in the body of the Hall to

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

The war anniversary meeting.

attend to any necessary duties. It is no wonder that in this sorry state of things, the discreditable incident occurred in which Sir Sankaran Nayar, the intended mover of the only resolution in the day's proceedings, was forbidden entrance into the Hall by the Volunteer in charge of the arrangements, as he had no ticket—which it was the duty of the Sheriff to have sent him and which had not been done. It is amazing that the Volunteer officer who had been entrusted by the Sheriff with the duty of admitting gentlemen into the Hall, showed such utter ignorance and crass stupidity of what the proceedings were about, and of the individuals concerned in them, that even on his being informed that the person to whom he refused admittance, was the speaker who was to move the principal resolution and a man of the position of Sir Sankaran Nayar, he adhered to his attitude. . . . . Notwithstanding the alleged altered relations between Europeans and Indians created by the great war now raging, it cannot be said that a European of the lowest mould has ceased to consider himself 'a lord of creation' in his intercourse with the people of the country. We regret to have to make this observation at the present time, but we feel that there is nothing gained in burking what we believe to be the truth . . . . . In urging upon the audience the necessity for making additional efforts to further the great cause, His Excellency proceeded to observe that 'all of us can refuse to take part and so discourage others from taking part in controversy, political, religious or social.' We regret we are not able to subscribe unreservedly to this proposition. If rigidly adhered to, it would put an end to most of our public activities. . . . . It seems to us there is no need nor justification for such a self-denying ordinance as that we shall abstain from all controversies, political, religious or social, which is sure to hamper the march of progress, and to stand in the way of the fulfilment of the political and social development of the people."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th August, says:—"At yesterday's meeting in the Senate House the principal resolution was to have been moved by Sir Sankaran Nayar; and hundreds of people had been attracted to the meeting by the announcement of the fact. . . . . What happened, however, was that when Sir Sankaran Nayar came into the Hall a Volunteer told him that he could not admit him without a ticket, and although a gentleman who was standing close by informed the Volunteer that it was Sir Sankaran Nayar and that he was to be one of the speakers, the Volunteer said that his orders were strict. Who gave these strict orders we have a right to know, because the person who gave it must have known that it was his duty to have sent beforehand a ticket of admission to Sir Sankaran Nayar. . . . . It would be an exaggeration to call this an insult to Sir Sankaran Nayar; but there can be no doubt of the gross mismanagement of the meeting which led to the keeping out from the meeting the most prominent man of the city and the spokesman of the educated community of Madras on an occasion which ought not to have been marred by an act of thoughtlessness so outrageous in its results. . . . . The sensational news had spread throughout the city when people returned home from the meeting, and there was universal expression of wonder that the foremost Indian of the day had been kept out of the meeting at which he was to have been the principal speaker! From the organisers of the meeting an apology is needed to an indignant public; and we hope it will be voluntarily offered."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 6th August, observes:—"The refusal to admit the Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nayar to the Senate House Meeting was not, as we had taken for granted, a mere stupid accident. . . . . The facts are as follows: Sir C. Sankaran Nayar was refused admission at the door to which he first went; he gave his name, and stated that he had to move the resolution; gentlemen standing by also identified him, but the gatekeeper was obdurate. Knowing the importance of the occasion, he did not 'turn away at once,' but tried another door, taking it for granted that the first official was merely stupid. At the second door, he again explained, was again identified, and received for answer: 'I don't care who you are; I have my orders to let no one in without a ticket.' What was Sir Sankaran

to do? Was he to force his way in by knocking the man down, and so give rise to an undignified scuffle? Was he to stand outside like a lackey? He did the only thing a gentleman could do; he went away. . . . . Sir Hugh Fraser, the Sheriff, writing to Sir Sankaran as to no ticket reaching him, says:

"It did not occur to me that any ticket was necessary for so well-known a personage as yourself and it is here, I fear, that a possible omission occurred, but other instances such as the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Prince of Arcot, the Rev. Mr. Macphail, who were to address the meeting, no tickets were sent, and none of them experienced any trouble.

"That is exactly the point on which the Indian community awaits an explanation. Why was the one Indian speaker refused admission who would have voiced India's feeling, who was known to be strong and independent, and who also, as a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, would have spoken with the weight of the high office to which he has just been called by His Majesty the King-Emperor? . . . . Sir Hugh Fraser says:

"I am writing to express my regret at the unfortunate incident which occurred last night at the Senate House, and if it was in any way due to an omission on my part I beg to tender a sincere apology.

"That is the least the Sheriff can do. But no apology can undo the mischief and it is difficult to understand why the ticketless Maharaja of Bobbili was admitted and the ticketless Sir C. Sankaran Nayar excluded. Moreover, the guard so rigid in this case was lax in others. Indian ladies without tickets were excluded; English ladies without tickets were admitted. And the distinction did not stop there. Quite undistinguished English members of trade firms were honoured with platform tickets—or came without them—while very distinguished Indians had no such tickets. . . . . The Government will do well to pay some attention to its 'Indian Volunteers'; one of these was at the platform door by which the present writer entered. Was it one of these who insulted deliberately Sir Sankaran Nayar? . . . . These men, the only Indians allowed to volunteer, think that their uniform enables them to be insolent without danger to themselves. Surely their officers should teach them decent manners; otherwise they will cause trouble in the city."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th August, states:—"The *Madras Mail* seems to turn the tables upon Sir Sankaran Nayar himself for going away after he was told at one door that he must go through the other door, and at the other that he could not be admitted, because he had not a ticket. Our contemporary appears to exculpate those who were responsible for causing Sir Sankaran Nayar and others to be kept out, and emphasises the importance of the meeting, attended by His Majesty the King-Emperor's representative, to blacken the crime of going away after being refused admission. . . . . We have a right to know who the people are who created the ticket and determined the admission of the public by the ticket, and who now skulk behind, not having the courage to declare their responsibility. The *Madras Mail* is singular in trying to save those who ought to be held accountable, and instead, it turns upon Sir Sankaran Nayar. This is adding insult to injury. . . . . It has yet to be ascertained how the gentlemen mentioned by Sir Hugh Fraser were exempted from the ticket, and why and how in the case of Sir Sankaran Nayar alone of the speakers, the Volunteer stood strictly to enforce the rule. As we said yesterday, the editor of this journal, who went without a ticket, was allowed to proceed to the platform. Nobody even asked him for a ticket. Sir Hugh Fraser apparently knows nothing more; and we suppose there are other people who know and who may care to enlighten an outraged public."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

State charity in Travancore.

11. The *Travancore Times*, for the week ending 22nd June,* remarks:—"The savants of history will agree with us when we say that the institution of the *Oottupuras* or the Brahman feeding houses in Travancore is a relic of the tenth

TRAVANCORE TIMES, *Nagercoil*, June 22nd, 1915.

* Received on 9th August 1915.

century when the Brahmans attaining supreme power in India swayed great influence in the various States in it. Its origin again must be attributed to the view that the Brahmans who are allotted the work of priesthood in the State are to be fed at the expense of the State or the people. Whatsoever this may be, it will not be questioned by anybody that this institution is out of place at the present day. . . . . In Travancore the evil to the community from this free food and from the easy satisfaction of its other wants must have been immense, though it may have certain petty advantages from it. Anyhow the evil being of a far-reaching nature outweighs far greater the good, which is but a mess of pottage. Certainly this and other contributions, if any, to the community from the State or Society are only tinsel gew-gaws from them, injurious to a great degree to its higher interest. Certainly when our State has advanced so much in its high views and in its high national policy, and when it has to meet a very large expenditure in the furthering of this policy, a large expenditure by it in connection with an institution like the *Oottupuras* now, for the so-called interest of a particular community and perhaps for the so-called divine bliss of the people in general, is a hard one for it, as it is out of place. There are no other civilised States in the world which keep such a charitable institution as this, though they have several charitable institutions of their own. Our State may be well-intentioned, but it is quite clear that its charity is misplaced. . . . . We hope that in the higher interest of the community in question and in the higher interest of our State, whatever yet remains in the State of the good old institution of the *Oottupuras* will be soon done away with.

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The Mysore Chief Court.

12. The *Karnataka*, of the 7th August, writes:—"We beg to invite the attention of Government and the public to the frank and forcibly written article on the Mysore Chief Court published on another page. . . . . Getting rid of cases as they come up, in a manner not calculated either to satisfy the parties or to instruct those who look up to it for light, is not the only shortcoming in the working of our Chief Court. It is widely complained that some sound and long-established usages of procedure have often been disregarded—at the desire of a particular Judge. It is also alleged that some of the Judges have given up the habit of being gentle and courteous towards learned counsel and that they seem to delight in snubbing and brow-beating the junior and the more simple-looking members of the bar. Further, it is commonly said that the Chief Judge rarely manifests his individuality either in judicial or in administrative work. Whatever the extent of fact underlying these various reports, it is clear that the highest Court in the State has not created a favourable opinion about itself in the public mind. Every one was hoping that a new era would dawn with the advent of Sir Leslie Miller. But the hope has not yet come true."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

Sanitary spies.

13. The *Karnataka*, of the 7th August, observes:—"We informed the reader several weeks ago of a very curiously 'progressive' step which the Bangalore City Municipality has taken in the interests of sanitation. It has employed four *maistries* to be loitering about the streets and bring to book any person guilty of an act of public nuisance. When any unfortunate man is about to commit such an act, he is not warned or prevented by these guardians of sanitation. The watch-dog waits silently and maliciously till the offence is complete and then pounces upon the victim like a thunderbolt. If the latter is clever, he readily applies some palm oil; if not, he is mercilessly hauled up before the authorities. . . . . We have referred to the cruelty and injustice of this 'improviment' effected by the municipality more than once before this; but it seems to be the fashion of all men in authority to be supremely unmindful of reasonable representations. . . . . The sufferers are mostly people coming from the mufassal who have no idea of the decencies of city life. Under these circumstances, the first duty of the municipality is to construct public commodes at short distances in every congested area and to proclaim their existence by means of sign-boards and notices. It must be said that the urinals now in existence are themselves a great eye-sore. Altogether we think the municipality should show a better conception of its duties."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

14. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 28th July, reproduces the substance of the comments upon the war by the *Swadesamitran*, of Madras, of the 24th July, abstracted in paragraph 17 of report No. 31 of 1915.

The war in Europe.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, July 31st, 1915.

Referring to the indiscriminate attack of the German submarines upon any vessel they meet with, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 31st July, observes:—It looks as if Germany is thus sinking any vessel, whether it belongs to a neutral or a belligerent country, in order to make a show of her strength and to terrify the world into bringing about peace on her own terms. But we think that the promiscuous sinking of neutral vessels will, instead of terrifying the world, provoke it. The conduct of Germany at this juncture can be compared only to that of a desperate man, who does not scruple to use any kind of device to escape from an imminent danger.

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, July 31st, 1915.

In commenting upon the general progress of the war, the *Muslim Dutan*, of the 31st July, writes:—It is the secret preparation that Germany has been making for this war for the last so many years that has enabled her to continue fighting so long. But, as is usual with thieves and avaricious men, she made many miscalculations and some obstacles also cropped up, which she never expected. For example, she expected that there would be anti-British riots in India, South Africa, Ireland and Egypt and also that the Muhammadans all over the world would rise against the British Government. All these countries have, on the other hand, placed all their resources at the disposal of Great Britain and remained truly loyal to her and the Muhammadans all over the world, except Turkey, have stood by her. The obstacles which Germany did not expect are the heroic resistance offered by Belgium at the very beginning, the well-equipped condition of the Russian army, for which she was not prepared, the bottling up of her navy in the North Sea and the complete stoppage of her trade. Japan drove her out of Eastern Asia and Italy also joined the Allies. Her deceptive tricks became known to the whole world and were resented even by America. As if these are not sufficient, she is now running short of funds. How long can a man, who has really become insolvent, pose to be rich? The truth will doubtless be out soon.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, writes:—In the eastern theatre, the Russians have decided to withdraw from the precincts of Warsaw. This was of course expected for the last few days. The Germans had crossed the Narew and the efforts of the Russians to drive them back again did not prove successful. If the Russians continued in their position for the purpose of defending Warsaw, there was the danger of the communications behind them being cut off. So they did well in abandoning this position to preserve these communications intact. Though the Germans have now obtained a control over the Vistula and the Narew, they have not succeeded in reducing the strength of the Russian army. The aim of the Russians is to delay the advance of the enemy as much as possible, taking care at the same time to see that the strength of their army is not broken. This delay gives time to the Allies to manufacture ammunition, while the Russian Commander has also succeeded in preventing his army being broken through, which was the main object of the Germans. The Germans may still try to accomplish their object; but they cannot do so unless they capture the railways which protect the Russian army.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war generally, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th August, says:—The news received from the eastern theatre shows that Warsaw has not yet been vacated. The Russians may perhaps be able to keep their position in this region and prevent Warsaw falling into the hands of the enemy. In the meantime we are glad to learn that a British submarine has sunk a German transport in the Baltic Sea. This is the second victory for the British in these waters. Look at the difference between the German submarines, which have won the notoriety of being a menace to merchant vessels, and the British submarines, which injure only such ships as are directly connected with the war.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

Under the heading "The Russian military tactics", the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, observes:—Those who have been following the course of the war from the beginning, will have a clear idea of the military tactics followed by the Russians. Now that England and France have not a sufficient quantity of ammunition, the aim of the Russian Commander is to keep the German army engaged in the eastern theatre till England and France are able to meet the enemy in the west by increasing their stock of ammunition. But the Russians themselves feel the want of ammunition and if they take the offensive, they may perhaps be beaten by the enemy, which is not to the interest of the Allies. Hence it is that Grand Duke Nicholas has been slowly going back, without at the same time allowing his army to be beaten. The Russians have been known for their tenacity and courage and if they are now suffering some losses, it is only for achieving future victory. When England and France secure a sufficient quantity of ammunition and attack the enemy in the west, the Russian army will also take the offensive in the east.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*. July 30th, 1915.

15. In its leader on the war the *Susilekha*, of the 30th July, describing with reasons the anxiety of the German people for the speedy termination of the war, says:—"It seems the Germans are for one or the other of the two courses—victory or defeat. With some despair they are making great attempts to besiege Calais once more and also to capture Warsaw. Their attempts met with some success on the Russian frontier. On account of the shortage of its ammunitions the Russian army, otherwise strong, had to retreat losing what had been gained during the past ten months. All the attempts America had made to dissuade the Germans from their wicked ways having proved useless, she came to realise that her non-intervention would no longer be of any avail. It appears America is trying to unsheathe the sword. It was why the American Parliament strengthened its exchequer. In the meanwhile England is attending to the preparation of munitions in her country and her colonies including India. From all this it is clear that if the Germans once more try to capture Calais, they are sure to receive a good kick.

The war.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, July 29th, 1915.

The *Ravi*, of the 29th July, says:—It cannot be denied that the Germans have inflicted a heavy defeat on the Russians. It is not now possible to estimate the extent of the defeat, but it is a fact that the Russians have suffered heavy losses. But victories at this stage of the war cannot count for much. The British are making themselves ready to fall upon the enemy when the latter spends itself out. In all the wars which England waged before this, she met with reverses in the beginning, but came out victorious in the end. We can be sure that in this war also, she will at last crush her enemy.

The war.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 24th, 1915.

The *Chakravarthi*, of the 24th July,* writes:—We have already referred to the attack of the Turks on Aden in Arabia. It appears that the town of Shahej has now fallen into their hands. The Sultan of Aden was wounded and killed. The garrison in the fort of Aden have attacked and driven back the Turks.

---

* Received this week.

Referring to the abandonment of Warsaw by Russia, an editorial note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 3rd August, remarks that, though the abandonment of the capital of Russian Poland must be regarded as a serious reverse, Russia did well in deciding to withdraw therefrom, instead of allowing her large forces, war materials, and properties to be destroyed by the German guns.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 3rd, 1915.

Referring to the retirement of Russia from Lublin and her possible abandonment of Warsaw, the *Malayali*, of the 4th August, points out that her policy has hitherto been to give up untenable positions and resume the offensive, when the moment is favourable, and that therefore there is no reason to be alarmed at her present retirement, and observes that the occupation of the places abandoned by Russia will be of no advantage to the Germans, as the Russians invariably remove all provisions and war materials, before they retire from a place, and that the Germans will never gain their object of crushing the Russians first and of then being able to concentrate all their forces against their enemies in France and Belgium, as the Russians, who have retired to better positions and whose losses are comparatively insignificant, will continue to press upon the Germans who have won their victories at tremendous cost both in men and money.

The war.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

After praying for the success of Britain and her allies, and after pointing out that Germany has begun to keenly feel the shortage of men and money, the two things necessary for success in a war, to carry on the fighting with her enemies in the various theatres of the war, and to render necessary help to her allies, Austria and Turkey, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th August, observes that the tremendous losses in men and money must be at the bottom of the Kaiser's prediction, that the war would come to an end in October next, and that it must be with this object in view that the Germans are now making such superhuman efforts in the region of Warsaw, and concludes by saying that, in view of the growing strength of the British army, of the increase in their supply of munitions, and the soundness of Britain's financial condition, we may be certain of her final success in the war.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

16. In a leading article under this heading the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 4th August, writes:—In our issue for last week our readers will have read about the German advance towards Warsaw. The Germans were fighting the Russians at a distance of 15 miles from Warsaw. More recent telegrams give us the sad news that Warsaw has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It is surprising that Russia, one of the three principal repositories of the strength of the allied forces, should have thus found herself foiled. Although this cannot imply a final defeat for Russia, it is admittedly a great reverse to her. . . . . The loss of so resourceful a city doubtless means a great calamity. But how did it come about? Is her fighting capacity gone down? Is the heroism of her troops fading away? Was the Grand Duke's strategy defective? What was it? The reply is not far to seek. Briefly answered, the Russian people are themselves to blame for it. If they too, like the Germans, had, without an eye to self-interest, promoted the success of their Empire, this beautiful city would never have fallen into the hands of the enemy. If all under forty years of age were to get ready for the front and aged persons were to busy themselves with the manufacture of munitions, this fight in the eastern theatre of war would not have resulted in a defeat. As the Grand Duke's skill and strategy however are extraordinary, the present defeat cannot in the least affect Russia's future course of war. In these battles the Goddess of Victory is seldom pleased unless there is plenty of bloodshed. If therefore the Russians were to display their patriotism by sacrificing their hordes instead of hoards of wealth this calamity would never have happened. If those that are engaged in the pursuit of wealth should now at least give up their selfish ends, espouse the cause of the Empire, gird up their loins and help in the manufacture of munitions, the Goddess of Victory will doubtless soon go over to their side. The present events are an admirable proof of the fact that wealth is at the root of all evil.

Fall of Warsaw.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA *Bangalore City*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 30th, 1915.

17. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th July, writes:—The neutral Powers of Europe are beginning to think what their own fate will be if perchance Germany should win. The Germans have conquered Belgium. They are casting sheep's eyes on Holland. If these should win then Austria and Servia will annex Montenegro and Albania. Some of the islands now belonging to Greece will also go to Austria. Turkey will have a large part of the Balkans. Germany will have a pre-eminent position in Europe. The neutrals will then find themselves in trouble. Roumania and Greece are now thinking of joining the Allies. Part of Bulgaria is of German sympathies. Spain is taking a pride in German achievements. Sweden, although she feels no such pride, is afraid of Russia. In the United States all except the German settlers are opposed to Germany. In Asia German partisans are very rare. The leading Power here is Japan and she has joined the Allies. The situation therefore shows that Germany has more enemies than friends. To the righteous, help comes unasked while to the wicked even friends prove enemies. We may therefore expect from the present situation that some of the neutrals will soon join the Allies and help to crush the enemy. It does not seem likely that the final victory is bound to be hers. The neutrals have come to realise what a calamity it would be if Germany should triumph, and being afraid of her they have refrained from opposition. Others are aloof from want of confidence in Russia. They have as much hatred against Germany as against Russia, and wish to see them work out each other's ruin. Sweden is among those who hold this attitude. Although Germany seems to be in the ascendency just at present, it does not seem likely that this position will continue long. She is already labouring under a shortage of munitions and food supplies. The more keenly this disability is felt the greater will be the chances of her defeat.

The neutrals.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

18. Referring to the Pope's advice to the belligerents the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th August, says:—As the Pope himself observes the root cause of these gigantic struggles is the thirst for dominion. The western nations are a most learned and civilised race and yet they cannot conquer their wicked greed. This is why they lack peace. Although millions of lives were lost and both parties are suffering untold distress, still the time has not yet come for heeding the kind advice which the Pope has given. It is to be feared they will be wise only after they are completely ruined. In the present war it is Germany and Austria who are guilty of wicked ambition. The Allies are fighting in the cause of justice. If therefore Germany should consent to arbitration the rest might also consent. It behoves Germany to heed the Pope's advice and abide by the decision of a peace tribunal. We earnestly pray that Providence may prompt her to adopt this course.

The Pope and the war.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Aug. 1st, 1915.

19. Writing on the American protests against the German blockade and Germany's replies thereto, the *Mysore Star*, of the 1st August, purports to observe that America is bent wholly on the multiplication of her wealth and as the European situation presents a golden opportunity to her to further her ambition in this direction she is reluctant to enter the war and it is as a result of this attitude, which Germany was not slow to see through, that she was emboldened to frame her replies so slightingly. The paper says that although a large part of the American population resents this menacing attitude of Germany and would like to see America step forward to crush her pride and President Wilson in his third note to Germany has assumed a firmer tone in insisting upon neutral rights in submarine attacks, Germany does not by any means seem to be ruffled by it, as she is still continuing the blockade. The paper lastly observes:—If as can be judged from the German press opinion, the reply to the third note should be equally evasive and unsatisfactory the friendly relations between the two Powers may be broken. But there is no reason to believe that this rupture will lead to war. If however the German attitude should be deliberately belligerent, America will have no alternative but to fight. But it would not be in the interests of the Allies that America should enter the war. If America should only break

America and the German blockade.

off friendly relations with Germany and remain neutral the Allies will have an abundance of munitions from this source, as the supplies to Germany will thenceforth be stopped and the share of financial support too which hitherto went to Germany will then be given to the Allies. If, on the other hand, America should herself enter the war she will require her munitions for her own purposes, and the supply to the Allies will cease. For these reasons the Allies by no means wish that America should be among the belligerents. They see it to be enough to their purpose if the two are on terms of mutual hatred.

20. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 6th August, writes:—The fact that Warsaw has been evacuated by Russia means that the whole of Poland has fallen into the hands of the Germans. Although arrangements had been made to grant a constitution to Poland, the German occupation of the province will have thrown it under autocratic rule. Germany has 40 lakhs of troops in the eastern and western theatres of war, 7½ lakhs under training, 20 lakhs in reserve, and 5 lakhs to guard the railways; 7½ lakhs are engaged in the manufacture of munitions and another 20 lakhs of troops are employed in the mines and factories. The maintenance of about 10 millions of troops in all and the steady provision of food supplies to such a force are enough to indicate the magnitude of her organization.

The German army.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

21. After a reference to the various intrigues of the Germans in Africa and other parts, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th July, dwells upon the strained relations between America and Germany, consequent upon the sinking of the *Lusitania*, points out that at this juncture the Germans in America will do everything in their power to help their fatherland, and that the setting fire to the man-of-war under construction and to some other battleships under repair, is suspected to have been done by them, and observes that it has thus become necessary to take care of the Germans, who have settled down in other countries.

The Germans in America.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1915.

22. The *Malayala Manorama*, in its issues of the 28th and 31st July, examines in detail the financial condition of Germany and her allies, points out that, besides maintaining large forces both in the west and in the east, she has to supply men and money to Austria and Turkey, that it will be impossible for her to continue to do so for an indefinite period, especially as her foreign trade has been completely paralysed, and as no income could be expected from her Colonies, most of which have now fallen into the hands of her enemies, and that the Germans are therefore trying their level best to bring the war to an end, before they begin to feel the pinch, and says:—A consideration of all these facts must it be that led Germany to carry on the fighting now with so much vigour and energy, and perhaps there may be some meaning in the Kaiser's statement that the war will come to an end in October next. In any case, it is almost certain that Germany will, before long, be faced with a financial crisis.

The pecuniary difficulties of the Germans and their allies.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, July 28th and 31st, 1915

23. Referring to the passing of the National Register Bill, the *Manorama*, of the 30th July, observes that, in case the war is prolonged for a year or two more, as some of the experts predict, this may lead to the adoption of conscription by England.

A new law.

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 30th, 1915.

24. In its leader under the heading "The misfortune of Germany," the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 4th August, is of opinion that, though it would be an important victory to Germany, if she should capture Warsaw, her final success in the war would be next to impossible. It refers to the waning influence of Admiral Von Tirpitz, as revealed by the suppression of his paper, to the clamour of the German Socialists for peace, to the growing estrangement between America and Germany, consequent upon the sinking of the

The misfortune of Germany.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

Lusitania and other vessels with American passengers, and upon the publication of the report of the committee presided over by Lord Bryce, than whom none is held in greater respect by the Americans, and above all to the paralisation of her trade and her consequent financial and other difficulties, points out that the Allies are making slow but steady progress in the west, that, though owing to the reconquest of Galicia the scarcity of petrol may not be so keenly felt by the Germans, yet there is a likelihood of some of the Balkan States throwing in their lots with the Allies in the near future, and that Servia is again ready to take the offensive, and observes that all these, and above all, the unlimited resources of the Allies, and the dependence of the allied enemies for war materials and other things on their own countries may be said to have augmented her difficulties to a very large extent.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 31st, 1915.

Dacoities and the Indian police.

25. A correspondent of the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 31st July, writes:—Sir John Rees is of opinion that dacoities in India are steadily on the increase, that the Government have not shown the necessary rigour in putting down these offences and that the dacoits find themselves in a stronger position than the police. This is quite true. The arrangements made by the Government of India in this respect are inadequate. Why should the Indian police be so different from the British police? Why are dacoities so very rare in the British Isles? Why are they on the increase in India? The Government of India do not seem to have bestowed their thought on these questions. In England the pay of the police is sufficient for their living, and as far as possible only the God-fearing are taken into the department. The authorities at the head of the department realise that it does not in any way affect the prestige of the department if any delinquents belonging to it are brought to book. Both officials and the constabulary are ready to own their fault whenever they discover that they have proceeded on the wrong scent. That is why the British police are so efficient and it is the absence of these qualities in the Indian police that makes them so inefficient. Again in the Native States because the police do not follow the British example, there too not only are dacoities becoming frequent but even accusing the innocent and torture can be resorted to with impunity, and it sometimes happens that these delinquents who escape punishment even get promotion and rewards. In India including the Native States, unless they adopt the British methods of police administration and admit only God-fearing men into the department, the police can only be doing the reverse of what is their duty, namely, of protecting the good and punishing the wicked.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Hitakarini, *Ellore*, July 25th, 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's visit to Ellore.

26. The *Hitakarini*, of the 25th July, says:—When the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart visited Ellore, the Pleaders' Association represented to him the inconvenience caused to the pleaders and the parties by Mr. Coleridge transferring the jurisdiction of the court (*sic*) at Ellore to the Bezwada Sub-Court. It expected that something would be done in the matter but was sorely disappointed.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1915.

Assistant Sessions Judges.

27. Referring to the decision of the Government to invest two more Sub-Judges with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st July, points out that the Assistant Sessions Judges are to be appointed in districts, where there are a large number of sessions cases, that sessions work is very considerable in South Malabar, where very often the District Judge hardly finds time to attend to civil work, and that therefore one of the Sub-Judges at Calicut should be raised to the position of an Assistant Sessions Judge. It

adds that, as there are at present two Sub-Courts at Calicut, such a step will not materially affect the civil work of these courts, and that, even though civil work may suffer a little by the removal of one of these courts to some other place, the District Judge's being able to devote more time to it, will be an adequate compensation.

(*d*) *Education.*

28. The *Desamata*, of the 28th July, refers to the very great advance made by Baroda in the matter of the spread of primary education in that State, and prays that the British Government in India will follow that example and earn the everlasting gratitude of their subjects.

Primary education.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 28th, 1915.

29. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th July, writes thus:—The term of office of a member of the Text-book Committee is three years, and the report of the work done by the Committee is published once in five years. So the outside world may not know for two years what work has been undertaken and finished by a Committee. But the importance of the work requires that it should be made known to the public then and there. The Government should therefore reconsider the question of the interval that should elapse between the publication of one report and that of the next. The rule that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee dealing with a vernacular should ordinarily be a European Inspector of Schools is a very curious one.

The Text-book Committee.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 30th, 1915.

Of the 27 members forming the Text-book Committee at present only three are Andhras. This is much to be regretted. Even these three have a limited sphere of action, for they have no voice outside the pale of the Telugu Sub-Committee. In the Sub-Committees other than those for the vernaculars, there are Tamilians, Malayalis and persons speaking Canarese, but no *Andhras*. In the Telugu Sub-Committee, there is one European and one Tamilian. But the other languages are free from such misfortune.

Everybody knows that for the last ten years, Telugu literature has been growing more and more voluminous. There must, therefore, be some reason why the number of Telugu books that came under the examination of the Text-book Committe should be much less than the number of Tamil books. It seems that the authors do not wish to follow the present practice of sending the books through the office of the Director of Public Instruction. We suggest that a rule may be issued to the effect that any member of the Sub-Committee may examine books directly and recommend them.

30. Writing in continuation of an article in a previous issue (*vide* report No. 31, article 31) the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 30th July, complaining that the Madras University has been introducing changes in its Regulations very frequently of late and that the press is full of complaints about the rigour of its examinations and the inappropriate nature of the text-books prescribed by the Board of Studies, proceeds to observe that the cry about the arbitrary methods of this University is so bitter everywhere (including the Native States where they urge the establishment of Universities of their own) that somebody has humourously raised an enquiry whether, as in the case of municipal bodies the administration of which the Government is sometimes constrained to take into its own hands, the Madras Government may not take the administration of the University into its own direct control. The paper hopes that even granting that there is provision in the University Act for any such arrangement it is to be hoped that the situation would never go to that pitch which would necessitate any such intervention on the part of Government.

The Madras University.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 30th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

31. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 31st July, quotes statistics to show that about a third of the elected members of District Boards in this Presidency are officials, and says:—The predominance of the official element in the local Boards has

Local self-government.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 31st, 1915.

defeated the object of local self-government. This predominance is to some extent due to our own fault, for when an official stands for election, we canvass votes for him. The Government should therefore direct that no officials should be elected.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 31st, 1915.

The Masulipatam Municipality.

32. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 31st July, says on the subject of Municipal elections at Masulipatam as follows:—We hear that a memorial signed by 70 rate-prayers has been submitted to the Collector declaring the election for the second ward unfair. If the Collector makes a public enquiry, the people will be enabled to know the truth, and also the principles to be followed in these elections. The rate-payers await patiently the results of such an enquiry.

(*h*) *Railways.*

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 24th, 1915.

Government management of railways.

33. Referring to the interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the management of the railways in India being undertaken by the Government themselves and the Government's reply thereto, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 24th July,* refutes the contention, appearing in a London paper, of a gentleman who belongs to one of the Companies, that the present system is more profitable to Government, and that Indians wish for Government management, because they can thereby secure more appointments to themselves, and says:—If the Government should take over the management, there will not only be no decrease in their profits, but it will also tend to give increased facilities to the people, whose conveniences and comforts are little cared for by the Companies. The capital invested in these railways belongs to the people, but the gain goes to others. The Indians are certainly entitled to hold some high posts in the Railway department. If the railways be under Government management, they can agitate for, and obtain, these privileges, and the dissatisfaction of the Indians with the present arrangement is due to the fact that they have no such opportunities at present.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 29th, 1915.

The administration of jails in this Presidency.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th July, is glad to learn that Sir Harold Stuart intends to introduce some more reforms in the jail administration in this Presidency before he relinquishes his seat in the Local Executive Council and makes mention of the following very necessary reforms, some at least of which, the paper hopes, will be introduced before he leaves:—

(1) A number of prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the same chamber. Each prisoner should be given a separate pillow and blanket.

(2) There should be facilities for each prisoner to ease himself in the morning.

(3) The prisoners should have facilities for offering prayers to God every day, according to the tenets of their own religion.

(4) The prisoners should not be made to bathe naked. They should be allowed to have a cloth round their loins while they bathe and they should also be given a clean towel, to rub their body with.

(5) The illiterate among them should be given some education on stated days in the week.

(6) They should also be given instruction in industries.

(7) Neither the warders nor the Superintendents should be allowed to abuse the prisoners and beat them. The system of whipping them should also be done away with.

(8) The prisoners should not be compelled to shave their heads clean when they enter the jail. If they are Brahmans, they should not be asked to remove their sacred thread.

---

* Received this week.

(9) The Government should bear the expenses of the prisoner to reach his home after his release and should also help him to earn his living honestly thereafter.

(10) Old offenders, persons whose crimes are due to ignorance or bad association, political convicts, women and youths should be separated from each other and given different treatment, in accordance with the nature of the offence committed by them and their position in life before their conviction.

Industrial advancement in Japan.

35. The *Lokopakari*, of the 2nd August, referring to the hearty way in which the Japanese Government helps the capitalists coming forward to start industries in that country, both with money and expert advice, appeals to the Government of India to adopt the same course in this country for helping the growth of industries.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

The industrial advancement of India.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, refers to the efforts made throughout India to start new industries and observes:—We understand the Government of Bengal intends opening a Department of Industries like the one which exists in Madras. This department has not done any good in Madras, and it remains to be seen whether it is going to be the same even in Bengal or will produce any better results. We hope that it will do some good and that the people of Bengal will be able to revive their old industries and start new ones, with the help offered by the Government and their own efforts. Till now the English were allowing Germany to advance in scientific research and industrial progress and lagged behind them on account of their pride of being rich. Even the English have now become afraid. The people of Germany have, by reason of their scientific superiority, discovered new methods of manufacturing implements of war and are now keeping four Great Powers of Europe at bay. If Germany is to be curbed, England should also discover new things by means of scientific research and try to be foremost among the Europeans. If England will do this, we may hope that India too will follow in her wake.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

The anniversary of the war.

37. In the course of a leader on this subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th August, says:—England did not enter into this war in a spirit of hostility to Germany, nor with any motive of self aggrandizement. It is only to uphold truth and justice and carry out the terms of the treaty between her and Belgium that she has risked her men and money in this war. But Germany has treated this treaty as a "scrap of paper" and entering into Belgium, committed the worst atrocities there. So we can see which side will be helped by Providence. That the Almighty God is in favour of the Allies has been made clear already. In spite of the fact that Germany has been preparing herself for this war for the last 45 years, the advance of her army was effectively checked the moment the British troops arrived in northern France and it has been pinned to that position for the last eight months. The herculean efforts of Germany to capture Calais have not proved successful. Even in the eastern theatre, the progress of the Germans will be effectively checked soon after the 100,000 British troops going to Servia reach their destination. In the Dardanelles, the Turks themselves have now turned against the Germans. Germany was already driven out of Asia and last month she was driven out of Africa too. There is evidently a famine of foodstuffs in Germany and the German fleet has been bottled up in the Kiel Canal. All these indicate clearly that Providence is against Germany. Let us, therefore, pray that He will help the Allies to be victorious in this war.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

The anniversary of the war.

Dwelling on the righteousness of the Allies' cause and the determination of the Allies to continue the war to a glorious end, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 4th August, in a leading article proceeds to observe that although it is but fitting that the war anniversary should be marked by special religious

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

services and prayers, such prayers are hardly necessary in view of the fact that the sacrifice of 30 lakhs sterling per day and of thousands of lives is itself a most solemn appeal to Providence to promote the success of the British arms. The paper concludes with an exhortation that as citizens of the British Empire it is the duty of the Indians to do their best to help the success of the Empire's cause so as rightly to share the fruit of these exertions and urges that eveyone should surrender all his available resources to ensure the triumph of justice.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 5th August, also refers to the demonstrations of loyalty and of adherence to the British cause all over the Empire. The paper says:—Public meetings were held everywhere in Mysore too unanimously urging that the Allies' sword should not be sheathed until the final victory is ours. We might be long in achieving this object and it might entail enormous difficulty; but that we shall triumph there can be no doubt. The truth and righteousness of our cause are alone sufficient to warrant our success.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 31st, 1915.

The anniversary of the war.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st July. says:—The 4th of August will make a full year since the dreadful war began. It has been decided in England that public meetings will be held and resolutions passed to celebrate the anniversary of the war.

We people of India should hold meetings throughout the country on that day and pray to God to bring this awful war to a successful conclusion and to abase and humiliate Germany which by her barbarous and oppressive acts has spread death and destruction throughout the world.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1915.

The Indian administration.

38. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th July, says:—The Europeans believed that the Native Princes, the educated classes, and the leaders of the Indian National Congress were disloyal, and that they would all turn out to be foes when an opportunity offered itself. But we feel gratified that this wrong impression has been effaced by the present war. The Indians should therefore have as much freedom in the administration of their country as the English have in England. The Civilian officers should be servants of the public and not their masters. Great European gentlemen, who are sent from England, should be members of the Executive and the Legislative Councils of the several Provinces and guide the administration These two Councils, the majority of whose members ought to be the representatives of the people, should have the power to frame laws, to impose taxes, and to spend public revenues. Talented Indians should find it easy to become Members of the Revenue Board, Collectors and Judges. The Indians should be entisted in the army and given high offices. The Arms Act should be repealed and an Indian Volunteer Corps should be formed. The Executive Council should resemble the English Cabinet and the Legislative Council, the English Parliament. The Civilian officers should conduct the administration of the districts in pursuance of the decisions of these two bodies. If England firmly believes that the Indians are loyal to the core, there can be no difficulty in effecting these changes. The people themselves must be able to defend India from enemies like Germany.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

Unnecessary discussions.

39. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th July, scoffs at the idea of the English organs of public opinion discoursing prematurely on what India ought to be after the war, when it is the duty of the Indians to devote all their resources to the cause of the war without thinking of anything else. It remarks:—If by the grace of God, our rulers come out victorious, they will certainly remember us and do us some good. Supposing for the sake of argument they do not do us any fresh good, we are no losers by that. It is enough if they protect our person and property as ever. Instead of troubling them with unnecessary discussions, we will do well to render them every help at this crisis. Needless it is to say that our rulers will never forget us.

Irrigation panchayats.

40. Referring to the proposed irrigation panchayats, a correspondent to the *Hitakarini*, dated the 25th July, fears that the introduction of the panchayat system may be a hardship to the poorer ryots and prays that the Government may be pleased to find some other way to redress the grievances of the ryot.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, July 25th, 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's tour.

41. The *Hitakarini* has a leader on the tour of the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart, in which it observes:—Great was the disappointment caused to the ryots by Sir H. Stuart, when in response to a request to replace the present narrow irrigation pipes by pipes of 6 inches calibre, he said that if wider pipes should be given to them, they would have to pay from 8 to 10 rupees per acre, as more water is then used. The proposed panchayat system may benefit the rich ryots at the expense of the poor. It may lead to serious quarrels among the people.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's tour.

In a leader on the subject of the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart's tour, the *Desamata*, of the 28th July, observes:—He heard the representations of the ryots at the several centres he visited with such patience and interest that the ryots now hope that their irrigation difficulties will be over to some extent as a result of his tour. We trust that the Government will soon endeavour to fulfil this hope.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 28th, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th August, refers to the irrigation panchayats which Sir H. Stuart is anxious to establish in the villages, and prays that he may use his influence with the Government and establish panchayats also in matters relating to the judicial, the magisterial, the revenue and the police administration of the country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's tour.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 31st July, says:—In reply to the complaints made in regard to irrigation, by the ryots of the Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla taluks, the Hon'ble Sir H. Stuart said that Mr. Lutman was, like a mother to her sons, distributing water equally to all the ryots. These words have greatly disappointed and discouraged the ryots. A careful examination of Sir H. Stuart's utterances will show that they had not been well-considered.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 31st, 1915.

The ryots who assembled at Gudivada from various villages eagerly wishing to represent their grievances were all disappointed, for Sir H. Stuart did not stay there for more than an hour. It is very rarely that such gentlemen come here. The ryots wished that he had stayed at Gudivada for at least three hours and spoken encouraging words. But they regretted that he did not do so. Except in the matter of irrigation panchayats and the classification of lands into A and B classes, his replies were all unsatisfactory. There was no time to consider the question of heavy floods troubling the people of the Divi taluk, the hardship caused by the River Conservancy Act, and the Muniyeru project.

The Bellary District Conference.

42. In commenting on the proceedings of the Bellary District Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th July, remarks:—The President dealt with all the defects in the administration plainly and frankly without making secret of anything. He took up the discussions in the Legislative Council and pointed out the injustice done to the people. Our Legislative Councils do not enjoy any fiscal autonomy. They are controlled by the Government of India, against whom there is no appeal. When the Local Governments require more funds for any purpose, they have no choice but to resort to further taxation. Needless it is to say that after collecting half the net income of lands as land assessment, it is an injustice to levy any cesses. The President was right when he said that it is not proper to trouble the ryot to such a large extent, when a man who does not own any lands does not pay even 2½ per cent. of his income as taxes. It is therefore necessary to reduce the burden of the ryot and create new sources of Government revenue. But this cannot be effected

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

unless the Provincial Governments are granted fiscal autonomy. In recommending a reduction of the cost of administration, the President dwelt upon how the High Court is recruited. The efficiency of the Civilian Judges has always been questioned. Without Barrister Judges to help them, they cannot do anything. They are not made to preside at the sessions. But the Indians are famous as Judges. Whey should they not be appointed?

The President said that the authorities had not worked heartily in the matter of establishing village panchayats. That they are so indifferent to the progress of the country is due to their bureaucratic spirit, as stated by the President. The President did not stop with criticising the defects in the administration. He also laid stress on the weaknesses of the people themselves.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 28th, 1915.

Sir Arthur Lawley.

43. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th July, refers to a recent speech of Sir Arthur Lawley, in which he is reported to have stated that the relationship between the English and the Indians was to be quite different from what it had been, and that the latter were earning new honour by manifesting their profound loyalty to the British Throne in the present crisis. It remarks:—Even such a bureaucrat as Sir A. Lawley has spoken such words in the heat of enthusiasm born of the present war. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that such hopeful utterances of bureaucrats and Liberals alike will not be productive of good results. We hope our leaders will work towards their attainment.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 9th, 1915.

Industries.

44. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th July, says:—The speech of Mr. Beatson Bell accepting the resolution of Mr. Banerjee in the Bengal Legislative Council anent the development of industries in India, has certainly gladdened the hearts of the public. The change in the attitude of the rulers towards the question of the industrial regeneration of India, augurs good. Mr. Asquith, Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael, to whom this change is due, will always live in the minds of the people from generation to generation. In England, the authorities are contemplating the imposition of a protective tariff. If the imposition of such a tariff is found necessary in England, which has not much of raw products, ten times more is it necessary in India, the industries of which have all declined. The public must feel grateful to Mr. Beatson Bell for exhorting them to try and try again, and to be enterprising in their undertakings. We hope that the authorities who are well disposed towards the question of Indian industries will no more waver in their purpose, but will at once set to work.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 28th, 1915.

Industries.

The *Desamata*, of the 28th July, says:—It is the mistake of the Imperial Government and the Secretary of State for India that they have not endeavoured to improve the indigenous industries of India, although there are facilities for doing so in every Province. Until the Government take the initiative in this matter, it is impossible that the people will have the enthusisam and the enterprise to carry on any industries. It is now high time that the Government of India should, in consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, make arrangements for the industrial regeneration of this country.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 29th, 1915.

The new loan.

45. Referring to the proposed 4 per cent. terminable loan, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th July, regrets that facilities such as those created for the benefit of the middle classes in England in the matter of the loan proposed to be raised there, have not been afforded to the middle classes in India in the matter of the loan in question. There the amount applied for through the post office may be paid for in instalments, but here, it must be paid in full. This arrangement, says the paper, disables the middle classes to go in for this kind of investment.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 30th, 1915.

Self-government.

46. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th July, remarks that it is surprising that while larger States like Mysore and Baroda on the one hand and smaller ones like

Banganapalli on the other, are, even at the present day, bearing testimony to the administrative capacity of the Indians, even the liberal British rulers say that self-government can be granted to the Indians only gradually.

Presidency Banks.

47. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 31st July, says:—There are, in our country, Banks maintained by the cash balances of the Government, but they cannot be called Government Banks. As they are administered by Europeans, the Government scarcely interfere with them. They are presided over by Directors, who do as they please. Many of the shareholders are Indians. Most of those who deposit money in these Banks are Indians. The Government help these Banks by depositing public money in them without taking any interest. Under such circumstances, it is surprising that the Indians have no voice in the affairs of the Banks. It is stated that the Madras Bank has resolved to present a sum of Rs. 15,000 to a European institution in Kodaikanal. It will certainly never make such a present for the benefit of the Indians. Had there been Indian representatives, it could not have done such a thing. The Government should compel the Banks to have, among the Directors, Indians also, or they should place their moneys in other Banks, and make it available for the use of the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 31st, 1915.

The touring of Government officials.

48. A correspondent to the *Desamata*, of the 28th July, writes:—Deputy Collectors and Sub-Collectors never take the pains to go to villages, inspect crops, and redress the grievances of the ryots, but throw the whole burden of inspection on the shoulders of the Revenue Inspectors. If at all the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector go on circuit, they do not stay at any one place for more than five minutes. They stay even these five minutes not for remedying the evils under which the ryots are groaning, but for receiving supplies. What the Deputy Collector or the Sub-Collector wants is supplies. Where the supplies are good, there he stays for a few days. It is only when Government officials give up the idea of touring for the sake of supplies or of batta and go about the villages with the sole object of giving relief to the suffering ryots, that the people will have their wishes fulfilled, and the administration of the country will become popular.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, July 28th, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

49. In commenting on the tour of His Excellency the Governor, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd August, says:—Some are of opinion that, instead of putting the people to expense, the rulers should go about the country incognito. Some others opine that tours involving heavy uncessary expenditure should not be undertaken in a time of war like the present. Some others again are of opinion that as these tours do not really bring about any closer relationship between the rulers and the ruled, they are but in vain. There is some truth in each of these views, but at the same time each is undoubtedly a little exaggerated. The higher authorities of the Government must tour through the country whatever the nature of the times may be. But even in public tours, the authorities may disguise themselves and find out the real grievances of the people. Again the presentation of caskets, etc., when Governors and others go on tour, should be discouraged, save when they are specimens of nice local workmanship.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

Lord Carmichael.

50. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd August, feels gratified that His Excellency Lord Carmichael has decided to take to the hills only a limited establishment. It trusts that the example set by him will have the effect of reducing the thirst to go to the hills, and putting an end to unnecessary expenditure and agitation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

Munitions of war.

51. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th August, says:—The factories in India have been converted into ammunition factories, and are endeavouring to manufacture and make ready as large a quantity of munitions as possible. The Railway authorities have undertaken the manufacture, and Mr. Anderson, a member of the Railway Board, is touring all over the country and endeavouring to establish factories for the manufacture of shells.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1915.

52. In a leaderette under this head the *Susileka*, of the 3rd August, referring to the rich decorations and other grand arrangements made in the mufassal for His Excellency the Governor. the reception of His Excellency the Governor in his tours, says:—All this presents a prosperous spectacle indeed! But, is all this the real state of the country or only a show? His Excellency, deceived by such show, fails to obtain a correct knowledge of the real condition of the people. Further, the addresses presented to His Excellency must contain only such things as are approved of by the Collector. The people cannot therefore freely represent their grievances in them. In his recent tour His Excellency was not able to give a favourable response even to some of the hopes of the people. When they prayed for schools he replied that they would do well to establish them themselves. Such tours will be beneficial only if they afford opportunities to the people for the redress of their grievances and the betterment of their condition.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 30th, 1915.

53. Referring to some correspondence which is said to have appeared in the *Konkani Dirven* from a Catholic contributor in which the writer is said to object to the employment of a non-Christian in a Catholic school deeming it would be a great evil to the welfare of Catholic boys to be in any way associated with Hindus, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabimani*, of the 30th July, subscribing himself as "Paul", a Roman Catholic, ridicules the narrowness of such views by observing that such seclusion from other communities is out of place in rural parts where the inhabitants are all interdependent, and that it would be highly inexpedient to foster any mutual ill-will on account of religious differences.

The Hindus and the Roman Catholics in South Canara.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, July 30th, 1915.

In the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 30th July, another correspondent, subscribing himself "A poor Hindu priest", gives a parallel to the commandments ridiculing the Catholics of South Canara as narrow-minded and priest-ridden and next observes that of recent years the relations between the Hindus and the Catholics in the district have been tending to become strained as a result of a growing spirit of seclusion on the part of the latter. The writer finally remarks that the Catholics would do well to remember that they too are subject to equal disabilities with their Hindu brethren as a coloured race and come under the common category of "Indian coolies" when they want to migrate to Australia or Africa and that they ought to realise what the outcome of such unfriendly relations is bound to be.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 24th, 1915.

54. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 24th July,* points out that the *New India* also shares its opinion that the death-rate at the front in the present war and the sufferings of the soldiers there are nothing when compared with the same among the people in India, due to malaria and other kindred diseases, that, while the Government are full of sympathy for, and ready to help, the former, they do not seem to care a twopence for the latter, and that, even in ordinary times, when there are no epidemics or famine, the death-rate in India is from *30* to *40* per thousand, while in Germany it is never more than *18* per thousand, and observes that want of funds is the plea set forth by the Government for their not doing anything to improve the sanitation of the country, which alone can reduce the mortality from these causes.

Deaths from malaria and other diseases in India.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 24th, 1915.

55. Referring to the oft-repeated complaint against commission agents, who allure coolies into foreign countries, where they are given no better treatment than that which is allotted to animals, and where, owing to the comparative fewness of women, men are forced to have recourse to immoral ways to satisfy their cravings, a leaderette in the *Chakravarthi*, of the 24th July,* points out that these immoral people, when they return to their mother country, will constitute a danger to it, and observes that, if the people are ignorant of it, the Government ought to interfere and prevent the coolies being sent out.

Indian labourers.

---

* Received this week.

56. Referring to an article by a European lady in an American paper, suggesting that polygamy should be legalised in Europe, because a number of women have become widows as a result of the war, and to the editor's endorsement of this view, a note in the *Chakravarthi*, of the 24th July,* says:—See, how times are changing! Do Europeans now think that the system of polygamy is a good thing? It is quite possible that Europe may come to the conclusion that the system of infant marriages too is a good one, because of the scandalous lives led by some of the unmarried youths of both sexes there.

Polygamy.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, July 24th, 1915.

57. Referring to the divine service to be conducted at St. Paul's Cathederal on the 4th of August, the annivesary of the declaration of war between England and Germany, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th July, hopes that similar services would be conducted throughout the British Empire, and sincerely prays to the Almighty God for the success of the Allies, who have entered upon the stage for the protection of the innocent and the maintenance of justice.

The anniversary of the declaration of the war.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 3rd August, also writes in a similar strain.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 3rd, 1915.

A note in the *Vyavasayamitram*, of the 31st July, hopes that a public meeting will be held in Cannanore, as in Madras and other parts of the British Empire, on the 4th of August, to record the unflinching determination of the people to stand by the British Throne, whose entry into the war had for its object the maintainence of justice and freedom, till it has been brought to a successful conclusion.

VYAVASAYAMITHRAM, *Cannanore*, July 31st, 1915.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st July, calls upon the Hindus and Muhammadans to offer prayers in their temples and mosques on the 4th of August for the success of the British arms.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 31st, 1915.

Referring to the anniversary of the declaration of the war, the papers noted in the margin also join in the prayer for the success of the British arms.

The anniversary of the declaration of the war.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 2nd, 1915; NAYRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanum*, Aug. 3rd 1915; MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

58. Referring to the long leave taken by Mr. C. A. Innes, Collector of Malabar, and Mr. Edgington, District Judge of South Malabar, who has been transferred to Tinnevelly, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th July, points out that these two officials have, in the discharge of their respective duties, given entire satisfaction to the people and regrets that their connection with Malabar is about to cease.

Mr. Innes and Mr. Edgington.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1915.

59. In commenting upon the report on the cattle mortality in this Presidency during the half-year ending 31st March last, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th July, observes:—Though it may not be quite possible to cope with the cattle mortality from contagious diseases and snake bites, that from wild beasts and poisoning can be reduced to some extent, if the authorities concerned will pay due attention to the matter. For this it will be necessary to increase the number of licenses, granted to the inhabitants of the forest regions, for the possession of guns. The Veterinary officers, who go round the district will do well to impress upon the cultivators the necessity of inoculating cattle for checking the spread of contagious diseases. The death of so many cattle in Malabar and South Canara during the six months must be regarded as a serious loss to cultivators.

Cattle mortality in the Presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 28th, 1915.

---

* Received this week.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 30th, 1915.

What will be the condition of India after the war?

60. The *Manorama*, of the 30th July, is gratified to note that several English statesmen are at this moment carrying on a hot discussion as to what the condition of India will be after the war, agrees with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in thinking that this war has given the Indians an opportunity to testify to their genuine loyalty to the British Throne, which was doubted and often attacked by their enemies, and that, though in the early days of the British administration repressive measures and denial to Indians of the right to wear arms were necessary, it is not proper to continue to enforce them now, when they have with one voice declared their readiness to make any sacrifices for the Empire, hopes that, as Mr. Macdonald, who is a member of the Royal Commission, is of opinion that more appointments should be offered to Indians than before, the result of the Commission is likely to be favourable to them, and says:—Mr. Macdonald observes that it is regrettable that India, in spite of her resources in men and money, is unable to defend herself, owing to the absence of an army of her own. It is to be hoped that this defect will be brought home to the minds of our rulers. He does not say anything about the status of the Native States after the war. But it may be thought that, as they have rendered material help to the Government at this juncture, they will receive some valuable concessions from them. At any rate, we may rest content with the hope that the opinions of statesmen like Mr. Macdonald will not go unheeded.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 2nd, 1915; KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 1915; KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

The late Zamorin of Calicut.

61. Referring to the lamented demise of Manavikrama Ettan Raja, the Zamorin of Calicut, the papers noted in the margin dwell upon the many excellent qualities of head and heart of the late Chief, refer to his deep knowledge of Sanskrit, and offer sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Kuttancheri*, July 31st, 1915.

Indian industries.

62. Referring to the subject of Indian industries, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 31st July, endorses the views of Mr. J. C. Bose as expressed in a recent speech of his at Calcutta, and observes that, unless the Government of India take immediate steps to improve their condition, Japan, which has now taken the place of Austria and Germany in exporting cheap articles to India, will soon have all the trade with India to herself and thus constitute a danger to Indian industries.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1915.

A suggestion for the appointment of Lord Hardinge as Secretary of State.

63. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 1st August, says that English statesmen are always appointed to the office of Secretary of State for India in spite of the fact that they have given no previous proofs of any interest whatever in Indian affairs.

It is most astounding that, while the English Government are anxious that all responsible positions should be held by experienced and efficient men, they never insist upon the appointment of one experienced in Indian affairs to the office of Secretary of State. This should be remedied immediately.

A rule should be made that the Secretary of State should be selected from ex-Viceroys. This would greatly improve the administration of the country. What an excellent plan it would be if Lord Hardinge were appointed Secretary of State directly he returns to England.

Such an appointment would afford boundless satisfaction and delight to the people of India and His Lordship would have greater opportunities for securing additional rights for India in the quickest possible manner.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Aug. 1st, 1915.

The Medical Registration Act in Bombay.

64. The *Mysore Star*, of the 1st August, writes:—When the Medical Registration Act was promulgated in Bombay the Government had promised that this new enactment would in no way prejudice the practice of any indigenous systems of medicine. A recent incident, however,

makes it appear as though the measure has laid the axe at the root of indigenous systems. In the City of Poona there has been a popular Ayurvedic dispensary run for the last 25 years. Now, the *Bombay Chronicle* reports that the Collector of the district and the Commissioner have jointly instructed the Municipal authorities to insist that no one who is not qualified under the Registration Act may run such dispensaries and that this one should be closed in consequence.

Quami Report, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

Indian Medical Practitioners and Registration.

65. The *Quami Report*, of the 2nd August, says:—When the Bill for registering Doctors was introduced the editor of this paper and his learned friends pointed out that the law would prejudicially affect indigenous physicians but the opposite party ridiculed our friendly advice.

In support of what he then said the editor states that information has been received from Lucknow that a native druggist's shop has been closed on the pretext that the qualifications of indigenous physicians are not recognised by the Registration Law.

The editor also says that an Ayurvedic druggist's shop maintained by the Municipality at Poona has been closed for the same reason.

The editor hopes that the Local Government will take this matter into consideration and adds that His Excellency Lord Hardinge, when the Bill comes up for final approval at the next meeting of the Council, will not ignore these disagreeable consequences but introduce such amendments as will benefit Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Oudh alike.

The editor claims that the Government has not thoroughly understood Indian Medical Science and this is why the authorities hesitate to appreciate its merits.

The editor suggests the appointment of a commission to enquire into the matter.

The editor considers there could be no more useful memorial of the extension of the term of office of His Excellency Lord Hardinge than this same Registration Bill.

IV.—Native States.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 31st, 1915.

The Mysore budget.

66. A correspondent of the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 31st July, commenting on the Mysore budget, complains that Mysore is launching upon an unsound financial policy in incurring an expenditure which is beyond her revenues, that the expenditure for 1914-15 is seen to be Rs. 3,06,15,000 while the income is only Rs. 2,85,09,000, that at this rate the State might find itself insolvent, that it is the duty of every Government to set apart a portion of its revenues as a provision against a rainy day, and that while explaining away the deficit by the fact that the Government has contributed 52 lakhs towards the war funds it must not be forgotten that the State has at the same time received 50 lakhs as the surplus revenues of the C. and M. Station, Bangalore. The paper hopes that the Diwan, whose administrative capacity is undoubted, will devote his best attention to the subject and urges that the retrenchment committee should preferably consist of disinterested outsiders who are retired officials of status and experience under the British service and that all retrenchments should be effected on the lines proposed by them.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, July 30th, 1915.

The *Daily Post* on the subject of "enemy subjects in the Mysore State."

67. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th July, writes:—The *Daily Post*, of the 13th instant with great journalistic skill says that His Highness the Maharaja and many of the subjects of Mysore have pro-German tendencies, that Germans are preferred in the State in every branch of service, and that although it is the British who restored to the present House its lost kingdom, the people of Mysore as also His Highness the Maharaja are wanting in loyalty. A perusal of that article would show that more than half of what has been

said therein is the reverse of truth. It is by no means difficult to disprove these allegations. But there is nothing gained by throwing a stone into a ditch of mud and causing a splash against ourselves. We can only emphatically affirm that there is not a grain of truth in the statement that either His Highness or his subjects have any ill-will towards the British. No one holds the opinion in this State that the Germans are in any way superior to the British. Has not His Highness contributed 52 lakhs of rupees to the war fund? Does the budget show that the State is able to make such a contribution? Yet has not His Highness gone beyond his means in contributing so much in order to prove his feeling of gratitude to the British? Have we not given our troops in support of the British cause? Have we not said that if necessary all our resources are at the disposal of the British Government? Are there more than three Germans in all in our State? Even as regards these three has His Highness desired that they should remain in the State? Even if His Highness had any such wish is it in the power of His Highness or his Government or his subjects to retain any without the permission of the British? Will it not affect the prestige of the paper if its editors should write in so irresponsible a manner? What are the Germans to us? We have any number of our own men who are more capable than the German officials now in our service. The latter get fat salaries, do little and further mar the good results of the work of our own men. How can we have a liking for such men? Is it right that it should accuse us thu swithout understanding these facts? We understand that the Bangalore City Institute will organise a meeting in order to repudiate these stupid allegations of the *Daily Post*. Such repudiation will have the unanimous support of the people of the whole province. The example of the Bangalore Institute should be followed in all parts of the province and resolutions passed to the like effect. We hope this will be done. The *Daily Post* has made quite groundless accusations against His Highness and his subjects. If there were any truth in those allegations we should certainly have corrected ourselves and thanked the paper at the same time. It has not only quite groundlessly accused us of want of loyalty but has even made statements which imply that we bear hatred against the British. This is most wicked. Such unrestrained writings only serve to justify the rigour of the Press Law both in British territory and in Mysore. Is it not necessary that the press which insists upon constitutionalism in the Government should itself follow constitutional methods? Are they fit to be journalists who want the Government to show no high-handedness but would be high-handed themselves? We deeply regret that the *Daily Post* should have conducted itself so irresponsibly and come to be regarded as incompetent in the field of journalism.

SHIMOGA VRITTANTA, *Shimoga*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Shimoga Vrittanta*, of the 4th August, similarly resenting the allegations made by the *Daily Post*, says that the paper must have acted with some definite end in view and chose the opportune moment when both the Yuvaraj and the Diwan were absent at Simla to receive their titles. The paper says that even women and children in Mysore are familiar with the reports of German brutalities and therefore hate the enemy and that the vigilance exercised in the State in regard to enemy subjects is even closer than what is seen elsewhere in India. The article concludes by observing that it behoves its readers to consider whether a paper, which publishes such writings as the *Daily Post* has done, deserves any patronage from them.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

Referring to the same subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th August, writes that at a public meeting held at Bangalore on the 1st instant denouncing the *Daily Post* for its false accusations it was shown how the writer deserved to be placed in a lunatic asylum—an opinion which is echoed in all parts of the province.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttanchcheri*, July 31st, 1915.

68. After stating that during the recent flood in Assam even respectable people engaged themselves in rescuing old men, women and children, and that the people in Bengal and Assam are contributing towards

The floods in Cochin and Travancore.

the relief of distress caused thereby, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 31st July, points out that the distress caused by the recent floods in Travancore and Cochin is no less serious, and remarks that it is simply monstrous that the two Darbars should be doing nothing for the relief of it.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN PAPERS.

The floods in Cochin and Travancore.

Most of the papers received this week, especially those of Travancore and Cochin, have articles upon the great havoc done by the two floods in Travancore and Cochin, and hope that the two Darbars will do the needful to relieve the distress caused thereby.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttamcherri*, July 24th, 1915.

Cochin and Mysore.

69. After stating that the chief aim of a good Government should be to create a spirit of independence and a desire for self-government among the people, which, to a certain extent, has been attained in Mysore during the *régime* of Diwan Mr. Visweswarayya, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 24th July,* regrets that even the Town Councils, started by Mr. Banerji, with a view to teaching the people the art of self-government, are making little progress in this direction, for want of sympathy and encouragement from the Darbar, points out that without any difficulty a Diwan can make the administration of a small State, like Cochin, as perfect as possible, and hopes that Mr. Bhore will shake off his lethargy, and do all that is necessary to create such a desire in the people, and that, if he is devoid of initiative, he will try to follow in the footsteps of the Mysore Darbar.

KERALA DEEPIKA, *Muvattupuzha*, July 31st, 1915.

The Travancore and Mysore Legislative Councils.

70. In comparing the Travancore Legislative Council with that of Mysore, the *Kerala Deepika*, of the 31st July, points out that the latter, though of recent growth, is far ahead of the former, and hopes that Diwan Bahadur Mr. Krishnan Nayar will cause the necessary modifications to be made in the Council Regulation, and thereby earn the love and respect of the people.

---

* Received this week.

ERRATA.

In report No. 31, article 31, line 4 from the bottom, *read* "If" *for* "of," and in the next line *read* "of" *for* "If".

Report No. 31, page 1352, paragraph 23, *read* "Galecia" *for* "Galacia" wherever it occurs.

Report No. 31, page 1352, paragraph 23, line 23, *insert* "speech" *after* "Lord Curzon's".

Report No. 31, page 1352, paragraph 23, line 23, *read* "on" *for* "in" and *insert* "to" *after* "refers".

Report No. 31, page 1352, paragraph 24, *omit* "the" *before* "dead men".

Report No. 31, page 1352, paragraph 24, *insert* "have" *before* "discovered".

Report No. 31, page 1362, paragraph 61, line 27, *read* "And" *for* "and".

Report No. 31, page 1362, paragraph 61, line 30, *insert* "A" *before* "contemporary".

Issued, 10th August 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 33 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th August 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

	II.—Home Administration.	PAGE
(*a*) *Police*—		
	The Bengal Police	1425
(*b*) *Courts*—		
	The High Court Sessions	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—		
	Education by aliens	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—		
	The Calicut night-soil nuisance	1426
(*k*) *General*—		
	The Indian National Congress	*ib.*
	The Public Services Commission	*ib.*
	The Indian Press Act	1427
	Controversy during the war	1428
	State policy regarding industries	*ib.*
	Council Government in Madras and Bombay	1429
	India and the settlement after the war	*ib.*
	Enemy aliens in India	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1431
The war	1432
Germany's position	1433
Poland	1434
The German campaign in Poland	*ib.*
German hatred	*ib.*
"Manufacture of munitions"	*ib.*
Evacuation of Warsaw	1435

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education*—

B.L. Degree examination	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

New Members in the India Council	*ib.*
The Viceroy of India	*ib.*
Sir Sankaran Nayar and the public meeting on the 4th August	1436
Loans to ryots	*ib.*
Lord Carmichael on British rule	1437
Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya and the Press Act	*ib.*
Economy in Government expenditure	*ib.*
The anniversary of the war	1438
Sir C. Sankaran Nayar	1439
Industries	1440
The Masulipatam Municipality	*ib.*
The Congress	*ib.*
Loans	1441
The fall of Warsaw	*ib.*
The war and munitions	*ib.*
The 4th August	*ib.*
The Poona Ayurvedic Hospital	1442
His Excellency's tour	*ib.*
The taluk gumastahs	*ib.*
Sir Sankaran Nayar and the war anniversary	*ib.*
Servants of the country	1443
The war anniversary meetings	*ib.*
Indian industries	*ib.*
The Bellary District Conference	1444
Indiscretion or rudeness?	*ib.*
The Bank of Madras	1445
The Zamorin of Calicut	*ib.*
Indians in Burma	*ib.*
Famine in Bengal	1446
Subjects of Native States and the I.C.S. Examination	*ib.*
The public meeting at Madras	*ib.*
What is the cause of the deplorable condition of agriculture in India?	*ib.*
Muslim Press Association, Madras	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The war anniversary meetings in Mysore	1447
The *Daily Post* on the subject of "enemy subjects in Mysore"	*ib.*
The Travancore budget	*ib.*
Mr. Krumbiegal in Mysore Service	1448
Commissioner of Police in Travancore	*ib.*
Floods in Travancore	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
13	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
14	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
15	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
16	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
17	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
18	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
19	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
20	**Army and Civil News.** *	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
21	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
22	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zobeme, German, 50 years.	900
23	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000
24	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300

* Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
26	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
27	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
28	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
29	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
30	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
31	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
32	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
33	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
34	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
35	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
36	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
37	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
38	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
39	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
40	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
41	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
42	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
43	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
44	Bhára'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	150
45	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
46	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
47	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
48	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
49	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
50	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
51	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
52	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
53	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
54	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
55	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
56	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Da. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
58	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
59	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
60	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
61	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
62	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
63	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 42 years.	3,000
65	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
66	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
67	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
68	**Do.** * ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
69	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
70	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
71	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sacbchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
72	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
73	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
74	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
75	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
76	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
77	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
78	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
79	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
80	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
81	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
82	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
83	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
84	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
85	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
86	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
87	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
88	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
89	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
90	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
91	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
92	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
93	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
94	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
95	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
96	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
97	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
98	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
99	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
100	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
101	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
102	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
103	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
104	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
105	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
106	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
107	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,400
108	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
109	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
110	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
111	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
112	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
113	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
114	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
115	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
116	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
117	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
118	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
119	**Janabhimani** or **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
120	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
121	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
122	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
123	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
124	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
125	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
126	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
127	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
128	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
129	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
130	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
131	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
132	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
133	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
134	Karnataka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
135	Karnataka Granthamale.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
136	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
137	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
138	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
139	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
140	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
141	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
142	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
143	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
144	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
145	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
146	Keralopakari	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
147	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
148	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
149	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
150	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
151	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
153	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
154	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
155	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
156	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
157	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,600
158	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	250
159	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
160	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
161	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
162	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 51 years.	1,300
163	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
164	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
165	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
166	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 28 years.	250
167	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
168	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
169	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
170	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
171	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
172	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
173	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
174	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
175	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
176	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
177	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
178	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
179	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
180	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
181	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
182	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
183	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
184	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
185	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
186	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
187	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
188	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
189	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
190	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
191	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
192	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
193	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
194	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
195	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
196	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
197	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
198	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
199	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
200	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
201	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
202	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
203	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
204	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
205	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
206	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
207	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
208	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
209	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
210	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
211	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
212	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
213	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
214	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vañivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
215	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
216	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
217	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
218	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
219	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
220	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
221	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
222	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
223	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
224	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
225	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
226	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 36 years.	3,000
227	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
228	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
229	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
230	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
231	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
232	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
233	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
234	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
235	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
236	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
237	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
238	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
239	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
240	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
241	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
242	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
243	**Press of India** ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
244	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
245	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
246	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
247	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
248	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
249	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
250	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
252	Risāla-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
253	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
254	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
255	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
256	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
257	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
258	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
259	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
260	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
261	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
262	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
263	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
264	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
265	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
266	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
267	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
268	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
269	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
270	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
271	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
272	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
273	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
274	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
275	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
276	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
277	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
278	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
279	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
280	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
281	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
282	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
283	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
284	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Weekly ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
285	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
286	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
287	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
288	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
289	**South Indian Record.** ‡	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
290	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
291	**South Indian Trade Journal.** §	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
292	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
293	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
294	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
295	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
296	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 31st March 1915.
§ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
298	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	No. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
299	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
300	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
301	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
302	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
303	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
304	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
305	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
306	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
307	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
308	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
309	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Narsapur, Kistna district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
310	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
311	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
312	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
313	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
314	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
315	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
316	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
317	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
318	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
319	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
320	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
321	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
322	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
323	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
324	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
325	**Tan India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
326	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	800

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
327	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
328	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
329	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ...	Rev. S. Zeheme, German; 50 years.	450
330	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
331	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
332	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
333	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
334	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
335	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
336	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
337	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
338	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
339	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
340	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
341	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
342	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
343	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
344	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
345	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
346	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
347	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
348	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
349	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued. February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
350	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
351	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
352	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
353	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
354	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
355	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
356	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
357	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
358	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
359	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
360	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
361	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
362	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
363	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
364	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
365	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
366	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
367	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
368	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
369	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
370	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
371	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
372	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
373	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
374	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
375	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
376	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
377	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
378	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
379	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
380	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
381	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
382	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at Vidyavinodini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pazhur Vadakilath Jadavedam, Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
383	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
384	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
385	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. In concluding a leader, which comments on the action of the Bengal Police, in the case against an Honorary Magistrate named Chandicharan Ghosal, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th August, says:—"Elsewhere the Police have very much improved, and the virtues of the better class of Police officers, who were impotent before, have begun to assert themselves, and the relations between the Police and the people are very much better now than they were some years ago. But in Bengal apparently there has been no change for the better. The Police there still manage to alienate the public from them. Such ridiculous things as the search of the motor cars of a Member of the Governor's Council, of the Bishop of Calcutta, and of Judges of the High Court would not have been possible if the Police had at their head a man who really felt jealous of the reputation of his force. The large number of house searches, which failed to find anything, is another evidence of the fact that the Police employ the worst characters as their informers, whom it is dangerous to trust, and no prudent man would trust. But all this is in Bengal, and Bengal seems to be determined not to lose its old reputation."

The Bengal Police.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th August, writes:—"Yesterday at the High Court Sessions, Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter sentenced a prisoner, convicted of rape on a girl of about eleven years, to be transported for ten years. Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, under which this sentence was passed, runs: 'Whoever commits rape shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.' It would appear, therefore, that the sentence of transportation for ten years is illegal. . . . . The offence was indeed a very serious one. The girl was in hospital for more than twenty days, and she seems to have become almost unconscious and remained so for some hours, from all which it could be inferred that the injury she had received was very serious. A severe sentence was, therefore, called for; but many people seem to consider a ten years' transportation as excessive even if it be authorised by law."

The High Court Sessions.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

3. In an article under this heading, the *New India*, of the 12th August, says:—"For a long time past, in this journal and in others, we have urged on the Government and the public the undesirability of letting the education of Indian children slip so largely into the hands of non-British subjects. English education in India was so largely fostered in the twenties and thirties of the last century by foreign missions—we are not here including British missions, for they owe allegiance to the British Crown, and thus do not come into the argument—that the persistence of their influence has been natural enough. . . . . German missionary labours, which have branched more largely than any others, into commercial lines, were probably started of set purpose, in order to spread German ideas and German trade, and have made it a regular part of the education given by them to the children in their schools to extol German *Kultur* and German greatness. We warned the country of the harm which was being done by the so-called Basel Mission at the beginning

Education by aliens.

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

of the war, when some of our contemporaries were clamant for Government aid to be given to them to make up for deficiencies in German contributions. Now, it is admitted on all sides that the German schools are a danger to the country. . . . . In the case of Germany, the anti-British propaganda was naked and unashamed, and in the case of others the *spirit* of the teaching would be neither Indian nor British. . . . . The wide-spread feeling among the poor and the uneducated that Germany will win in the long run is chiefly due to the spreading of the idea that Germany is invincible, sedulously sown and fostered, not only by German missionaries, but by German merchants, German traders, German commercial travellers. All these have been building up in India for years a German idea, which is now pregnant with mischief. The educational poison, at least, can be eliminated from our Indian system at once. For the other, there is but one way: the showing by acts, and not by empty words only, that the British Empire means Indian Freedom, whereas the rule of Germany would be coercion."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The Calicut night-soil nuisance.

4. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 7th August:—"In spite of repeated and forcible protests, the local Municipal authorities have not put a stop to the practice of taking night-soil carts along busy thoroughfares. These carts, being battered and decayed, constitute an unmitigated nuisance spilling their contents as they are dragged along, defiling roads and affording a menace to public health. This revolting sight is daily witnessed on the Jail road especially. The Municipal authorities having failed to set matters right, it is time the police intervened. A few prosecutions will certainly mend matters."

(*k*) *General.*

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

The Indian National Congress.

5. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 4th August, * writes:—"The Reception Committee of the Congress which has just been formed at Bombay is one of the most influential ever formed on behalf of a Congress session and the executive branch of it is indeed a Committee of all talents. . . . . Only two names have been before the country for the presidentship, and we believe that Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar has had the refusal of the honour. . . . . The other name is that of Sir S. P. Sinha and his nomination to the presidency will be just as popular. His presence will considerably enhance the reputation of the Congress as a constitutional body which affords no stumping ground for political fire-eaters of sorts whose one aim has been to capture the Congress for their own ends, and made a wreck of it into the bargain. These will not have any the least chance of satisfying their vanity at the hands of stalwarts who under the lead of Sir P. M. Mehta will be responsible for the conduct of the next Congress."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

The Public Services Commission.

6. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 9th August, writes:—"We are informed by our Madras contemporaries that the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services of India is ready to be published, and they are discussing whether it would be advisable to publish the report at this time or not. The hesitation with which some of our contemporaries admit the propriety of the publication of the report at this time leads one to doubt whether the report would really satisfy the expectations of the people here. . . . . When the Royal Commission was making enquiries in India, the British had no opportunity to gauge the real sentiments of India towards the British Empire. . . . . But now when the members of the Commission were writing their report the whole of England nay the whole world from the peasant to the prince has realised the real sentiment of India toward the Empire. India has not only demonstrated her loyalty to the British Throne,

* Received on 10th August 1915.

but has unmistakeably shown that the Indians are as capable as, if not more than, the Europeans in military prowess, and in methods of self-government. The present war has demonstrated the military fervour of the Indians in fighting for the cause of Britain, which is identical with that of justice and liberty; and the brilliant administration of the Native States such as Baroda and Mysore, which rather lead the way for the British administration in India, is no ordinary proof of the fitness of the Indians for self-government . . . . Therefore, we hope that the Royal Commission will think twice before it publishes its report, reconsider its findings if they are not in conformity with the high ideals of Britain and the eager expectations of the Indians and bestow sufficient consideration for the Indian aspirations before the report is published."

The Indian Press Act.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th August, observes:—"Almost a wave of consternation will pass through the entire Indian Press at the news that the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, as the proprietor of a vernacular paper, has been called upon to deposit security. The offence is the publication in the paper of a translation, with comment, of an article relating to the treatment of Sepoys, taken from an African paper. Perhaps, in the opinion of the Government, such publication was dangerous. But is not a man like the Hon'ble Pundit entitled to better consideration at the hands of the Government? . . . . If only the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya had been sent for by the Government and requested to publish over his signature a contradiction of the views expressed, what a profound influence would have been spread over the *Abyudaya* readers? They would value the correction and forget the original article. . . . . The fate at the hands of Sir James Meston of the *Abyudhya*, owned by the Hon'ble Pundit, only proves that no one is safe under any circumstances and that the Indian Press Act dangles overhead, held by a hair alone."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *New India*, of the 11th August, says:—"The whole of educated India will be terribly disturbed over the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces in demanding Rs. 2,500 as security under the Press Act from the beloved and revered Madan Mohan Malaviya, Member of the Supreme Council of India, and the consequent stoppage of three journals, and the sale by the Hon'ble Pandit of his press. Pandit Madan Mohan is a poor man—to his great honour—an ascetic in life, a man of the highest character, an earnest supporter of the British connexion, and a devoted patriot. He is one of the acknowledged leaders of the Indian nation, who stood by the Government in the turbulent times, and who has often controlled popular anger when it was rising. If such a man had, in the view of the Local Government, committed an error of judgment in re-publishing a paragraph already twice published abroad without objection, with a few lines of comment, one would have imagined that Sir James Meston, who knows him well, would have written to him privately; if Sir James Meston did not choose to do this, might he not have sent a warning, rather than have demanded a crushing security? . . . . The Hon'ble Pandit's closing down of his press will rouse the greatest indignation, and it is the only answer that he can make, if he wishes to put the Government in the wrong. The lodging of security would, in these days, cause little stir. The stoppage of his much-valued magazines will be felt as a continuing injury."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 12th August, remarks:—"No surprise will be felt that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has taken the only course open to him in respect of the demand made by the Government of the United Provinces to deposit a security of Rs. 2,500 under the Indian Press Act for the further conduct of the *Abbyadaya*, the Hindi newspaper started by him and edited by his brother. . . . . What we consider to be the more deplorable aspect of the matter is that if the 'Government'—which term might in the administrative hierarchy imply in reality an Under Secretary

HINDU, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

or a special officer doing censorship duties—did think the article in question objectionable, it would have been quite sufficient for them to have drawn the attention of such a loyal, sincere and patriotic leader like the Hon'ble Pandit to it, to prevent future publications of the kind. . . . . The procedure adopted, of demanding security from him, is as inconsiderate as it is typical of the Anglo-Indian bureaucratic mind. . . . . It is a significant circumstance that the Provinces where the Press Act is enforced with great rigor are chiefly the Punjab, the United Provinces and Behar, which are all ruled by Lieutenant-Governors who are members of the Civil Service. We are not sure how far Sir James Meston, as head of the Government, was personally cognisant of these proceedings; but we sincerely hope, for the sake of the good record he has built up for himself by his liberal and sympathetic régime, that he will have steps taken retraced, and the proceedings already issued, cancelled."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

Controversy during the war.

8. The *New India*, of the 10th August, states:—"His Excellency the Governor, on August 4th, asked us to give up all controversies, and we may consider how far it is possible to follow his advice. We venture to submit with all respect that we cannot stop the movements of human thought, and also that at our distance from the scenes of action, and the sparseness of the war news allowed to us by the Censor, and the fact that the war has been going on for twelve months, and may go on indefinitely, we cannot give up our whole thought to the war. The life of Nations goes on, despite the war, questions of interest arise and cannot well be put aside. . . . . It is true that there is no 'controversy' if only one side is vocal; but our Governor, who is a just man, cannot mean that the *Madras Mail* may write a leading article saying that India must not look for self-government, and that *New India* may not say that she should prepare herself for it. Nor can it be said that the *Englishman* may declare self-government to be a dream, while the *Bengalee* may not affirm its necessity. Moreover, some very provocative things have been done: the refusal of an Executive Council to the United Provinces and of the status of a High Court to the Punjab; the destruction or emasculation of both important and small journals by the Press Act, with the latest action taken against the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a member of the Supreme Council, following close on the ruin of the Cuttack paper by an order declared by good lawyers to be illegal; the parading of Indian Christian Volunteers through the streets, coupled with the refusal to allow their social superiors to enlist; the intrusion of the police into private meetings; these things and many others are rankling in the public mind. . . . . We do not think that His Excellency meant that we should not discuss seriously, but only that we should not engage in angry controversy, in violent language, in party spirit. He is too wise a man to wish to confine the steam generated in the human mind in a vessel with no outlet. For he knows, by the evidence of facts, that Madras supports him in his efforts to help the Empire."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

State policy regarding industries.

9. In a leader under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th August, remarks:—"The very able statement of their case made by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce before the Hon'ble Sir William Clark must have certainly struck him as disclosing a very disappointing state of things. We have seen it stated by newspapers in other provinces that Madras is an exemplar to them in the matter of industrial advancement; but except in the case of chrome leather and aluminium Madras has done nothing for which it can take credit. It may be, as Sir William Clark said, that there is no cause for despair; but the efforts of Madras experts have, for one reason or another, failed entirely to achieve any practical result. It was Mr. Chatterton that did something which might be said to mark progress, but under his successor not only no advance has been made, but the attempts made in several directions have failed. . . . .

There is a department of industry which has been incurring expenditure and recording failures. It has not succeeded in anything it has taken up, and nothing of a hopeful kind is said of the future. The achievements of which Mr. Carr spoke in the Imperial Legislative Council are all a myth"

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

Council Government in Madras and Bombay.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 11th August, writes:—"That a Secretary to the Government and, in some cases, the Under Secretary, should be able to issue orders in the name of His Excellency the Governor in Council, is a serious anomaly in Indian administration. Nothing is more likely to weaken the authority of the Governor in Council and to bring it into ridicule and contempt than the fact that a subordinate officer like the Secretary issues such an order on his sole authority. We have known a case which arose some years ago, in which the executive order of the Madras Government came up for consideration in the course of a civil litigation before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and their Lordships observed that the order of His Excellency in Council in that case was of no more value than the action of a lawless mob. Nor do we think that it is in accordance with justice and fair dealing to the parties in respect of whom such orders are issued, that they should be disposed of by a Secretary in lieu of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and should have the false and fictitious appearance of having emanated from that august body. . . . . It seems pretty clear that, on the whole, the Secretary has the whiphand of the Member in charge of the department, to whom he is supposed to be subordinate. There is a considerable loophole, as the rules stand, for either an indolent Member of the Executive Council or a diligent but timid Member letting the reins fall on the neck of the Secretary and to be content to follow whither he leads."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

India and the settlement after the war.

11. In commenting on the article on "The Dominions and the settlement," which appeared in the *Englishman*, the *New India*, of the 11th August, says:—"All these pourparlers are going on, and India's voice is never considered. She is to be spoken for, not to speak. Anglo-India is to pose as India, and the matter is taken for granted. Anglo-India *is* India, in its own eyes, and English 'eminent statesmen,' and English 'high officials' are the right people to represent Anglo-India, its interests, its companies, its railways, its mercantile affairs, its banks, and so on. . . . . And India has no part nor lot in the settlement, but only Englishmen are to speak in her name. 'The voice is Jacob's voice,' as the patriarch said when Jacob pretended to be Esau, that he might take his brother's birthright. We tread humbly in the steps of the *Englishman* in discussing this vital question; it will be more and more discussed as time goes on, and India will have to make her own voice heard unless she is content to remain the dumb creature that she now is among the nations. . . . . How shall Democracies refuse to her the freedom which is the breath of their own nostrils? In that forum will she plead with England for freedom, with France and Belgium, Italy and Russia, Poland and Japan, looking on. Can Britain, in the face of the world for whose freedom all these nations have been battling, venture to defend the binding on India's limbs of the chains which they have broken for other lands? Shall there be a free Russia, a free Poland, and no free India? Shall England be the one civilised nation that shall deny liberty? That can never be."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

Enemy aliens in India.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th August, has the following:—"There is widespread demand in India for the summary segregation of enemy aliens, and it is very likely that orders will shortly be issued by the Governor-General for the internment of all such people, whether Missionaries or laymen. This will no doubt give entire satisfaction all round. We would suggest that not only aliens but every man and woman related to them or having sympathy with them should be interned. There is no mincing matters with them."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th August, writes:—"The interesting suggestion is made in the important press *communique* on enemy aliens that we publish today that the German and Austrian women and children and men of non-military ages not already interned, might be repatriated. This decision will be very welcome indeed, and it is something to know that barbarous as Germany has been, she is open to such civilised method of repatriation of prisoners and of women and children. The indignation against any fair treatment of Germans in India was roused in this country by the savagery of German soldiers. The press *communique*, although welcomed by the people, will yet fail to satisfy those who look forward to rigid restriction against every German. The very word German has come to be associated with all that is repulsive to mankind, and what is wanted by many is not press *communiques* describing what has been done and what is proposed to be done, but an assurance that no German will be permitted freedom here to cause mischief. . . . . If there be any Germans in our midst, whose hearts beat in sympathy with Germany, let them be bundled out of sight. They are obnoxious to humanity and civilization. Although the voice of the Englishman has been the loudest heard in India against the aliens, the Indian has not felt less; if anything the feeling has been intenser."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

13. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 5th August, writes:—It is really gratifying to learn of the exploits of the British submarines as a set-off against the principle followed by the German submarines. Two days back we were told that a a British submarine sank a German transport in the Baltic Sea, and today news has been received of the sinking of a German destroyer by a British submarine very near the German coast. No further proof is required of the courage of the British submarines than that one of them boldly approached the very German coast, guarded by their men-of-war and mines, and succeeded in sinking their destroyer. Besides this, the British submarines are working wonders in the Sea of Marmora and are effectively preventing the Turks from getting provisions or reinforcements by sea. They have also been bombarding the railway line on the coast and the ammunition depot outside the town of Constantinople, inflicting severe losses. Though there are big guns and other implements of war in Constantinople, they have not been able to ward off the attack of the British submarines. This clearly shows that these vessels have the upper hand in the Sea of Marmora.

The war in Europe.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th August, observes:—Reuter telegraphs today that there is a rupture between the Turks and the Germans in Constantinople. Enver Pasha seems to insist on the immediate recall of General Leman Von Saunders, commanding the Turkish force in the Gallipoli Peninsula. Besides this, the Ottoman Government appears to have adopted some important measures in connection with Germany. The present attitude of the Turks towards the Germans should evidently be the result of the advance of the allied troops in Gallipoli, and we can therefore expect to gain a victory in this region soon.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 5th August, reproduces the substance of the remarks of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 4th August 1915 on this subject, abstracted in paragraph 37 of report No. 32 of 1915.

The war in Europe.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

Referring to the evacuation of Warsaw by the Russians, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th August, says:—There is no doubt that this is a serious loss to the Russians and while the news of the fall of Warsaw is reported to have been received with wild enthusiasm in Berlin, it has of course cast a gloom over the Russians. Warsaw was a strong military base for them and it was from this town that implements of war and re-inforcements were being sent to the Russian front, through the numerous lines of railway which run from there. It is the third largest town in the Russian Empire and it is a very strongly fortified place. The loss of this place is, therefore, a regrettable incident indeed. But it had to be evacuated in the interests of the safety of the Russian army.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th August, observes:—The fall of Warsaw should not be taken to mean the weakening of the Russian troops. Is it not on account of the stubborn resistance offered by the Russians that the Germans have been forced to keep the major portion of their army in the eastern front? It is clear from the fierce fighting which took place to the south and north of Warsaw that the Russian strength has not been reduced in any way. On the other hand, the Russians are throwing as many obstacles as they can in the way of the Germans, who are advancing irrespective of enormous losses. The aim of the Germans is to cut off the railway proceeding direct to Petrograd. But the Russian counter-attacks are too severe for the Germans to accomplish their object easily.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

14. In reviewing the progress of the war during the past one year, the *Sasilekha*, of the 6th August, observes:—The Germans believed that England would on no account enter into the war to help France and Belgium. They were deluded with the hope that as soon as the war had commenced, the Boers in South Africa and the Indians in India would rise in revolt against England. Germany could not understand the intentions of other nations, and brought on itself the present miserable situation. In the very first year of the war, the English navy has bound up Germany. In this second year, the world is going to see the annoyance which Germany is going to suffer at the hands of the English navy. By waging an unrighteous war, the Germans have offended their God, Jesus Christ. God is not on their side. Without the help of the Almighty, none can succeed, however valorous he may be. The English have entered the war, not with any selfish motive, but in the interests of justice and righteousness.

The war.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

The substance of a leader in the *Yogakshemam*, of the 6th August, is as follows:—It must be admitted that, so far as Europe is concerned, the result of the war is, on the whole, favourable to Germany. Practically the whole of Belgium, most of the northern portion of France, and almost the whole of Russian Poland are now in the hands of Germany. Servia has been greatly weakened and the enfeebled Turkey has been strengthened, so as to be able to resist the attacks of the Allies. There seems to be no scarcity either of men or war materials in Germany. There is no indication that the Germans will withdraw from the war, and they are ready to employ every means, fair or foul, to crush the Allies. Such is the present condition of Germany and Austria.

The war.

On the other hand, the position of the Allies too cannot, on the whole, be said to be bad. The British navy has driven the Germans away from the sea, and paralysed their trade with other countries. The sinking of British ships, now and then, by German submarines need not be considered a serious loss, as the British seized, at the very commencement of the war, most of the German ships at sea. Besides, more than half of Germany's colonies have fallen into the hands of the Allies, a portion of Alsace-Lorraine has been seized by France, and Russia still retains some parts of Galicia. Even if Germany conquers the whole of Russian Poland, it cannot be treated as a complete defeat of Russia. Germany has been preparing for this war for the last forty years, and many even wonder that the Allies have been able to achieve so much within this one year. Germany has already put into the field all her available forces, while only a very small portion of the allied armies has yet been employed. Italy's joining the war has been of great advantage to the Allies. In the Dardanelles, the Allies are making progress, and in the Persian Gulf, the English have had considerable successes.

It may be inferred from the above that neither has had any decisive victory so far, and that Germany is exhausting herself day by day, while the strength of the Allies is increasing. One thing is certain, and that is, that neither side will think of peace, until the other has been completely crushed. Hence the war is likely to be prolonged for some time more.

UTTARA TARAKA, *Parur*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

The *Uttara Taraka*, of the 6th August, thinks that the Russians acted with great foresight in deciding upon the evacuation of Warsaw, which defeats the object of the enemy, namely, to give a crushing blow to the Russians first, and then withdraw their forces to the other theatres of the war.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

The *Manorama*, of the 6th August, also thinks that there is no doubt that Russia will withdraw from Warsaw, but that this cannot be without some special object.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 7th August, points out that, when the Russians were about to advance into Hungary, Germany and her allies decided that Russia should be crushed once for all, and Warsaw captured at any cost, but that the Russians, who were equally determined to defend it,

decided to evacuate it on the advice of the Allies, who thought the course to be more prudent under the circumstances, and observes that the evacuation will have no material effect either on the course of the war or its ultimate result.

After stating that on the 4th August, prayers were, as in other parts of the Empire, offered in every nook and corner of Travancore for the success of the Allies, the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 6th August, observes that, in view of the 40 years' preparations of Germany, and of the unpreparedness of the Allies, what the latter have so far accomplished in the various theatres of the war, as well as at sea, is really praiseworthy; that, even if Russia should abandon Warsaw, it cannot be regarded as a defeat, inasmuch as it is merely a repetition of the tactics followed in 1812 against Napoleon, which have now been adopted, with a view to preventing Germany from withdrawing any forces from the east to the west, and making a combined attack on her, when the remnants of her forces begin to retire.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th August, writes in a strain more or less similar to the above, and adds that the display of loyalty on the 4th August throughout the Empire is a proof of its unity, which augurs well for the final success of the Allies.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th August, also writes in a strain somewhat similar to that of the *Malayali* of the 4th August reported on page 1391 of report No. 32. It adds that under the circumstances the two courses open to the Russians were, to give battle to the enemy on a frontage of one thousand miles, the result of which might be the practical destruction of her forces, or to retire gradually to better positions, after destroying everything that may be useful to the enemy, and inflicting heavy losses on them, of which the Russians, with the consent of the Allies, have adopted the latter, which is undoubtedly the better of the two, with a view to keeping the enemy engaged in the east, till the Allies in the west have collected sufficient munitions to resume the offensive against them, and that the Germans know well that the Russians are ready to fall upon them, if they weaken their lines by withdrawing their troops to the west.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

In giving a brief account of the war, the *Keralodayam*, of the 10th August, refers to a letter of Count Raven Law, who thinks that the British power could be completely crushed, if Calais and the adjacent parts could be captured by the Germans, and if Egypt could be wrested from the British, and that to attain these two objects the Germans could afford to make any sacrifices, and observes that, even though these need be treated as nothing more than dreams, the British are taking necessary precautions to thwart their object. It adds that, though Russia may have to retire even from Warsaw, yet she has fulfilled, and will continue to fulfil, her main duty, which is to be pressing upon Germany, so as to compel her to keep a large army in the east.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

The war.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th August, rejoices at the determination of all the Allies to continue the war to a successful issue which determination is heartily shared in by all the Indians, refers to the Russian retirement from Warsaw, which had for its object the shortening of Russia's frontage, and the strengthening of her positions, to the dissensions in Turkey, and to the illness of the Sultan, whose death, at this juncture, might involve Turkey in further complications, and above all, to the tremendous losses of the enemy and to their financial and other difficulties, and observes that, if the war be continued for some time longer, the condition of the enemies will be still worse.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

Germany's position.

15. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th August, writes:—The Germans were bent on conquering France. In the war of 1871–72 they usurped Alsace and Lorraine. France has since then been desirous to regain this territory, but has not put forth a sufficiently earnest effort. Germany on the other hand was keen upon subjugating France and with her any Power that might venture to

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

assist her. We already see the result of these designs. Nobody had thought that they would drive the Russians out of Austria, enter Russian territory and do the havoc they are now seen to have done. It had been thought that Austria-Hungary would soon be in Russian hands. Russia has a population of 10 crores while Germany has 6 crores. Despite the fact that she has to fight the Allies in the western theatre Germany was able to enter Russian territory. Widespread regret is felt at these sad reverses which Russia has brought upon herself. If Germany should win, the neutrals will have to face untold trouble. Their freedom will be undermined. German highandedness will increase still further. The whole world will have to submit to bondage. It behoves every nation to help to avert this danger. We hope every one will realise this duty and exert accordingly.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

Poland.

16. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th August, in an article, briefly narrating the history of Poland, says:—The time has now come for its being constituted a separate kingdom. The Kaiser is extremely cunning. He has decided to appoint the Archduke Charles Stephen as the head of its administration. Austria is much rejoiced at this. This step will strengthen the bonds of friendship between Austria and Germany. But how long these ties will last it is rather difficult to say. It is only where there is truthfulness in mind, word and deed that true friendship can exist. Where cunning and intrigue are availed of to serve one's own selfish ends, no real ties are possible.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

The German campaign in Poland.

17. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th August, writes:—Warsaw fell into the hands of the Germans without a battle. The whole of the German Empire is in raptures over this. Russia as well as the rest of the Allies and many of the neutrals are very much distressed. It may be that the Russians saw that it was impossible to defend this city and therefore made no attempt to hold it. It is likely that in evacuating it they have carried every thing with them that might be of use to the Germans, so that the capture of the city may give no material advantage to the enemy. Novo Georgeoviosk is a very strong fortress. Russia is attempting to save this from the enemy's hands. But it remains to be seen whether it can stand the attack from the new type of guns. Russia is evacuating Riga in anticipation of the German advance thither. The situation, as it now stands, shows that Germany is not particularly intent upon invading Russian territory, but wishes to force the Russians to a corner and compel them to abandon their friendship with the Allies, to frame a convention to this effect and then to use all her strength against her other enemies. But it must be remembered that treaties under compulsion are of no value whatever. They are broken at the slightest opportunity. Only treaties based on righteousness are firmly adhered to. Despite this knowledge, Germany seems to think that she can profit by a treaty under such compulsion. We believe that she can derive no material advantage from such a treaty.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

Germany's hatred.

18. A leaderette in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th August, refers to the German hatred of the English, as revealed by a copy of the *Lille War Gazette* of the 3rd March 1915, found in the hands of a prisoner captured at Neuve Chapalle, in which all the Germans of both sexes, young or old, were asked to cultivate a hatred for the English, observes that the English, who follow the path of truth and justice, have done nothing to make the Germans entertain such feelings towards them, but that this must be entirely due to the jealousy of the Germans at the prosperity of the justice-loving England, and hopes that God will punish them for this.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

"Manufacture of munitions."

19. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th August, gives a translation of the speech of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons in this connection, and says there is no doubt that there is no fear of any outside obstruction in the making of munitions nor is there any deficiency of copper with us, as is felt by our enemies. We can assert without fear of contradiction that we shall lack nothing essential in the sphere of progress and that ours will be the victory.

20. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th August, says:—From Reuter's telegrams it is understood that the Russians have evacuated Warsaw and that the Germans have taken possession of it. Warsaw is such a city that the people of the whole world were anxiously waiting to hear of its fate. The Germans have used their entire strength against it and have now, after not less than ten months' fighting, taken it. Warsaw is situated on the left bank of the Vistula 690 miles south-west of Petrograd and 387 miles east of Berlin. It is a great place 120 to 130 feet above sea level. It gradually slopes down on the right side towards the river. Praza, which is a suburb of Warsaw, is situated on the left (*sic*) bank of the Vistula and two bridges connect it with Warsaw. One of the bridges, called the Alexandra bridge and situated in the centre of the city, was constructed at a cost of £6?4,000; the other is the railway bridge. In fact Warsaw on account of its immense population, extensive trade, innumerable recreation grounds and numerous facilities for communication is one of the finest cities in Eastern Europe. As it is connected with the six cities of Voyavokoff, South-Eastern Russia, Moscow, Petrograd, Danzig and Berlin, it is counted one of the great commercial cities of Eastern Europe. It is evident from the telegrams of the last few weeks that Russia neglected nothing but did her best to defend this rich and beautiful city. But the Tsar is not a tyrant to follow the example of the Kaiser; for, when the wise and experienced Russian General observed that the Germans were in overwhelming numbers, he decided that it was better to evacuate it than to have it destroyed by the enemy's guns. There is no doubt that Warsaw is a useful position for Russian operations in the west and therefore they did not wish to destroy it, but just to allow it to remain in German hands for a short time. We are very sanguine that this city will again come into the possession of the Russians and that we shall soon hear through Reuter that, with fresh assistance of the Allies, they have re-captured it. The whole world is agreed that resources of Russia and especially those of Great Britain, her ally, are so vast that Germany cannot estimate them. It is therefore possible that our Government will now assist Russia and humble Germany's pride.

Evacuation of Warsaw

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

21. In a leaderette on this subject, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th August, says:—The course of the B.L. Degree examination has been extended to three years and the students have now to pass three examinations instead of two to obtain the degree. We are at a loss to know what harm would result if there should be only two examinations instead of three. We wish that the University and the Government will earn the gratitude of the public by considering this question once more and minimising the evil of premature old age to which students subject to these examinations are unavoidably liable.

B. L. Degree examination.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

22. The *Desabhimani*, of 24th July,* reproduces the comments of the *Swadesamitran* of Madras of the 14th July 1915 on this subject, abstracted in paragraph 45 of report No. 30 of 1915.

New Members in the India Council.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, July 24th, 1915.

23. The *United Church Herald*, for August, writes in English:—"Every one will rejoice to hear that the term of Lord Hardinge's appointment to this great office has been extended until March 31st, 1916, and that Lord Hardinge has consented, in the interests of the people of this Empire and in response to requests from all quarters, to remain in spite of his difficulties and troubles. Lord Hardinge is peculiarly gifted for this high office and has won the lasting respect and the enthusiastic admiration of the Indian peoples."

The Viceroy of India.

United Church Herald, *Pasumalai*, August, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

24. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th August, narrates the circumstances under which Sir Sankaran Nayar was refused admission into the Senate House on the day of the meeting, and observes:—Why should a Volunteer have been posted at the gate for examining the tickets at a public meeting? If a respectable Indian had been given this duty, this regrettable incident would not have occurred. First of all, who introduced the system of tickets and why was not this fact communicated to the press? It is the organisers of the meeting that should have been at the gate to receive the respectable personages attending the meeting, and it is really regrettable that this important duty should have been entrusted to a Volunteer. We heartily approve of the remarks of the *Hindu* upon this subject.

Sir Sankaran Nayar and the public meeting on the 4th August.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

Referring to the same subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th August, writes:—Properly speaking, it is the Indians that should have taken an important part in this meeting, and if even the most prominent leader of the Indians could not be present at the meeting, it was due to nothing else but the negligence of the organisers. The conduct of the Volunteer, who refused admission to Sir Sankaran Nayar, is considered to be an insult not only to this gentleman personally, but to the Indian community as a whole. We need not say that it is the Sheriff who is mainly responsible for this regrettable incident. We hope the Government will inquire into this matter fully, punish those who were responsible for the mistake, and express its regret to Sir Sankaran Nayar and the Hindu community.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

In continuing its comments upon this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th August, remarks that if an Indian constable had been posted at the gate instead of a Eurasian Volunteer, this mistake would not have occurred, and that the fact that not only Sir Sankaran Nayar but even some Indian ladies, inclusive of Lady Sankaran Nayar, were refused admission into the hall gives room to several kinds of misapprehension.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th August, quotes the letter written by Sir Hugh Fraser to Sir Sankaran Nayar after the event and says:—The Sheriff is surprised at Sir Sankaran Nayar having been refused admission without a ticket, while the Maharaja of Bobbili and others, who had no tickets, were admitted. It is regarding this very point that the public demand an explanation. Who was it that gave instructions to the man at the gate as to whom to admit and whom not, among those who had no tickets? The Sheriff has, of course, apologised to Sir Sankaran Nayar for what had occurred. But no apology can repair the mischief that has been done. When the ticketless Maharaja of Bobbili was admitted by the Volunteer, why not the ticketless Sir Sankaran Nayar? The ticketless Indian ladies were refused admission, while the ticketless English ladies were admitted. Tickets of admission had been issued to Englishmen in unknown mercantile firms and many were present even without tickets. But respectable Indians occupying high positions had no tickets. Is this the meaning of the principle inculcated from the public platforms that the Europeans and the Indians should regard themselves as brethren and work hand in hand for the welfare of the country? If so much of difference is observed between Europeans and Indians, even at an ordinary public meeting, how can they become united in other matters?

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

25. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th August, has a long leader on this subject, in the course of which it complains that though the Government has passed the Agriculturists' Loans Act with the best of motives, the ryots are not able to derive the full benefit of this Act owing to the obstructive attitude of the officials, whose duty it is to sanction the applications for loans and the extraordinary delay in these applications being sanctioned, and prays that the Government will devise some means to enable the ryots to have easy recourse to the loans available under this Act.

Loans to ryots.

Lord Carmichael on British rule.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

26. While expressing its satisfaction at the pronouncement said to have been made by Lord Carmichael at a Darbar he recently held at Dacca, that the existence of order and peace in a country will by itself be useless unless attempts are made to raise a high social structure having these as the bases, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th August, writes:—Though it is nearly 150 years since the British rule was established in India, our rulers were all along under the impression that their duty was done if peace and order were restored in the country. It was due to the efforts of a few statesmen in the beginning of the last century that the Proclamation of 1858 was issued, granting the same rights to Indians as were enjoyed by Englishmen. The Indians began to demand the fulfilment of the promise contained in this Proclamation and the demand became gradually louder. The British statesmen then began to feel that they had committed a mistake and tried to pacify the Indians in other ways and render the words of the Proclamation meaningless. This was the state of affairs till the end of the régime of Lord Curzon, when the unrest that appeared in several parts of India opened the eyes of the British statesmen to the unsoundness of the policy pursued by them till then. It was then they realised that it would not do merely to preserve peace and order in the country and that they should try to grant the Indians larger rights and enable them to become a nation. This view was given effect to in the reforms introduced by Lord Morley and the policy of the Government underwent a complete change after the advent of Lord Hardinge. The rulers now realise that the Indians are not cattle, that, if they are bound to pay taxes and be subject to the laws of the country, they have also the right to demand certain privileges and that their intelligence, activity and patriotism should be allowed to develop and help the general progress of the country. They have begun to raise a structure, having peace and order as its foundation, and this structure will be the future Indian nation. There is no doubt that after the end of this war, the Indian community will be recognised as an important part of the British Empire and that the Indians will acquire new rights and privileges and command the admiration of the world.

Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya and the Press Act.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th August, takes exception to the action of the Government in having demanded a security of Rs. 2,000 from Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya for having published some seditious matter in his paper, the *Abudaya*, and says:—Should the Government suspect the loyalty of even Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya? When it knew that he was the editor of the paper, could it not have drawn his attention to the objectionable matter in question and then taken action? Even if such an article had appeared in his paper, it is wrong on the part of the Government to presume that he would have done it intentionally.

Economy in Government expenditure.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

28. Referring to the adverse criticism of the *Tribune* of Lahore on the proposal of the Government of India to reorganise the Savings Bank branch of the Postal department at a great cost, the *Swdesamitran*, of the 9th August, writes:—This is not the only department in which the Government of India is increasing its expenditure. For example, it has decided to borrow twelve million pounds for the purpose of laying some new railways. It is giving some special allowances to the Civil Servants in Punjab, Bombay and other Provinces on the ground that their salaries are not adequate. Even in other departments it is appointing new English officials. All the same it is setting up a plea of want of funds to carry out projects useful to the people, ascribing it to the war. But it is not a new feature of the Government of India to increase the expenditure on items which confer no immediate benefit on the people and to be disinclined to spend money in ways which are necessary for the welfare of the people. The Government officials are incapable of realising our needs and are therefore spending money only on projects which they consider to be necessary. That

is why they think that it is necessary to increase the length of the railways in this country and that it is unnecessary to improve the industries. This state of affairs is bound to continue until the Legislative Councils acquire a control over the expenditure of Government. These Councils should consist only of representative members and every item in the Government budget should be discussed and passed by them every year, as is done in the House of Commons. It is only then that the collection of revenue and the expenditure will be on lines approved by the people.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

29. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th August, says in its leader:—Except in one matter, the meeting held to celebrate the war anniversary last evening in the Senate House was a success. His Excellency the Governor stated in his speech that owing to an unavoidable incident, Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, who was to move the resolution, could not attend the meeting. We regret that such an incident had happened when the resolution ought to have been proposed with great enthusiasm. But accidents we cannot avoid. Considering the proceedings of the meeting there is no doubt that yesterday's meeting was a perfect success.

The anniversary the of war.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th August, says:—In a preliminary meeting held to decide as to who should propose the resolution at the war anniversary meeting at the Senate House, it appears that the editor of the *Madras Mail* objected to Sir C. Sankaran Nayar being requested to move it. But the objection was overruled, and Sir C. Sankaran Nayar was chosen to move the resolution. The people in this town suspect that the failure to supply Sir C. Sankaran Nayar with a ticket was intentional. We hope that His Excellency will enquire into the matter and publish the truth.

The anniversary of the war.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th August, says:—Today makes a full year since the war commenced. It was begun by the Kaiser of Germany merely to try his strength on the feeble kingdom of Belgium. Our humane and just British Government tried every means of preventing Germany from committing so unworthy an act, but the refractory Teuton soon had poor Belgium in his iron grip and was squeezing the life out of her when our Government, prompted by motives of humanity and fair play, prepared to support her and threw itself like Alexander's rampart between her and German oppression. Readers of the telegrams will have observed that the German army is still held in the position it occupied when our Government landed the expeditionary force in France a year ago. Great Britain's participation in the present war was solely for the purpose of arresting German aggression and destroying Prussian militarism which would have been an appalling menace to the whole world.

The anniversary of the war.

The world knows that God does not assist the oppressor and therefore we can say without fear of contradiction that the German Government will never attain its object. On the other hand Great Britain will succeed in all her aims and objects and be victorious in every campaign, for the resources at the disposal of Great Britain are greater than anything Germany has ever dreamt of. Further it has been established on reliable authority that the condition of Germany is daily becoming more and more critical. In her towns and districts there is a dearth of men, there is neither metal nor money. Such being the case can she beat the Allies? No, never! At the present moment the German Empire is in a deplorable condition. There is no security in the country. Roads are dangerous, agriculture and trade have declined, foodstuffs are dear. All works of public utility, canals, water works, work-shops and factories, are closed down. Evil-doers and mischief-mongers deal in nothing but oppression and tyranny. Germany oppresses her own people. Are these the signs of progress and world conquest?

By way of contrast ask British subjects from east to west of the Empire to state on oath what they think of the greatness, power, humanity, justice and solicitude for the public weal of the English Government and the answer

will be promptly given. In the British Empire the condition of every nation is good and more specially the people of India are so contented and firmly established in their loyalty that their condition has attracted to this country thousands of Mussalmans from the Muslim lands of Arabia, Persia and Bukhara.

We fully hope to ever and always continue loyal to our King and to afford every kind of assistance to own Government in this sanguinary war in order that peace, tranquillity and comfort may be re-established throughout the world. Finally we pray that God may bring the war to a speedy conclusion and that peace may once again be restored to the world.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

The anniversary of the war.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozyar*, of the 6th August, publishes a translation of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Senate House on the 4th August, and refers to the concluding portion of the speech as follows:—"With a view to prove ourselves really loyal subjects of our King we should endeavour to preserve peace here, for peace is essential without which no country can pursue the path of orderly progress." The editor adds that many articles have been written on this subject in the *Jaridah*. As Islam loves peace therefore we Mussalmans will endeavour to preserve it in every part of the Empire of our King and thus prove to the world that the Mussalmans are the one people who always love peace and are true loyal subjects of the King.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar.

30. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th August, says:—Though Sir C. Sankaran Nayar told the Volunteer Sergeant stationed at the gate of the Senate House that he was one of the speakers at the meeting held there to celebrate the anniversary of the war, the latter did not heed his words. It is strange that there was nobody there appointed by the Sheriff who could know and set right the matter in time. The public was not aware of any tickets having been issued. Sir C. Sankaran Nayar was not supplied with one. The editor of the *Indian Patriot* says that he managed to get admission without a ticket. We hear that the editor of the *Madras Mail* was working in conjunction with the Sheriff. That he had not taken pains to see that the Indian editors were furnished with tickets shows his "generosity." People say that there was a great irregularity in the issue of tickets. Some say that besides Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, the other speakers also were not supplied with them. If that had been the case, the officer demanding tickets ought to have been instructed to admit the speakers, or the organisers of the meeting ought to have deputed somebody to receive them respectfully and conduct them in. We cannot believe that what had happened had happened without anybody's knowledge. The chief organisers of the meeting must indeed have been in the Senate House. It is to be regretted that even they did not notice these things. When such indifference had been shown, no wonder that a gentleman of so much self-respect as Sir C. Sankaran Nayar left the place. All endeavour to bring him back was in vain. We would fain refrain from dwelling on this subject at the present moment, but we had to speak the truth inasmuch as the shortsightedness of the Sheriff had caused much annoyance to a great Indian, who as a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is to carry on the administration of the country side by side with His Excellency the Governor-General, as well as to others, on the occasion of a meeting in which Lord Pentland addressed the Indians as his fellow citizens. If the Hon'ble Sir H. Frazer had in convening a meeting of such imperial importance, acted on the advice of the Indian leaders, there could have been no room for such criticism. Although there has been a change for the better in the attitude of the liberal Englishmen, brought about by our manifestations of loyalty to the British Throne, yet some Englishmen in India have not realised the necessity of treating the Indians as their equals and working conjointly with them. The Sheriff has now to offer his explanation to Sir C. Sankaran Nayar and to the other Indian leaders to whom he failed to send tickets. Lord Pentland has to warn the European officers against repeating such mistakes in his administration. The Indians should bear in mind the liberal-heartedness of the rulers and work steadily and patiently for their self-respect and advancement.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th August, refers to the incident of Sir C. Sankaran Nayar having been refused admission into the Senate House for having no ticket, and regrets that such a mistake should have occurred at a meeting at which His Excellency the Governor presided.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th August, has an article purporting to be a translation of what appeared in the *Leader*, in which Sir C. Sankaran Nayar is reported to have intended to say as follows at the meeting of the war anniversary:—The war must be continued without any remission solely for the benefit of India, the British Empire and mankind. We do not retaliate the horrible cruelties of which the Commission has found Germany guilty, nor do we wish to do so. There is no need for our own way of resistance. We have no ambition for empire, for facilities of commerce or for any material advancement. We do not desire to disgrace the enemy. Our chief object is to subdue the unnatural egotism of the authorities in the service of the English Empire. If the Germans are humbled to dust the unnatural egotism of the said authorities will gather strength. This gathering in strength will set at naught the brotherhood of man and nourish the egotism of the English. With the rise of such a party in England, the evil of arbitrary authority in India will increase. We must, therefore, in pursuance of this resolution, set aside malice and apply ourselves to a continuance of this war without intermission, only for the sake of the high ideals of justice and freedom.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

Industries.

31. Referring to the proposed institution by the Government of a commercial exhibition for all India at Calcutta, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th August, says:—There can be no industrial advancement in India so long as our rulers do not secure the right to take the initiative themselves in the promotion of Indian industries, and so long as we are guided in this respect by the India Council. The leaders of the people as well as our liberal rulers will have to endeavour to obtain financial autonomy so that exhibitions like the one that the Government is going to institute may bear fruit.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, July 5th, 1915.

The Masulipatam Municipality.

32. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th July, says:—The Collector of Kistna has recommended to the Government the nomination of Mr. Venkatareddi Nayudu to the Municipal Council of Masulipatam. This man stood for election twice, once for the sixth ward, and the second time for the fifth ward. In both of these he was defeated. His rival was a young pleader without much influence. That he should have succeeded shows that there must be some strong ground for the above two wards not electing Mr. Venkatareddi Nayudu. Why should the Collector recommend the nomination of such a man? Nomination system has been introduced for the benefit of classes which are not able to elect and return members. But the nomination in question achieves no such object, for Mr. Venkatareddi Nayudu stood for election by voters, though in vain.

The nomination of Mr. M. Subrahmaniyam, who is a Vysia, is also open to objection. There are already three elected members in the Council, who are Vysias. Can there be anything more opposed to law than this nomination? Mr. Subrahmaniyam is a contractor of water works, which the Public Works Department is constructing on behalf of the Municipality.

We hope that the Collector will take these things into consideration and correct the mistakes he has made.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 4th, 1915.

The Congress.

33. The *Desamata*, of the 4th August, says:—The Moderates wish to accomplish their purpose by making requests and by submitting petitions. But the Nationalists deem it best to gain their object by resorting to every method possible, taking care that they do not violate the laws of the country. The former do not want to bring pressure to bear on the Government, while the latter are of opinion that their aims cannot be attained unless they press the authorities when they are indifferent. The ideals of both the parties are the same, though their methods of working are different. The disunion in spite of this sameness of ideal only betrays the unwisdom of the leaders of the people.

There can be no reconciliation unless Mr. Tilak agrees to be controlled by the Moderates. But Mr. Tilak was from the beginning bold and could not run counter to the dictates of his conscience. He suffered for his ideals. Can such a man bring himself down to the level of a slave?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

34. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th August, says:—While in the Madras Presidency the amount of loans advanced to the ryots in 1913-14 was 7·37 lakhs, the amount advanced to the ryots of the United Provinces in the same year was 191·64 lakhs. The reason for this vast difference is that the Government of the United Provinces is more sympathetic to the ryots. The ryots of the Madras Presidency, especially those living in the northern districts, do not enjoy the full benefit of these advances. It is supremely necessary that the Government should let the ryots know the nature of these loans and their advantages, grant the loans freely, and improve the condition of the ryots. There is greater necessity for the advances in this Presidency than in the United Provinces. We are looking forward to the time when our Local Government will grow sympathetic in granting the advances.

Loans.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

35. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th August, says:—The big city of Warsaw was serving as the centre of the military operations of the Russians. Its fall could not but be a heavy loss. This seriousness of the situation has been enhanced by the Russians leaving Ivangarod and being about to leave Riga. But in this gigantic war such reverses are insignificant. The Russians had before evacuating Warsaw taken care to remove all war materials from that city, so that the Germans had an empty victory after all. The Russians did all this in consultation with the Allies. The military enthusiasm of the Allies is every day waxing stronger and their endeavours are growing more energetic. Time and justice are on their side.

The fall of Warsaw.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, July 28th, 1915.

36. In an article on war and munitions the *Bharatamata*, of the 28th July, says:—The whole world has realised that Germany is the first to wage war with such unlimited war materials and such immense facilities. She has been secretly making incessant endeavours for this great war for the last 30 or 40 years. But it is not too late now. The British have waked up in time. Ever since Mr. Lloyd George has been appointed the Minister of Munitions, Britain's output of munitions has been wonderfully increasing without any parallel. We hear that France also is treading a similar path. There are indications that Russia also will rise to the occasion though somewhat late. The end of German militarism will draw nearer and nearer as the Allies become more and more equipped with the munitions of war.

The war and munitions.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

37. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 7th August, in a leader on "The 4th August," has:—The 4th August is a remarkable day in the history of the English nation and the 4th August 1914 has no parallel. It is a remarkable day in the history not merely of England but also of the whole world. On the resolution which the British Parliament has adopted on that day rests the future destiny not only of the British Empire but also of the whole western world. . . . . Germany with her deep insight could discover many mysteries but could not see that England would enter the arena. She was resolved to crush out of existence France and Russia and bargained with England for keeping her aloof. England would not yield to her machinations but with her far-sightedness foresaw the great calamity that would befall Europe in the event of France and Russia being wiped away. The British Ministers saw that Germany, which is today engaged in the destruction of France and Russia, may tomorrow annihilate England. Germany conceived the idea of wielding an undisputed sway over the whole of Europe, and, if only England had kept aloof, she would have by this time realised her ambition and the British Empire, over which the sun never sets, would have been at her beck and call and humbled to dust. . . . . When the proper juncture arrived England recognised her duty, and made good her military prestige. The Gods sounded

The 4th August.

the clarion note of victory, the gloom that had settled on Europe cleared away and hope dawned at the commencement of a righteous war. England extended her hand of protection to Servia, France and Russia, and insured her immortal fame; what doubt is there to mark that moment as the starting point of a new era in the history of the world, and what wonder, that it is commemorated in every city, town and village in the British Empire?

We have entered on the second year after the commencement of the war. The Germans are still strong on land. Belgium is still in their hands. The enemy could gain possession of the Northern France, a major portion of Poland, and the Baltic regions. She has wrested Galicia from the hands of Russia. She has crippled Servia. She has been helping Turkey to offer a stubborn resistance to the combined English and French forces in Gallipoli. All this is true; but her sea power has vanished. Her sea-borne trade has been swept away, and her navy is locked up in the Kiel Canal. Her submarines could not at all injure the commerce of England over seas. To add to this, the English army is gradually increasing. Munitions are being manufactured and money is being laid by. The number of allies is being added to. Italy has joined England and the Balkan States may also join. American opinion is inclined in favour of England. Ultimate triumph awaits England, who is fighting for a righteous cause.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The Poona Ayurvedic Hospital.

38. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 7th August, remarks that it is unjust on the part of the Government to have issued orders directing that the Ayurvedic Hospital managed by the Poona Municipality should be closed, while people in general have more confidence in the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines than in that of English medicines. The English doctors cannot presume to declare that Ayurvedic medicine is useless and it is not proper to allow native medicine to die out.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

His Excellency's tour.

39. Referring to the recent tour of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 7th August, remarks:—The tour of His Excellency the Governor has not been so beneficial to the people as it had been expected to be. His Excellency's replies to the addresses, especially as regards the extension of the principles of local self-government, and the establishment of a secondary school in a certain place, are curious and unsatisfactory.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

The taluk gumastahs.

40. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th August, enumerates the following grievances of the taluk gumastahs:—(1) While in camp the Tahsildars do not attend office at 11 A.M. and go home at 5 P.M.; (2) the gumastahs are required to go to the Tahsildars' houses and wait there for hours together before getting their signatures or initials; (3) the Tahsildars attend office late in the evening and go home late in the night, making the gumastahs wait so long; (4) the Tahsildars scold the gumastahs in the presence of peons; (5) the Tahsildars' friends and relatives exercise authority on the gumastahs; (6) the gumastahs are overworked and ill-paid.

The paper requests the Government to enquire into these grievances at an early date with a view to redress them.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

Sir Sankaran Nayar and the war anniversary.

41. Referring to the accident which led to Sir Sankaran Nayar's absence from the public meeting held at Madras to celebrate the war anniversary the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th August, in the course of a leading article remarks:—The *Madras Mail* ridicules the action of Sir Sankaran Nayar by observing that he should have sent word to His Excellency the Governor about his arrival. The *Hindu* criticised this view as unreasonable. To this the paper replies that it was not only Sir Sankaran Nayar who was refused admission but the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Nawab of Arcot and many other notables were likewise kept out (*sic*). Does this not render the fault still worse? Will it not lead to the impression that the British are a

proud and haughty race and that they have no real cordiality of feeling towards the Indians? Is it not regrettable that they should have given room for such an impression? The Sheriff has written to Sir Sankaran Nayar to express his regret at not sending him a ticket. He says that he did not think it necessary to issue a ticket to so well-known a personage. This is but natural. But who is responsible for not issuing instructions that notable persons should be admitted to the meeting even without tickets, and who is to blame for not posting a responsible person at the gate to accord due reception to the visitors? What punishment did they mete out to the person through whose fault it happened? If no punishment is given, why should it not be supposed that the organisers of the meeting designed to insult Sir Sankaran Nayar and others? We have no hesitation in saying that those entrusted with the anniversary celebration have been guilty of the sad mistake of overlooking their responsibility and of making an invidious distinction between white and coloured races.

Servants of the country.

42. Referring to the news that the Bombay University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee and Sir P. Mehta, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th August, says:—Mr. Dadabhai is now 90 years old and Sir Mehta 70. The former has worked in the service of the country for at least 70 years and the latter for about 50 years. This is the highest title which it is in the power of the University to confer. But the Indian public may confer other titles on them. Mr. Dadabhai may be styled Emperor. Sir Mehta may likewise be given a title recognising his unparalleled services to the Bombay Presidency. But titles, however high they may be, are at best empty things. We can hardly think it adequate reward to Mr. Dadabhai's services even if the people of India should grant him a *jaghir*. The public of Bombay may likewise grant a *jaghir* to Sir Mehta. It would be well to erect statues to these eminent personages at some conspicuous place at Delhi.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th August, referring to an article in a Bombay paper stating that Baroda is giving a pension to Mr. Dadabhai and urging that the Government of India should likewise give him a *jaghir* in recognition of his valuable services to the country, says that it is very doubtful whether he would accept any such offer as his services were always rendered to the country and not to the Government and even if he accepts anything from Baroda it must be only as a gift in token of regard and not as renumeration and that if at any time he finds himself embarrassed and the Indian public should know about it crores will doubtless flow in in his aid.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The war anniversary meetings.

43. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th August, writes:—In addition to the special religious services and prayers offered in connection with the war anniversary meetings there should have been a resolution in honour of the hundreds of thousands of the British and the Allies, including the Indians, Canadians and Australians, who have most gallantly laid down their lives in the cause of righteousness or have lost their limbs and become crippled and disabled and thus brought distress to their families. It is imperative that inquiries should be held in order to ascertain the extent of such distress and steps should be taken to alleviate it as far as possible. The more efficiently this is done the greater will be the readiness on the part of the people to offer their lives in the cause of the country. It will thus be possible to crush the wicked. We hope the British authorities will give due attention to this question.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

Indian industries.

44. In an article purporting to urge that India should take advantage of the European crisis to promote her manufacturing industries, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th August, says:—The times are such that everywhere in the world the people are acting in self-defence. What is to be our fate if Germany should win? If we should lose British support how are we to protect ourselves? If the Germans should besiege this country with a thousand machine-guns

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

not even the 34 millions of our population can withstand the attack. Our industries are in a most backward condition. Military training is known to us only in dreams. Our position is most deplorable. Our unswerving loyalty to the British Empire is the one source of protection to us. The British authorities ought to consider these matters, guide us in all directions and help us to be self-reliant.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

The Bellary District Conference.

45. Referring to the District Conference recently held at Bellary, the *Swadesabhimani*, of the 6th August, writes:—Like the annual meetings of the National Congress and the Provincial Conferences, these District Conferences, not only help to acquaint the Government with the wants and wishes of the people, but are equally useful in bringing together the various communities and establishing more cordial relations among them. It is regrettable that the leaders of South Canara have not realised the advantages of a similar organization in their own district. Among the resolutions passed at this Conference, which were naturally of local interest, there was one which concerns the people, whose vernacular is Canarese. It was resolved to urge the Government that Canarese may be recognised as a second vernacular of the district in the place of Telugu. We are unable to make out what is exactly meant by this. As Canarese is already recognised as a second vernacular throughout the district we think it was intended to urge that Canarese may be regarded as the chief vernacular, in the place of Telugu in the western taluks of the district. We need hardly say how welcome this resolution is. Although the major portion of the district is inhabited by people whose mother-tongue is Canarese, the predominance of Telugu is easily seen from the fact that the last session of the Telugu Literary Conference was held in this district. We rejoice to see, therefore, that the Canarese-speaking people of the district, though somewhat slow in beginning, are now taking a keener interest in their own vernacular. Although this resolution is quite commendable by itself, we cannot say that it could not be so framed so as to ensure a stronger impetus to the development of Canarese. When two vernaculars exist side by side, one of them is bound to be eclipsed by the other. As Bellary is surrounded by districts where Telugu is flourishing and the district is nowhere in contact with any other Canarese district of the Presidency, Canarese is scarcely likely to flourish here, even if the Government should recognise it as the chief vernacular of the district. It would, therefore, be more expedient to urge that the Telugu taluks of Bellary may be annexed to the Anantapur district and the Canarese-speaking tracts of the latter may be annexed to Bellary, so that Canarese may be recognised as the only vernacular of the district. As such redistribution of taluks among the districts of the same Presidency is by no means uncommon, we do not think there will be opposition to it from any quarter. If only Bellary should take the lead, as it ought to, we have no doubt that the movement will have the hearty support of the entire Canarese-speaking population.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

Indiscretion or rudeness?

46. Under the heading "Indiscretion or rudeness?" a leaderette in the *Keralodayam*, of the 10th August, refers to the unfortunate incident connected with the solemn occasion on the 4th August, and says:—The public have various doubts regarding this incident—

(1) Why was it that none of the Indians, who formed the majority, was put on the committee that organised the public meeting of the British subjects in the town of Madras, and that the whole responsibility for it was assumed by the Europeans?

(2) When it was decided that admission to the meeting should be by tickets, how was it that they were not impartially distributed among the leaders of Madras? Why was not Sir Sankaran Nayar, the chief speaker of the day, served with a ticket?

(3) While many ticketless persons were given admission, why was Sir Sankaran Nayar alone refused it?

(4) If it be true that Mr. Lawson, the editor of the *Madras Mail*, was the Secretary, and that it was his duty to issue tickets, where was he, whose duty it was to receive those who came to the meeting, and conduct them to their respective seats?

(5) In this meeting, which should have been attended by all British subjects irrespective of colour, caste or creed, why was it that any distinction was made between white men and black men, and that even the vagabonds among the former were given prominent seats in the hall and were not called upon to produce tickets, while even the most respectable among the latter were huddled together, as if they were mere cattle?

We know that it is not proper to make much of these things on an important occasion like this. We say so much because of our fear that the bad conduct of a few impudent white men, who have not quite understood Indian character, might disturb the good relations between Indians and the British. We fully trust that the Government will enquire into the matter, and that the offenders will be meted out condign punishment.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th August, points out that the comments of the *Madras Mail* on the incident are in no way justifiable, and that those who put the rude and ignorant guards at the gate to regulate admission into the hall, are mainly responsible for this unfortunate incident, and observes that, inasmuch as some gentlemen without tickets were given admission into the hall, while Sir Sankaran Nayar alone was refused it, it is absolutely necessary to have an enquiry held into the matter, and those who were responsible for it meted out condign punishment.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 9th August, also speaks in a strain similar to the above. It adds that, if the Sheriff, who stands between the people and the Government, were an Indian, such an incident, which created so much sensation among the people assembled there, would not have occurred, that the Indian leaders would have left the hall in a body without taking part in the proceedings at all had it not been for the gravity of the occasion and the presence of Lord Pentland in the hall, and observes that those who are responsible for this incident should certainly apologise to Sir Sankaran Nayar.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

47. Referring to the resolution of the Directors of the Bank of Madras to give a donation of Rs. 15,000 for the maintenance of the St. George's Home at Kodaikanal, an institution which is in no way useful to Indians, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 9th August, points out that such a thing would never have been done, if Indians, who have more dealings with the Bank than Europeans, were included among the Directors, regrets that, in spite of the recent discussion on the subject, the Government, who exercise supervision over the Bank, have done nothing to give Indians their rightful privileges in the matter, observes that the Bank would greatly suffer, if leading Indians were to close their accounts with the Bank, as the Cochin Darbar recently did, and hopes that the authorities concerned will reconsider the matter, and appoint two or three Indians as Directors.

The Bank of Madras.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

48. Most of the Malayalam papers received this week express regret at the sudden death of Vidvan Mana Vikrama Ettan Raja, the Zamorin of Calicut, refer to his many good qualities, and to his deep knowledge of Sanskrit, and observe that the two specially noteworthy acts of his are the establishment of friendly and cordial relations between his family and that of the Cochin Raja, and the handing over the administration of the *sthanam* properties to the Court of Wards.

The Zamorin of Calicut.

49. Referring to the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Burma, who accuses the Indians settled in that country as solely responsible for the present insanitary condition of the place, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 31st July,* regrets that the

Indians in Burma.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, July 31st, 1915.

* Received this week.

Indians in foreign countries should thus cast a stain on the fair name of the mother country, admits that Indians are still backward in the matter of sanitation, and hopes that the people will try their best to have this stain blotted out in the near future.

Sujena Mitram, *Cochin*, July 31st, 1915.

50. The *Sujena Mitram*, of the 31st July,* refers to the distress in Bengal, due to the famine prevailing in that country, and hopes that philanthropic leaders of people and the Government of India will do the needful to relieve it.

Famine in Bengal.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Manorama*, of the 6th August, deplores that, even when several families are having no food for two or three days consecutively, the money-leaders should still demand interest at the rate of 75 per cent. and some even 150 and 200 per cent.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

51. The *Keralodayam*, of the 10th August, rejoices that correspondence is now going on between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State regarding the admission of the subjects of Native States to Indian Civil Service Examination, and that a Bill, which is to be introduced in Parliament, is now being prepared to make the necessary changes in the law, and observes that some of the Indian papers, which are opposed to this proposal, will do well to be quiet, as their opposition can only benefit the Europeans.

Subjects of Native States and the I.C.S. Examination.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

52. Referring to the public meeting at Madras on the 4th August, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th August, deplores the unfortunate occurrence, which it attributes to the want of foresight on the part of the organisers of the meeting, and to the ignorance and thoughtlessness of the guards, who could not, however, be said to have done their duty, inasmuch as they allowed other ticketless persons into the hall, observes that it was a great disappointment to the people that Sir Sankaran Nayar, the leading citizen in Madras, could not entertain the audience with his speech on the occasion, and hopes that this would serve as a warning to the organisers of future meetings.

The public meeting at Madras.

Vyavasaya Mitram, *Cannanore*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

53. After admitting that the Government have done much for the improvement of agriculture, the *Vyavasaya Mitram*, of the 7th August, attributes the deplorable condition of it in India to the poverty of the cultivators, to their fear that the assessment may be enhanced at the next settlement, and to the uncertainty of their tenures, under which they have no interest in improving the land, and observes that there can be improvement in the matter of agriculture only if all the parties—the Government, the landlords and the tenants—act together.

What is the cause of the deplorable condition of agriculture in India?

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1915.

54. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th August, says:—Yesterday a meeting in connection with the anniversary of the war was held at the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan* Press, which was tastefully decorated with flags. The chair was taken by Saiyid Abdul Qader Sahib, proprietor and editor of the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, who in a most lucid manner explained that the British Government's intervention in the war was based on justice. He asked the public to pray in mosques and other places of worship for the success of the British arms.

Muslim Press Association, Madras.

Afterwards Muhammad Abdul Latif, editor of the *Jaridah*, moved the following resolution:—

"That on this occasion of the anniversary of the war after the lapse of a year since the British Government has participated therein with success, the Muslim Press Association expresses its hearty desire that the Allies may obtain a decisive victory."

The resolution, which was suitably seconded by Moulavi Abdul Majid Sahib Sharar, editor of the *Quami Report*, was carried. Copies of the resolution were telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor.

* Received this week.

The same paper reports that the Urdu Society also held a meeting at which its loyalty to the Government and its belief in the just motives which prompted Britain to take part in the war were given expression to.

The editor adds that the anniversary was celebrated in Madras and in all offices facilities were afforded to all to pray to God for the success of the British Empire.

The *Jaridah* and the *Mukhbir* Presses were also decorated with flags.

The editor remarks that the 4th of August will be a memorable day in the history of the world as it is the day on which the dreadful war began. This day the majority of the people of the world have raised their hands in prayer in churches, mosques and temples. Our heartfelt wish is that the war may be brought to a successful termination and that victory may be with Britain.

IV.—Native States.

55. Writing on this subject the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 11th August, refers to the demonstrations held all over the province to mark the anniversary of the war, dwelling on the righteousness of the Allies' cause and on the determination to continue the struggle to a successful end. The paper concludes with an exhortation to render every possible service to help the cause.

Vokkaligara Patrike, *Bangalore*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

The war anniversary meetings in Mysore.

56. In a leading article similar to those reported last week (*vide* report No. 32, article 67) the *Mysore Star*, of the 8th August, expresses its indignation at the alleged insinuations of the *Daily Post* touching pro-German tendencies in the Mysore Province, in the course of which it says that nothing can be more absurd than to accuse the Mysore Government of such sympathies in the face of the facts that its unswerving loyalty has been testified to not only by every Viceroy, but by His Majesty the King-Emperor himself and that it has helped the British cause so liberally with money and troops. The paper next says that as to mischievous gossip among irresponsible people in Mysore it must be feared that such talk exists not only elsewhere in India, but even in the Allies' territory, but it would be ridiculous to attach any significance to such idle talk. The paper says that while every schoolboy in Mysore knows how much the State, with the rest of India, owes its progress to the British advent and guidance and while the suspicions that had somehow unfortunately arisen of late regarding Indian aims and aspirations are bound to disappear as a result of the spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty and readiness to serve the Empire in the present crisis and India is about to reap the fruit of her faithful attachment to the British, it is hardly necessary to point out that under any other rulers the political condition of the country is bound to drift back to the state of affairs which obtained in the eighteenth or nineteenth century and that any one who shows such pro-German tendencies must first be considered an enemy of his own country rather than of England.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Aug. 8th, 1915.

The *Daily Post* on the subject of "enemy subjects in Mysore."

57. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th August, writes:—The Travancore budget for 1915–16 shows that the receipts are estimated at a crore and a half. The allotment for education has been increased by two lakhs. But the expenditure on public works is to be reduced by 12 lakhs. Railway expenditure too has been considerably reduced. With all this retrenchment, the surplus is estimated at only 50 thousand. This shows that the administration of the province is not in a very satisfactory condition. We thought that the expenditure of our own State (Mysore) was very lavish. We find however that even after providing large sums for new projects, and giving liberal grants for education, we expect a surplus of 32 thousand at the close of the year; and with this we are dissatisfied. What shall we say then of the saving of only 50 thousand by the Travancore State, after retrenching

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

The Travancore budget.

under Public Works and Railways? If it is not possible to adjust the finances so as to meet the ordinary expenditure out of the ordinary revenues, reserving something for extraordinary items and spending the balances on productive works, it is considered sound financial policy to provide for remunerative works by means of loans. No administration can expect to progress unless it follows this line of policy.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

Mr. Krumbiegal in the Mysore Service.

58. Referring to a letter written by Mr. Krumbiegal of the Mysore Service to the *Madras Mail*, stating that although he is a German by birth, he was brought up and educated in British territory, that he married an English woman, and during the last 30 years he has been in British employ, severing all ties with his mother country, that he hates the unrighteous methods of Germany and is eager for the success of the Allies, and that he very much regrets that the British residents in Mysore should regard him as a suspect in the face of these facts, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th August, writes:—We know Mr. Krumbiegal well. We never thought that he sided with the Germans. His loyalty to the British is above suspicion. We share his regret therefore that some Anglo-Indians are suspecting him.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

Commissioner of Police in Travancore.

59. Referring to the appointment of Mr. C. V. Cunningham of the Madras Police Department as Commissioner of Police in Travancore, who, no doubt, is an able officer himself, the *Manorama*, of the 6th August, fails to understand why, when in Cochin, Mysore and Baroda this department is administered by Indians, and when in Travancore itself the duties of the Diwan, of the Salt Commissioner, etc., are ably discharged by them, this post should be conferred on a European, and expresses surprise that the Travancore Darbar should forget the fact that at this moment even the Provincial Governments in India are appointing Indians to high posts as far as possible.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

Floods in Travancore.

60. The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th August, refers to the distress prevailing in certain parts of Travancore, as a result of the recent floods, and respectfully invites the attention of the Darbar and the people to the necessity of collecting a fund, to relieve the distress among the famine-stricken.

ERRATA.

Report No. 31, page 1352, paragraph 24, *for* "men and animals" *after* "dead" *insert* "horses".

Report No. 31, page 1352, paragraph 24, *read* "Ypres" *for* "Paris" in the marginal note.

Issued, 17th August 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 34 of 1915

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 21st August 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—
Reform of the Police 1465

(*b*) *Courts*—
The Magistracy of the Bombay Presidency .. .. *ib.*

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
The poverty of the ryots .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
Indian railways 1466

(*k*) *General*—
Sir Sankaran Nayar and the Madras war anniversary meeting .. .. .. *ib.*
Treatment accorded to Lady Nayar and a few other Indian ladies in Madras .. *ib.*
The Collectorship of Malabar .. .. *ib.*
Self-government .. .. *ib.*
India and the Empire .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Press Act 1468
The Director of Industries .. .. *ib.*
Moslems and the Public Services in Bengal 1469

IV.—Native States.

The Commissioner of Police, Travancore .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1470
The Krupp Factory	*ib.*
The war	*ib.*
Germany	1471
The British and the war	*ib.*
A retrospect of the war	*ib.*
The Empire and the war	*ib.*
The Pope and the war	1472
"Science and the war"	*ib.*
"Warsaw and Germany"	1473
The anniversary of the war in Europe	*ib.*
The British Government and India	1474

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—	
Death sentences	1475
The Court language	*ib.*
An additional Court	1476
Village courts	*ib.*
A Full Branch decision	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
Oriental Degree Examinations	*ib.*
The School Final system	*ib.*
The Calcutta University	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Masulipatam Municipality	1477
The Madras Corporation	*ib.*
New Municipal election rules	*ib.*
Municipal wards	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
Indians and the Railway officials	*ib.*
Need of consideration on the part of the Railway authorities towards third-class passengers	1478
(*k*) *General*—	
The Madras Bank	*ib.*
Sir Sankaran Nayar and the public meeting on the 4th August	*ib.*
The report of the Public Services Commission	*ib.*
Loans to agriculturists	1479
The Press Law	1480
The *Swadeshi*	*ib.*
The cotton crop	*ib.*
Sir C. Sankaran Nayar	*ib.*
Indian soldiers	1481
The administration of India	*ib.*
Advisory boards	*ib.*
Enemy aliens in India	1482
The Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund	*ib.*
The war anniversary	1483
Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji	*ib.*
The *Abhyudaya* Press	*ib.*
Industrial development in India	*ib.*
A commercial museum in Calcutta	*ib.*
An unfortunate incident	*ib.*
The war and industries	1484
The *Abhyudaya* case	*ib.*
I.C.S. and I.M.S. examinations and the subjects of Native States	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Press Act	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

An Australian Ranee of Pudukkōttai	1485
The suspension of the *Daily Post* in Mysore	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.†**	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Bálar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,700
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyódayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhóya'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Da. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. W. Mitchell, European ..	3,000
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** * ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tao'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1 600
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus Brahmans.	150
160	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 383, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
174	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamoottah Printing Press, Palamoottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamoottah Printing Press, Palamoottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Puthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafiq-ul-Asatisa ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Séradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiputta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
274	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
275	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
283	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284‡	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
292	South Indian Templar. *	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	1 o. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	350
324	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. B. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. B. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
380	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
381	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at Vidyavinodini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Pazhur Vadakilath Jadavedam, Nambudri, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	1,200
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	700

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th August, says:— "There is as yet no organised agitation in India asking for a reform in the administration of the Police, though the case for such improvement had been clearly established long ago. The last Police Commission did good work, but the outcome of their labours, as reflected in the security of the peaceful population and the efficiency of the force is anything but satisfactory. Evidence is daily accumulating on the subject of the need for taking prompt measures in this direction and no definite conclusions could, of course, be come to till after a patient and thorough investigation of the whole problem."

Reform of the Police.

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

2. The *New India*, of the 20th August, writes:—"The frame of mind in which some Magistrates in India look upon their official duties when a child happens to be in the dock still leaves much to be desired, and a most shocking instance of the drawback comes from Bombay, where a girl of eleven was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; the offence which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, needed such exemplary punishment, was the absence of 'any ostensible means of subsistence'—for which the utmost that the judicial officer could have done was to send her to a Reformatory School. Another Magistrate of a similar type of mind sent a child of eight years to a month's rigorous imprisonment, and the offence is said to have been simple theft, the charge being brought by 'a relative who stood to the boy *in loco parentis*'. We do not remember any other province having had such a shocking record in recent years."

The Magistracy of the Bombay Presidency.

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th August, remarks:—"It was given out in the Madras Legislative Council that the poor agriculturists did not live on land alone and that they had other sources of income. What are they? Cottage industries? We know that we encourage nothing of the kind. We know that a large majority of those who depend upon agriculture do not earn enough to eat, be clean, keep a decent house and hold their head high enough to be hopeful and ambitious. They are poor, and they are incapable of realising that they can even be wealthy by working hard. They are so deeply immersed in poverty that they never hope or care to be better. Poverty, starvation and despair became part of their nature. And yet the steam-roller of re-settlement and enhanced assessment descend upon these worms. The Government must needs collect their due to make up its thirty-two crores of land revenue. No statesman has risen up among us to take up this land revenue problem; no Lloyd George has come to India to see that agriculture affords a living to the people. How are these millions to be uplifted? The Government must face that question and solve it. These millions work hard, work incessantly, yet they live in miserable huts, have no lights at night, no full meals any day. How can we claim to be an advanced people, under an advanced Government, with our labouring poor in such plight?"

The poverty of the ryots.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

(*h*) *Railways.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

Indian railways.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th August, observes :—"Not only Indians but even Europeans seem to be discontented with the present management of the Indian railways. . . . . Whatever be the views of European experts, popular feeling about Indian railways is that they can never be what they are in all civilised countries—aids to the development of the country—unless they are taken out of the hands of companies and entrusted to the Government. The voice of the people on railway matters is the voice in the wilderness. Indian merchants have perpetual cause of grievance against the railways. They do not get what they want; and the unfortunate feeling is prevalent that European merchants can have all they want."

(*k*) *General.*

BANGALI, *Calcutta*, Aug. 6th, 1915.

Sir Sankaran Nayar and the Madras war anniversary meeting.

5. *Extract from the report on Indian Newspapers and periodicals in Bengal, No.* 33, *for the week ending* 14*th August* 1915. "The *Bangali*, of the 6th August, hopes that the Sheriff of Madras will publish an account of the circumstances which led to Sir Sankaran Nayar being refused admittance to the war anniversary meeting at Madras."

DAINIK BASUMATI, *Calcutta*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

Treatment accorded to Lady Nayar and a few other Indian ladies in Madras.

6. The *Dainik Basumati*, of the 10th August, says "that like Sir Sankaran Nayar Lady Nayar was also refused admittance to the meeting which was held at Madras. She and a few other Indian ladies had to come back disappointed. Such behaviour towards ladies is really unpardonable. It is hoped that organisers of meetings will be more careful in the future in this respect."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The Collectorship of Malabar.

7. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 14th August :—" It is now reported that Mr. Young, Collector and District Magistrate, the Nilgiris, is to be posted to Malabar in succession to Mr. R. B. Wood. Mr. Young has the reputation of being a sympathetic and fair-minded District officer, who has settled the Toda problem in the Nilgiris to the satisfaction of all concerned. We cannot but, however, express our regret that Mr. Wood is not to be posted in Malabar."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*. Aug. 17th, 1915.

Self-government.

8. The *New India*, of the 17th August, observes :—" The Irish tongue which speaks for India's freedom and self-government in the columns of *New India*, may sometimes sound unduly fiery in ears accustomed to less open speech, but England's treatment of Ireland in the past in some ways is very like the treatment of India, and memories remain. If the whole Indian Press united in one steady claim for self-government, as we hope it will do, as the Congress Provincial Reports come out, one after the other, and if the Congress, with the nation behind it, voices that demand, we shall have made self government for India a question of 'practical politics,' and shall win it 'after the war'."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

India and the Empire.

9. In the first of a series of articles under the heading "Work for India," the *New India*, of the 17th August, writes :—" Never in the course of a history extending back into the night of time, never since the first Aryans crossed the Himalayas to found Aryavarta, has India been faced with issues so mighty, to be decided so swiftly, as those which face her today. The issue is that of her place in the Empire; the time is 'after the war.' She will not embarrass the Government by vehement action, but she considers that the Government ought not to feel embarrassed by full and sober discussion of the issues involved, and the changes which should be made. . . . . When the East India Company gradually absorbed power, all the great Englishmen of the first half of the 19th century recognised that British rule must train

India for self-government. The Company was greedy, grasping, dishonourable, a breaker of treaties, a stirrer up of strife for its own profit. . . . . From 1830 to 1853 Parliament zealously criticised the proceedings of the Company, and condemned some of its excesses. Some will remember how Sir Robert Peel, in 1833, declared that to make amends for all the wrongs and the sufferings inflicted on India, Parliament must bring her equivalent good. . . . . As Lord Derby said, the pledges and promises given to India were broken. As Lord Lytton said, in a private minute that became public, and that was quoted by Mr. Naoroji, India had been cheated—he put it with brutal frankness, for, as he said, he was writing privately.

"Since 1858, more and more fetters have been imposed on India: Arms Act, Press Act, Seditious Meetings Act, and the rest, making all political advocacy dangerous. Long before the time of 'unrest,' the Congress was denounced as seditious, but as the worst of the present Acts were not then invented, speech was practically free, and abuse was the chief weapon of its opponents, though heavy security for good behaviour was freely resorted to against Congressmen by the 'Anti-Congress' officials. . . . . In the reconstruction of the Empire lies India's opportunity for freedom. She must work bravely, steadily, unflinchingly, for 'Self-Government on Colonial Lines,' *and for nothing less.* To ask for less is to confess herself inferior, and that is treason to the motherland. She must also claim place for her representatives, chosen by herself, in the Council of the Empire. And she must work at once, without delay, 'without rest, without haste,' for to nations, as to individuals, comes opportunity."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

In the second article on this subject under the heading "Work for India," the *New India*, of the 19th August, says:—"At the close of the first article of this series, reference was made to the 'Bureaucracy,' as resenting all criticism of its proceedings as sedition, and thus endeavouring to stifle it. It is worth while to consider what is meant by this word, 'Bureaucracy,' and to see why it is always used with a strong flavour of disapproval. Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar speaking at the great welcome meeting to Mr. Gandhi, said that we had nothing to hope for from the 'Bureaucracy,' and his strong words of disapproval of their attitude were much appreciated by the popular leaders round him and loudly cheered by the crowd. . . . . 'Bureaucracy,' as now commonly used, means a permanent body of men, a Civil Service, who are invested with power, but not by the people, and who rule the nation, but not with its own consent. Nominally public servants, forming a Civil Service, they are really public masters, forming a close oligarchy. They are not merely administrators of the nation's business, but are makers of the nation's laws, and having no organic connection with the nation, their interests are not identical with it, and are, in fact, antagonistic to it. Thus, financially, it is to their interest to increase expenditure, to add to their staffs, to raise pensions, to multiply offices. The interest of the nation, which has to provide the money, is to lower and lessen all these. Politically, their interest is to increase their power, to stretch their authority, while the interest of the nation is to widen liberty. Administratively, they resent criticism, are indignant with opposition, grudge enquiry, dislike the 'interference' of popular representatives, while the nation claims the right to criticise its own business, and to oppose legislation which inflicts suffering, demands to know what is going on, and orders its representatives to represent its views. . . . . A Bureaucracy ever opposes all extension of popular rights and seeks to limit the expression of opinion; disapproval of its action is 'treason,' criticism is 'sedition,' free speech is 'licence,' organisation to obtain political rights is 'conspiracy'; it clings to old methods of tyranny, such as *lettres de cachet*, security for good behaviour, internment and deportation on suspicion, police surveillance, house searches; while trampling on every security of liberty that the experience of centuries has proved to be necessary, it asks the people to 'trust' it, to believe that it has good reasons for its arbitrary actions, but for reasons of State it is unable to disclose them. Wherever a Bureaucracy has ruled, discontent has been rife, and it always

answers discontent not with reform but with coercion. . . . . Now in India our Government is frankly bureaucratic, and the English in India approve of this form of Government, though they would not submit to it for a moment 'at Home'. All reformers in India, all lovers of liberty, should steadily work for the abolition of the Bureaucracy, for with it will disappear all the coercive measures which it has framed for its own defence—Press Acts, Seditious Meetings Acts, Arms Acts, and the rest of the anachronisms which disfigure not British, but Bureaucratic, Rule. For its rule is anti-British, and lowers the British name in the eyes of all liberty-loving nations. The method is simple: shut the Indian Civil Service out of political life, and remove the Secretaries who are Heads of Departments from their places in Legislative Councils. When that is done, the Bureaucracy disappears and we have a Civil Service as in Britain."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

The Indian Press Act.

10. The *New India*, of the 18th August, states:—"It is vitally necessary to the peace and contentment of India that full and free discussion should be allowed, as in every other part of the Empire on the position of India within the Empire, after the war, and such discussion cannot possibly take place while the Press Act remains in force, as every Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has his own ideas as to the amount of liberty to be allowed, and while there is the further danger of the use of the authority of the 'Governor in Council' without reference to either the Governor, or to all the Members of the Council. . . . . It is idle to say that no paper will be interfered with unless it is 'seditious,' when we find that security was demanded from a member of the Imperial Council for a reprint and a comment thereon intended to serve the Government. . . . . Where Madan Mohan Malaviya, a Moderate and a staunch supporter of the Government, has been obliged to stop his press and to cease guiding his countrymen, because he will not submit to the intolerable insult of being branded as seditious, no one is safe. This is the opinion of all of us, who edit papers vowed to the service of the motherland, and it is bad statesmanship to drive a number of loyal and able people into such a view."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

In a further article on this subject, the *New India*, of the 20th August, says:—"It is obvious that any business may be ruined, by enforcing higher and higher security, and the Indian Press Act being extended to include offences not put under it by the Statute, it is made a more terrible weapon than ever. The High Court protection has gone; the specifying of the articles complained of has gone; obscenity is illegally inserted into it; its use is not by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but by unnamed individuals using this phrase to cover their action. Whither may we turn for redress? To England? Mr. Austen Chamberlain's father would never have tolerated the fetters now imposed on the press, especially at a moment when the expression of Indian opinion is of vital moment to the Government and to the Empire."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

The Director of Industries.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th August, has the following:—"The echo of the breaking soda bottle, manufactured by the magnates of our industrial department, is to be heard in the resignation of his honorary membership of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Tressler, our Director of Industries. Of course, it was very unkind of the Chamber to have dashed to pieces the pleasing picture of an industrially advanced Madras. Breaking soda bottles at eighteen annas each, pencils that would not write, and the disappearance of the dyeing expert at the supreme hour when we have no dyeing stuff due to the war, surely do not reflect credit on the industrial department. There was not a word against Mr. Tressler in the representation by the Indian Chamber; Mr. Tressler's absence from the meeting saved him from the strange feeling that comes over men when suddenly and severely confronted with burning facts against his work."

12. The *New India*, of the 19th August, remarks:—"The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq has given notice of his intention to move the following startling resolution at the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council:—

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

Moslems and the Public Services in Bengal.

That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all existing circulars relating to the extension of appointments of Muhammadans in certain branches of the public service be made applicable to all departments in the public service and that all heads of departments be directed to submit quarterly reports on the working of such circulars, and that copies of such reports be circulated to all recognised Anjumans and Muhammadan public bodies.

* * * * *

It is hardly necessary to point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Haq is here engaged in a mischievous move which, we have no doubt, will be condemned by all thoughtful Indians, Hindus or Moslems. . . . . In the first place, the issue of such circulars and the demand of quarterly reports will compel many departments to confer appointments on persons who may not be fully qualified, or may be less competent than other candidates; and the efficiency of the Service will consequently deteriorate. Secondly, in the long run, such favouritism is bound to react on the Moslems themselves, making them less self-reliant and independent. This aspect of the question is now being more fully appreciated by many of their leaders, and it is strange that when such healthy reaction is gathering force in other Provinces, an attempt should have been made in Bengal to revert to the old 'mendicant' policy."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 14th August, writes:—"Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, has been appointed to succeed Mr. F. S. S. George, Commissioner of Police, Travancore. This is an appointment on which the Darbar should be congratulated, as Mr. Cunningham is one of those very few officers who know Indian conditions very intimately. He is the idol of the Madras City Police, and we have absolutely no doubt that he will prove eminently successful in Travancore."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The Commissioner of Police, Travancore.

Writing on this subject, the *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 19th August, says:—"We understand that Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner, Madras City Police, has been selected to succeed Mr. F. S. S. George, as head of the Travancore Police, when the latter reverts to British service. The appointment of Mr. Cunningham is in every respect a happy one. He is energetic and impartial in his dealings with his subordinates, while he is very severe in his treatment of peccant police constables. It will be remembered that Mr. Cunningham came down with a heavy hand on the constables of the City Police who were guilty of petty extortion. He can be trusted to infuse a new spirit into the Travancore Police force and to cleanse the department of *corruption and blackmail* which are the bane of the Police in India."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

14. In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th August, writes:—The news received today from the eastern theatre is rather encouraging. The strong resistance offered by the Russians to the advance of the enemy on the banks of the Narew has compelled the German forces, which were threatening Riga, to retrace their steps. The ruse of the Germans to draw the Russians into a fight before they reached their fortified trenches has not succeeded.

The war in Europe.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 14th August, observes:—It is gratifying to learn from a communication addressed to the *Times* by Mr. Lloyd George that the quantity of ammunition manufactured this month is nearly double what was manufactured in September last year and that the stock next month will be twice what it is this month. So we can rest assured that there will be no want of ammunition for the Allies when they begin to take the offensive, and there is therefore no doubt of their victory in the end. There is already a rumour in America that Germany is making proposals of peace and the Italian papers consider this to be a sign of the weakness of the Germans. It is also rumoured that Germany is trying to propose terms of peace to the Allies through the Pope. But, however much Germany may try to bring about peace at this stage, the Allies are, as we know, determined to carry on the war till they reach the goal of victory.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

15. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th August, contains an account of the enormous quantities of munitions turned out by the Krupp factory in Germany and concludes with the remark that this has turned the head of the Kaiser and made him fight with the world like a giant.

The Krupp factory

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

16. The *Desamata*, of the 11th August, says:—Although for all outward appearance, Germany is meeting with success in the present war, she is really declining gradually. She has tried in vain every means in her power to gain a complete victory. She has done all the harm she could possibly do. She can do nothing more. She will gradually decline henceforth. In hard-heartedness and in cruelty, the Germans may be compared to giants. They are waging an unrighteous war, and are bound to be defeated in the end. The Allies will certainly come out victorious.

The war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th August, writes:—The Germans and the Austrians have driven the Russians not only from Austria but from Galicia itself and taken Warsaw and are doing great havoc by surrounding Russian territory. The Allies are trying their best to prevent the enemy's onslaught. In this respect the British are the most vigorous among the Allies. The result will be known before long. The Austrians were very backward at the outset. Under German instruction during the past one year they may now be said to equal the Germans more or less. It was never expected that the situation would take such a turn as to enable them to drive back the Russians who had nearly conquered their country and even take the offensive. The Russian retreat at present is most deplorable. We may yet hope, however, that with the help of the British the Russians will be able to force back the enemy and resume the offensive.

The war.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Uttara Taraka*, of the 14th August, refers to the fall of Warsaw, and to the grant of self-government to the Poles by the Kaiser, and observes that it remains to be seen how far this action of the Kaiser's will enable him to win over the love and respect of the people.

The war.

UTTARA TARAKA, *Patur*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The *Manorama*, of the 13th August, points out that the fall of Warsaw can in no way be treated as a complete defeat of the Russians, and observes that, as the Russians are still offering a gallant resistance to the Germans in the east, the latter have been totally disappointed in their hopes of being able to withdraw a large portion of their army to the west.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

The *Malayali*, of the 14th August, refers to the carefully planned and well ordered retirement of the Russians, which have won for them the admiration of the whole civilised world, and points out that many of the Germans themselves think that their victory was not a very important one.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

While admitting that the fall of Warsaw is a serious loss to Russia, the *Desabhimani*, of the 14th August, observes that it is a folly to think that Russia has been completely crushed, or that Germany has gained a great victory, and asks who can say that the fate of the Germans, who have now captured Warsaw, may not be similar to what befell Napoleon who captured Moscow?

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Keralodayam*, of the 17th August, thinks that Germany's overtures for peace through the Pope, and America and other non-belligerent States, even after the fall of Warsaw, are sufficient indications that even in her own estimation the power of Russia has not been crippled thereby, and observes that the sole object of Russia being to keep a large German force engaged in the east, and thus prevent any portion thereof being withdrawn to the west, Grand Duke Nicholas may be fully trusted to carry out the thing successfully, even though in doing so he may have to surrender important towns and retire far into the interior.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

17. The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th August, institutes a comparison between the barbarous methods of warfare followed by the Germans in the present war and the civilised methods of the ancient Hindus, and concludes with the remark that this war has been designed by Providence to crush Germany so that the evil counsel of the Germans may not spread all over the world.

Germany.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug 17th, 1915.

18. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th August, writes:—The British Government has incurred a debt of 1,000,000,000 pounds sterling on account of the war. The exports are on the decrease in consequence of this war while the imports to the United Kingdom are steadily increasing. At this rate with its liabilities increasing and its income decreasing any country is bound to be driven to a state of insolvency. It is the duty of every nation to make every effort to terminate this war and thus avert such a calamity.

The British and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

19. The *Vrittanta Patrike*, of the 19th August, in a lengthy leading article, takes a comprehensive retrospect of the war from the beginning, showing how, although the enemy has had some successes at the outset, the Allies have been steadily strengthening their resources and gradually exhausting the enemy and have succeeded in depriving her of almost all her colonies. The paper concludes as follows:—In short, the Allies have all along been supreme on the seas. In land fights they have had splendid successes outside Europe. In Europe too they have devised excellent safeguards to prevent any advance on the part of either Germans, Austrians or the Turks. The war must protract for some time longer. For, the strength and resources of Germany are enormous, and the war *has* to continue until these are utterly exhausted. That the final triumph shall be ours admits of no doubt.

A retrospect of the war.

VRITTANTA PATRIKE, *Mysore*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

20. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 20th August, writes:—Prior to the war the British Empire was full of factions. The relations between England and Ireland were

The Empire and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

strained. Ireland itself was broken up into two parties and the Ulsterites were at cross lots with the rest of Ireland. Then there was the suffragette movement in England. The colonies such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand were more or less engrossed in their own advancement and paid little attention to the interests of the Empire. In India too the ties of loyalty among a section of the people were not of the strongest. The war has served to unite these discordant factors and hold them together by the bonds of common citizenship. Liberals and Conservatives become one in the matter of war policy. The women (who fought for franchise) began to help the manufacture of munitions. The colonies came to be more closely attached to the Empire. General Botha endeared himself to the British. He captured the German colonies in Africa and annexed them to British territory. All classes and communities in India began to realise that the British are the best rulers in the world. They, therefore, resolved to stand by them and showed their readiness to sacrifice their all in the cause of the Empire. Mutual confidence was thus complete. For the first time a representative of Canada was admitted as a member of the British Cabinet; and we may hope that in future other parts of the Empire will be admitted to the same privilege. Men of the type of Botha will enter the British Cabinet. India will likewise be allowed to send representatives of her her own. Hitherto we were only a subject race. In future we shall be equal participators in the affairs of the Empire. Nobody could expect that such momentous changes would come about so soon. But Providence seems to will it so. We had never expected that we should be admitted to an equal rank in British citizenship. We shall have this privilege ere long. We must, however, merit such a privilege. Indian students ought to ponder over their share of duties. They should equip themselves with all the knowledge relating to good citizenship. They should study the causes which led to England's greatness and seek to apply them to their own conditions. The difficulty would lie not in being allowed a share in the administration of the Empire but in gaining the requisite capacity for discharging the duties it implies. It behoves every student to consider this aspect of the problem. We hope that every one in India, the young and the old, will strive to merit the exalted position to which they will soon be raised.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

The Pope and the war.

21. Referring to the efforts of the Pope to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded and the disabled in the war, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 7th August,* writes in a strain similar to that of the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 20th July, reported on page 1351 of report No. 31.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

"Science and the war."

22. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th August, has a leader on the marginally-noted subject of which the following is an extract:—

Ancient history shows stone-pellets, bows, muskets, arrows, swords and fire were used in war. Gradually powder, bullets and guns were substituted for these. Later superior combustibles, cannon and muskets were invented. In the present war science has played a part that has astonished the world.

The editor quotes from the *World* a dialogue on science between Mr. Henry A. Hall and Mr. Edison, the great inventor.

Mr. Edison says that science can provide more effectual means for killing human beings than those now in use. No one has yet had recourse to chemicals and electricity. I can invent materials more destructive than gas and bombs, but I do not wish to do so as I want to make the world a better place to live in. In future, wars will be waged with the aid of chemicals and electricity and no one can say where it will end. A whole country may be destroyed by the spreading of plague germs. Finally, Mr. Edison, referring to the Germans, says they have gone mad in this war. Their leaders have taken advantage of excited passions to blind them so that they commit deeds unworthy of the German people.

* Received this week.

23. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 12th August, says:—Although Germany has reduced Warsaw the result has not been brought about in accordance with the desire of the Germans, but rather in accordance with the Grand Duke's strategy and public opinion. The Russian troops withdrew without difficulty and destroyed all the bridges behind them. The German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, and the Russians retreated before they were confronted with any serious difficulty. Along with Warsaw the Germans captured the fortress of Ivangorod, an old-fashioned stronghold built of bricks and incapable of withstanding a bombardment by modern guns. The Russians took away all the stores, destroyed all the bridges and the supports of the forts built with concrete. Whatever was of importance from a military point of view, they either carried it away or destroyed it. As for metals such as bells, machines, wires, etc., the Russians transferred them to other places. All the factories and hundreds and thousands of buildings were destroyed. The Russians carried away all the pumps together with all horses, vehicles and art treasures. All that is left to the Germans is the empty city of Warsaw. Nothing remains now but to burn it to the ground and it would not be surprising if that were to be done forthwith.

"Warsaw and Germany."

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

The Germans in Berlin are celebrating the capture of the city with excessive joy. The Kaiser wishes to appoint a titular ruler over the place, a wish which can only be characterised as puerile.

24. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 11th August, says:—Generally importance such as is associated with January, April, etc., is not attached to the month of August, but from 1914, it has acquired special notoriety, because in it began the dreadful and destructive world-wide war which for the last twelve months has been responsible for the loss of hundreds of thousands of precious lives, the widowing of hundreds of thousands of women and the orphaning of as many little children; more than this, crores have had to be spent. This is a war which has no parallel in the history of the world. Although great wars have taken place in Europe, Asia and Africa and the number of slain has extended from thousands to hundreds of thousands, but never has the area of the field of battle been so extensive or the numbers engaged so numerous. The flames have enveloped all five continents and not only has Europe become a scene of bloodshed and a sample of Doomsday, but the flames (sparks) of this war have spread to the north and south of the great continent of Africa. In the other extreme directions, that is, in the Far East, Japan has severely chastised England's adversary, thousands of Australia's sons, ready to sacrifice their lives in support of England, have crossed thousands of miles of ocean to the scene of action and rendered to bravery its due meed. India, which is in the southern extremity of Asia, has also sent hundreds of thousands of her dear children to protect England, and these in their loyalty to the Supreme Government are exhibiting up to the present moment the essence of Indian loyalty. Then take the American continent, it appears the same flames of war have reached here also. Canada has sent her dear children in support of right. The United States of America are also involved in the same calamity. Although they have maintained their neutrality up to the present, yet they also have lost their passengers in the *Lusitania*, etc. In short every continent and every important part of the country are affected by this war, so destructive to life and property, which began in the month of August 1914. Serbia has wiped out the disgrace, but it is Belgium, that small free country situated between France and Germany, which has suffered the greatest loss. That country neither declared war nor did anything to provoke it, but tyrannical Germany crushed it. It is a fact that influenza generally attacks the weak organ of the body.

The anniversary of the war in Europe.

MUKHBIR-I- DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

Although the name of Belgium still exists, but alas! its king no longer exists there, and this in spite of the fact that Germany in 1831 and 1839 solemnly promised not to allow any interference with Belgium, but it is a

matter of regret that these treaty engagements have been overlooked and have moreover been interpreted as scraps of paper by the responsible statesmen of Germany who thought it no shame to tear them up. In accordance with the proverb that every Pharoah has his Moses the just British Government could not tolerate this and, with the object of helping Belgium, agreed to involve itself in the calamity of war. On the 1st of August Germany declared war against Russia, on the 2nd August Belgium and on the 3rd of the same month against France; therefore on the 4th of August England declared war against Germany in order to assist her allies—France, Russia and Belgium. This was the reason why on the 4th August the anniversary of the commencement of the war was celebrated in England, India and throughout the British Possessions and Colonies. On the 10th August France declared war against Austria and Britain followed suit on the 12th idem. The Fort of Liege fell on the 15th idem and on the 20th the Germans took the capital of Belgium. On the 23rd idem Japan declared war against Germany and subsequently succeeded in depriving her of her Chinese possessions. On the 24th idem Louvain was destroyed. This is a summary of the events of the month of August 1914. The manner in which England, in the interests of civilization, has come to the assistance of the allies and oppressed Belgium is a praiseworthy vindication of justice. Some Frenchmen are of opinion that the extent of the theatre of war occupied by the British is rather restricted. But at the same time they should understand that had it not been for the presence of the British, France would have suffered terribly by this time; for, it is England alone that has reduced Germany to impotence on the sea and that it was at the instance of England that Japan has severed her connection with the Far East. It was England's new States that signally defeated the Germans in South Africa and the interesting fact is this that Germany owing to her fear of England was unable to afford them any assistance.

It is true that the *Emden* in the course of her short-lived wanderings did some damage to the cities of Calcutta, Madras, etc., but she was made to pay the penalty for her misdeeds. Germany could not send her forces anywhere by sea. On the contrary England has been able to transport to Europe hundreds of thousands of troops, crores of maunds of provisions and many other necessaries.

In addition to this she has paralysed German trade in every part of the world and at the same time striven to increase the commerce of the Allies, the result being crores of rupees loss to Germany and corresponding gain to the Allies. Nor is this all. It is due to England that Germany's advance in France was checked. It can, therefore, be said without fear of contradiction that England has already earned a great name for herself in this war and it is hoped that in future a great victory will be hers, for rich England has now shown the fullest determination in regard to the manufacture of munitions. All factories in India, whether iron or otherwise, and railway workshops have begun collecting munitions in large quantities. It is this deficiency that has hitherto prevented England from reaping the fruits of war; on the other hand an abundant supply of munitions has been Germany's boast but when in this respect England and France are in a similar position, the enemy will get a taste of what war is like.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

The British Government and India.

25. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th August, says:—History bears witness to the state of India after the death of Alumgir. Its condition also in ancient times during the age of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata is not hidden from our view. During the period of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata people were engaged in general massacres and many lives were lost. In such a degree was this the case that in no Indian village was there any security nor was there any certainty that the authority of the day would last till the succeeding day. Therefore the people of India in ancient times were so terror-stricken that they had neither peace by day nor rest by night. Not only were they in dread of invasions, but they

were afraid of their precious lives, of robbers and highwaymen. If India's trials and calamities of that period were written down, they would make a voluminous record. But our aim is to show the public the difference between the former state of India during the time of our ancestors and its present condition and to draw attention to the conveniences and comforts which we enjoy at the present time. When the rule of Great Britain was established, great pains and trouble were taken to save the people from the depredations of dacoits, the violence of Thugs and robbers and the consequences of foreign invasion. Horrible customs such as satti, human sacrifices were stopped and faction fights were suppressed. Now we have no fear of invasions by Changhees Khan or Nadir Shah. The British Government has not helped us simply in this way but in thousands of other ways. It has opened many large colleges and schools for the improvement of our education. It has built hospitals to help us to fight our physical foes. It has helped us to engage in trade and made railways and good roads everywhere to facilitate the expansion thereof. It has given religious freedom to all sects, thrown open the highest appointments in all departments. In short, the British Government has provided many such facilities in order that its subjects may live their lives in ease and comfort.

Referring to Germany the paper says, it was very unworthy of her under the veil of civilisation to have involved a peaceful world in a general war.

Can the Kaiser be exonerated from this crime? Never! The whole world considers him to be a murderer, a blood-thirsty tyrant and a turbulent fellow. To humble such a person the whole world have girded up their loins and among them is our beneficient and peace-loving British Government. Therefore it is incumbent upon us, in return, to show our loyalty not in word merely but in deed and with heart and soul to the British Government which has neglected nothing in providing for our comfort and convenience, and we should be willing to mobilise every kind of assistance in order to help the British Government to win the victory she and her faithful allies are striving to gain over the cruel Kaiser, for it is our duty to show kindness to the one who has been kind to us.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

26. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th August, refers to two murder cases which came up on appeal to the Madras High Court recently and in which the High Court had to set aside the death sentence passed by the lower courts and to acquit the accused, and observes:—It is really a curious commentary upon the legal acumen of some of the Sessions Judges, and we entirely agree with the following remarks of Sir Henry Cotton on this subject: "When a Judge who punishes lightly is considered to be a weak Judge and one who inflicts severe punishments to be a strong Judge and the Government also gives substantial promotions and healthy districts to the so-called strong Judges, which Judge will be prepared to acquire a bad name by inflicting light punishments? It is very necessary that the power of transferring and promoting Judges should be in the hands of the High Court, which has a better opportunity of knowing their merits, and not in the hands of the Government, as is the case now."

Death sentences.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

27. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th August, says:—In the old Procedure Code, it was provided that the vernaculars should be the Court language in our Civil Courts, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Government. In the present Code, a new clause is added to the effect that written statements filed in the Courts may be in English, but they should be translated into the Court language and given to the parties or pleaders concerned if they do not know English. From this it will be evident how

The Court language.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

the Government are introducing their English language into the administration of the country step by step. We must endeavour to see that not only in Courts but also in the Legislative and the Municipal Councils, and in the meetings of the Local Boards, the proceedings are carried on in the vernaculars. Otherwise our nationality and our traditions will seriously be affected, and our existence will cease as a distinct nation. Our pleaders should first of all join together and see that the Courts conduct their proceedings in the vernaculars.

SUVARNALEKHA, *Tanuku*, July 6th, 1915.

An additional Court.

28. Referring to the proposed establishment of an additional Court at Narasapur or Bhimavaram, the *Suvarnalekha*, of the 6th July, says:—Narasapur and Bhimavaram being situated far away from the railway, are the most inconvenient centres for the location of the Court. But Tanuku is fit for it in every way. It is only 10 miles from the railway and is healthy. There is a good water-supply here, and there are also spacious buildings for the location of the Court. There are other facilities too An additional Court was located three times at this town up to now. We, therefore, submit that this place may be chosen for the location of the proposed Court.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Village courts.

29. A correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 13th August, writing from Puttur (South Canara) says:—Owing to the fact that village munsiffs refuse to attest *Vakalatnamahs* pertaining to suits filed in their courts on the ground that they are not permitted to do so, the parties concerned are put to the inconvenience of going in search of village munsiffs of some neighbouring villages for attestation. The correspondent enquires whether there is any fixed authorised rate of fees for such attestation and urges that if village munsiffs are not permitted to make such attestation in regard to suits before them, some members of the village bench at least may be invested with the power.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

A Full Bench decision.

30. Some of the papers received this week welcome the recent Full Bench decision of the Madras High Court according to which the properties given to his children by a father following the Marumakkattayam system are neither impartible nor liable to be attached and sold for the individual debts of the children. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th August, adds that it will be a great relief to those who wish to maintain the Marumakkattayam system intact, and that we may not have to wait long to see what the fate of the two Bills of the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon will be.

(*d*) *Education.*

SUVARNALEKHA, *Tanuku*, July 6th, 1915.

Oriental Degree Examinations.

31. Referring to the Oriental Degree Examinations in the Madras University, the *Suvarnalekha*, of the 6th July, makes the following suggestions:—The examination for the *Vidwan* Degree should have one of the vernaculars as the principal language. The text-books should be rather easy. A study of the English language should be made compulsory. When Sanskrit is taken as a second language, the examinees should be permitted to write their answers in the vernaculars, or in English, with the help of *nagari* characters. The examination should commence from April 1917 at the latest, if not from April this year.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

The School Final System.

32. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th August, says:—It is now five years since the School Final System has been introduced. Far from being of any advantage to the student population, it has been a prolific source of trouble to them. We trust that the Government will follow the suggestions which the Teachers' Association is going to submit to them, and appoint proper persons to review the system.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

The Calcutta University.

33. After stating that Lord Curzon's University Act and the recent examination scandals in Madras were due to the Europeans who thought it dangerous that

Indians should receive higher education and be acquainted with the views of Milton, Mill, Herbert Spencer and others, the *Kerulodayam*, of the 17th August, refers to the speech of a certain member of the Calcutta Senate, in which he dwelt upon the desirability of reducing the number of passes in the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. Degree examinations, which shows that the Calcutta University is also trying to throw obstacles in the way of higher education, and regrets that even now there should be some who think that it is not desirable that Indians should be given higher education.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

34. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th August, hears with regret that in the Masulipatam Municipality water pipes will be laid only in those parts which are inhabited by influential people but are thinly populated, to the utter neglect of the other parts which are inhabited by a very large number of rate-payers, and hopes that the Municipal Councillors will realise their responsibility at least in this matter.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The Masulipatam Municipality.

35. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th August, says:—By accepting the larger of two tenders for a certain contract, the Corporation of Madras have decided to spend Rs. 10,000 more of the rate-payers' money than they would if the smaller tender were accepted. The reason for this is that the contractor who sent in the smaller tender has filed a suit against the Corporation for damages. The Corporation do not enter into a proper agreement with the contractors and waste lakhs of public money on suits and in defalcations. If besides this, they accept larger tenders, and lose tens of thousands of rupees, we fear that there can be no limit to the burden of the tax-payer. The Commissioners have forgotten this aspect of the matter in their determination to bring down the contractor's pride.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

The Madras Corporation.

36. Referring to the recent Government notification, issuing rules for the conduct of Municipal elections, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th August, approves of these rules, points out that the various wards in the Calicut Municipality differ from one another in respect of extent, of population, of number of voters and of assessment, and that, while some of them with fewer voters are now electing two representatives to the Council, others with a larger number of voters are represented only by one member, and thinks that the proposed arrangement will tend to improve municipal administration in every way. It is also of opinion that, when the number of councillors to be elected by each ward is thus fixed, their duties too should be defined, that the councillor representing a ward should either be a resident or a voter therein, that each councillor should be called upon to examine and report upon the work of his ward, and that the profession tax and other assessments should be fixed in accordance with the reports of the various councillors, and not of the low-paid accountants, as is now done.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

New Municipal election rules.

37. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th August, also approves of the Government Order, dated the 12th July 1915, regarding the redistribution of the Municipalities in this Presidency and thinks that such a step will make the municipal administration more efficient. It adds that it is desirable that the councillor representing a ward should be a resident therein, and be held responsible for all its affairs.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Municipal wards.

(*h*) *Railways.*

38. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th August, complains that a difference is observed between Indians and Eurasians in the conduct of plague examination of third-class passengers at the Jalarpet junction, the former being made to stand in the open air, while the latter are examined in the compartment itself, and, remarking that it is a discredit to the British Government that the Indians,

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

Indians and the railway officials.

who are in every way superior to the Eurasians, are being treated with scant courtesy on the railways in India, expresses the hope that the Government will see that the railway officials act better hereafter.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

39. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 17th August, says:—For a long time there has been a general complaint that all railways in India cram more than the regulation number into third-class compartments.

Need of consideration on the part of the Railway authorities towards third-class passengers.

It is exceedingly regrettable that little thought is taken for their convenience and comfort, although third-class passengers provide railways with the major portion of their revenue.

For instance on the 31st July a poor Mussalman travelling in a third-class carriage was found dead at the Vazirabad station. On enquiry it was found that he was suffocated by the intense heat.

The editor remarks that this incident should move the authorities of all the railways in India to see to the comfort and convenience of third-class passengers.

(*k*) *General.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

40. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th August, dwells upon the oft-repeated complaint that there is no Indian on the directorate of the Madras Bank and observes:—It is indeed regrettable that, in spite of the facts that the majority of the persons dealing with this Bank and of the officials in it are Indians and that the major portion of the profits derived by the Bank is due to its transaction with Indian merchants, there is not even one Indian on its governing body. The Directors of the Bank are averse to taking an Indian along with them and the Government too will not interfere and set matters right. What an injustice! The Indians are not wanting in capacity to manage a Bank. It is really a mistake on the part of the Europeans and the Government to stand together and keep out the Indians in all public matters. It is incidents like these that give room for the people to be disgusted with the Europeans and the Government. If these differences exist even in the 20th century, when are the Indians to have better days?

The Madras Bank.

We learn that this Bank has given a donation of Rs. 15,000 to the Saint George's Home in Kodaikanal. This institution is useful only to Anglo-Indians. Thus the money in this Bank, which is public money, has been used for helping a purely a sectarian institution, merely because all the Directors of the Bank are Europeans. We therefore hope that steps will be taken soon to have an Indian on the directorate of this Bank.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

41. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th August, also takes exception to Sir Sankaran Nayar having been refused admission in the Senate House on the date of this meeting, and writes:—At times, mistakes committed by the authorities owing to negligence assume serious proportions. Recently the carriages of the Indian Member of the Executive Council in Bengal and some other leaders like Babu Surendranath Banerjea were inadvertently stopped and searched by the Police, and the Government had subsequently to apologise for it. This is something like kicking a man and then begging his pardon. If the Government will take proper notice of the conduct of those of its officials who neglect and even insult Indian leaders, incidents like these will never occur.

Sir Sankaran Nayar and the public meeting on the 4th August.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 9th, 1915.

42. The *Lokopakari*, of the 9th August, says:—We learn that this report is about to be signed in London. The Indian leaders are of opinion that the recommendations of this Commission will not be favourable to the aspirations of the Indians and this presumption is based on the attitude of the European Members of the Commission during their enquiry. So, the publication of this report, at this juncture, when the Indians are sacrificing their all to help the Government in this war, may cause disappointment

The report of the Public Services Commission.

and dissatisfaction to them. We need not say that it is most undesirable to do anything now which will have the effect of wounding the minds of the people. So it will be better to postpone the publication of this report for some time.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 16th, 1915.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

Referring to the controversy in the press regarding the desirability of the Government publishing this report now, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th August, says:—Our own opinion is that the Government had better not publish it now. What is the use of publishing it? Has the Parliament or the British Government either the time or the inclination now to carry out the recommendations contained in this report? Moreover, these recommendations have been made on the basis of the condition of India before the war. The Indians believe that, after the end of this war, the condition of India will undergo a change and that certain new reforms will be introduced by the Government granting increased privileges to them. They expect that the Government will then pass from the control of the Englishmen to the control of the Indians, that the Legislative Councils will expand into miniature Parliaments controlling the actions of the Government and that a suitable foundation will be laid for the acquisition of *swaraj* for India. When such great changes are expected, it will not be desirable to do anything now, acting on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

If, on the other hand, the British Government decides to publish the report of the Commission now, it must be freely and thoroughly discussed in India. When we begin to criticise it, it may perhaps be wounding the Englishmen, but this cannot be helped. If we are not to point out the defects in it, then what is the report published for? The present war may last for another year or two, and what will be the condition of India, if there is no discussion whatever during this period about the problems affecting the progress of India and both the Government and the people keep quiet? If we do not say anything on the report, will it not make our enemies think that we approve of the recommendations contained in it? Surely, a representation regarding certain reforms which are necessary for the well-being of India cannot mean want of affection for the British Government. India has proved her affection for England in all possible ways. She has proved beyond doubt that in times of danger there is no distinction between Britain and India and that India realises that she occupies a permanent and important position in the British Empire. So, if the Indians have to discuss an important problem with the Government, it should not be taken to indicate a change in their attitude towards Government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th August, represents the *New India* to have written as follows on hearing that the report of the Public Service Commission is to be signed in London soon:—Fear of causing annoyance to the rulers is doing immense harm to the progress of the country for the arbitrary authorities not only fail to mend their ways, but also become confirmed in their attitude of wrong-doing. It has, perhaps, been thought that the Indian newspapers and the Indians will refrain from criticising the contents of the report and causing trouble to the rulers at a time of war like this. But we shall criticise the report fearlessly and strongly if it does not help our progress and satisfy our aspirations. If the Government do not like such criticism, they should not publish the report until the close of the war.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

Loans to agriculturists.

43. Referring to the inability of the agriculturists to derive the full benefit of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th August, says:—If the majority of the applications for loans under this Act are not sanctioned, it is because they are not recommended by the Tahsildars, who have now the power of recommending these applications and the disinclination of these officers to recommend the applications is due to the fact that they are made responsible for the repayment of the loans by the borrowers. Moreover it is the village

munsif and the Revenue Inspector who are entrusted with the duty of estimating the value of the land which is offered as security by the ryots for the loans and their estimate which is usually very low, being accepted by the Tahsildars, the applications are often rejected on the ground that the value of the land offered as security is inadequate. So, if the people are to derive the full benefit from the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the power of valuing the land should be taken away from Revenue Inspectors and village munsifs and entrusted to Tahsildars, and the power of recommending loans should be exercised by Divisional officers.

JNANABHANU, *Madras*, August 1915.

The Press Law.

44. The *Jnanabhanu*, for August, writes:—The Press Law is exercising a great influence in Northern India and some other parts. The provision in it that security may be demanded of any paper without giving any reason, proves dangerous to the poor editors. Thus many vernacular papers have ceased publication in Northern India. If the Press Law does not play a prominent part in Southern India, it is because the papers here are very quiet. As long as they contain nothing more than congratulatory and condolence verses, they need not at all be afraid of the Press Law.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1915.

The *Swadeshi*.

45. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th August, observes:—In the United Provinces and in Bengal, the Local Governments are trying to help the industries by advancing loans. If the *Swadeshi* spirit does not now influence the people all over the country, there can be no prospect of any industrial success in the near future. The Secretary of State for India who is living in a foreign country should not wield the industrial destinies of this country. The Government of India and the Local Governments should possess fiscal autonomy. They should consult public opinion and help the people in their endeavour to bring about the industrial regeneration of India. The people have to take the *Swadeshi* vow with a firmer determination from today for the welfare of the country and for the honour of the British Empire. So long as the Indians encourage foreign manufactures which compete with those of India and the British Empire, they cannot be said to manifest any strong and farsighted love for their own country and the British Empire. We hope that in the next session of the Congress, our leaders will move a resolution asking for financial autonomy for the Indian Governments and another requesting the Indians to take the *Swadeshi* vow once again.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

The cotton crop.

46. Referring to the remarks of the Director of Agriculture that there are no Co-operative Societies in the Tinnevelly district to advance loans to the ryots, and that, in consequence, they find themselves compelled to sell their cotton crop while still on the field to middlemen at a price which is much less than what they might get if they should directly deal with big merchants after the harvest, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th August, suggests that the Government should arrange for such loans being granted by Co-operative Societies and afford facilities for the same. The paper then refers to the remark of the Director that the ryot of the Ceded Districts is not as enterprising as his brother in the Tinnevelly district, and holds the Government as well as the leaders of the people responsible for this lack of enterprise. It says that the ryots of the Ceded Districts are amenable to improvement in this direction if the advantages of the new methods of agriculture and the conveniences afforded by Co-operative Societies are brought home to their minds.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar.

47. Referring to the fact that at the war anniversary meeting a volunteer forbade Sir C. Sankaran Nayar entering the Senate House without a ticket, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th August, observes:—Had Sir C. Sankaran Nayar waited for a few minutes outside the hall, the Sheriff himself would have come out, begged his pardon for not sending him a ticket, and taken him to the hall. But he had not so much patience. The *Hindu* waxed wroth as if the whole Indian community was dishonoured. Had the Sheriff and the other organisers of the meeting acted deliberately in not supplying Sir C. Sankaran Nayar

with a ticket, then they would have been to blame. But Sir C. Sankaran Nayar himself absolves them of all blame. Sir C. Sankaran Nayar is of course a very great man, but in this respect he has not shown his magnanimity. The meeting was not an ordinary one. His Excellency the Governor was its President. The occasion was one of imperial interest. Thousands assembled together expecting to hear Sir C. Sankaran Nayar. It was therefore not proper on his part to have disappointed them for the fault of a volunteer.

Writing on the same subject, the *Desamata*, of the 11th August, says:—That such a great man as Sir C. Sankaran Nayar was refused admittance into the Senate House because he did not produce a ticket is a great slur on the meeting. Why did the volunteer stationed at the gate, who admitted the Maharaja of Bobbili and a few others not holding tickets, not admit Sir C. Sankaran Nayar? We believe this was due to a mistake. Still it is very regrettable, specially at a time when every endeavour should be made to promote good feelings between the Europeans and the Indians.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

48. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th August, says:—The rumour is current that the German officers have been ordered not to take Indian soldiers as prisoners but to kill them outright on the battlefield even if they are merely wounded. But nothing warrants us to believe in this rumour. The Germans might have killed some wounded Indian soldiers, but it cannot be said that they did so under instructions from the German Government. We trust that the British Government will ascertain the truth and relieve the people from anxiety. The total strength of the army sent to the front from India, the number of casualties, and the arrangements made for the bereaved families have not been published.

Indian soldiers.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

49. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th August, writes as follows:—When the people were not highly civilised, the kings were all-powerful. But as the people have advanced in civilisation and education, they have come to regard the king also as a human being subject to weaknesses as ordinary men. Some have been of opinion that he must merely sit as a witness while the representatives of the people administer the country. Some others have contended that a king is unnecessary and readjusted the administration accordingly. The French who are highly civilised removed their king and have adopted a Republican form of Government. The English have not removed their king, but say that he should merely be a figurehead and a voiceless God fit to receive the homage of the people. The administration is in the hands of the Lords and the representatives of the people. The English people have laid down that India should be governed by a Governor-General in Council, and the Provinces by Governors in Council. But this rule is not now-a-days observed in practice in India. As pointed out by Mr. Wacha in the Bombay Municipal Council, a Government Secretary or a Member of the Executive Council disposes of certain questions by himself and passes orders in the name of the Governor in Council. It is said that the Privy Council once compared an order of a Governor in Council to that of a lawless mob. If the administration should be carried on as desired by Mr. Wacha, the Board of Revenue should be abolished, and the four members thereof should be appointed as Members of the Governor's Executive Council in addition to the present members. There would then be eight members in the Council including His Excellency the Governor. Then actual government by the Governor in Council will replace government by the Under Secretary, Secretary or one Member.

The administration of India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1914.

50. In commenting on the resolution of the Government of India as regards the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar that advisory boards consisting of non-official gentlemen should be appointed to assist the officials in assessing income-tax, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th August, says:—The Government

Advisory boards.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

wish to continue the present system of the assessing officers consulting confidentially with some non-official leaders of society before assessing income-tax. It is strange that they have come to this conclusion so easily. What the honourable gentleman proposed was the constitution of an advisory board, and not a board for fixing the income-tax. In one or two Provinces there are committees of influential treaders and manufacturers to advise Government in the work of assessment. Persons who feel themselves aggrieved in respect of the assessment of income-tax have the right to get their accounts examined by a non-official panchayat. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar and ourselves do not ask for anything more than this. What is found useful in one Province will undoubtedly be found useful in others also.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

Enemy aliens in India.

51. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th August, refers to the Government Communique on the subject of the enemy aliens in India and observes:—From the very commencement of the war, the papers have been suggesting to the Government that these people should not be allowed any freedom of movement. So far as it goes, the present decision is satisfactory, but it is unsatisfactory that the Government have not even at this late hour resolved to restrict the movements of these people strictly.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Enemy aliens in India.

In a leader on the subject of the enemy aliens in India, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 18th August, says:—To avoid the necessity of maintaining these people and constantly watching their movements, they may be allowed to go to their native country if it is deemed that no harm will result from it. As regards those enemy aliens who have settled themselves in India as British citizens, they may be placed under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary after taking all circumstances into consideration. As for the trade of the enemy aliens it is declining by itself, and the Government need not trouble themselves about it. The *Englishman* has suggested that after the termination of the war the Germans should not be allowed to land in India and that their trade should be crushed. But we think it will be well to put off the consideration of this question till the termination of the war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

The Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund.

52. Referring to the proposed Conference of Collectors at Ootacamund, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th August, says:—Before spending any public money on this behalf the Government should consider whether it will repay the people adequately. If they should make arrangements for the meeting of all the Collectors including the Indians, and for the publication of the discussions taking place at the Conference, then the expenditure of public revenue would be justified.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 14, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th August, says:—We are at a loss to know what useful purpose will be served by a Conference of Collectors discussing administrative questions in private without hearing what the public have to say as regards their grievances. At the present crisis of a European war, the Indians have manifested their deep loyalty to the British Throne, and have made up their minds to sacrifice their lives and property for the sake of the Empire. We humbly submit that the rulers will foster this attitude of the people by publishing in the newspapers the several matters which will come up for discussion at the proposed Conference.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund.

In approving of the proposed Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund, which, so far as its knowledge goes, is the first of its kind in the Presidency, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th August, dwells upon the advantages of holding such conferences, and observes that they would produce better results, if eminent leaders of the people were also invited to take part in these discussions.

The Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund.

A note in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th August, also comments favourably on the Collectors' conference to be held at Ootacamund.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

The war anniversary.

53. The *Desamata*, of the 11th August, gives in its leader an account of the meeting held at Rajahmundry to celebrate the war anniversary, in which it says that the speakers referred to the barbarous methods employed by the Germans in the war and dwelt at length on the righteousness of the cause of the Allies, who entered upon the war to uphold justice and liberty.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.

54. Referring to the fact that the Gaikwar of Baroda was pleased to grant Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji a pension for the services he rendered to the State fifty years ago, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th August, says:—As stated by the *Social Reformer*, the Government of India should have allowed him a pension of that kind for his strenuous labours for the welfare of India, his mother-country. Perhaps this did not strike Lord Hardinge when he paid a visit to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1915.

The *Abhyudaya* Press.

55. With reference to the fact that a security was demanded from the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malavya, the proprietor of the *Abhyudaya* Press, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, observes:—Mr. Malavya is a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and is well known for his loyalty to the British Throne. We trust that the Government will do justice to him by remembering the ever so many difficulties incidental to the conduct of vernacular journalism, and also the useful services rendered to the Government by the vernacular press at the present crisis.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Industrial development in India.

56. Referring to a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Bannerjea in the Bengal Legislative Council on the subject of industrial development in India, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th August, writes:—In moving that resolution the Hon'ble Mr Bannerjea has very ably pointed out the various ways in which the Government should help such development. A system of protective duties is the most important of the suggestions he made. Although our imports from Germany and Austria have stopped at present, Japan is seizing this opportunity to effect her own economic aggrandisement. Even in the future, our newly organised industries, in the struggle for competition with the firmly established industries of other countries, are sure to be worsted. It is therefore a fundamental principle in political economy that wherever industries are in the stage of infancy their growth is best ensured by means of protective duties. Although the Hon'ble Mr. Bell of the Bengal Legislative Council did not, as an official, support this view, his own personal opinion is in favour of protective duties. It therefore behoves the authorities to adopt this universally recognised principle in the matter of industrial development.

DANURDHARI, *Davanagere* (*Mysore Province*), Aug. 15th, 1915.

A commercial museum in Calcutta.

57. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th August, approves of the starting of a commercial museum in Calcutta, thinks that, if after the war Germany and Austria be allowed the same freedom of trade with India, which they enjoyed before it, they would flood the country with cheap articles and thus cripple Indian industries, for the protection of which, however, duties should be imposed on foreign articles imported into India and hopes that similar institutions would be established in all the Presidency towns.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

An unfortunate incident.

58. Referrring to the unfortunate incident of the 4th of August, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 7th August, points out that the indignity to which Sir Sankaran Nayar was subjected, applies equally to all the Indians and the Malayalees in particular, poohpoohs the comments of the *Madras Mail* on the subject, thinks that, inasmuch as other ticketless persons were admitted into the hall, the guards could not be held solely responsible for it, but that it must have been

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, Aug. 7th, 1915.

due to some persons working behind the scene and hopes that the Government of Lord Pentland would not fail to find out who the offenders are.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 13th August, also refers to the sensation created by the unfortunate incident, hopes that if it be true that it was solely due to Europeans, and that the relations between these and Sir Sankaran Nayar are not of a happy nature, the Madras Government would hold an enquiry into the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

Referring to the same subject, the *Manorama*, of the 13th August, also regrets that such an unfortunate incident should have occurred on the solemn occasion through the carelessness of the organisers of the meeting, but hopes that such occurrences will be avoided in future.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

The war and industries.

59. After a reference to the paralysation of India's foreign trade as a result of the war, and to the rise in the prices of foreign articles, which have now become indispensable to Indians, owing to the change in their mode of living, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 13th August, deplores the failure of even the few industries started in Madras, points out that the replies of Sir William Clark to the requests of the Chamber of Commerce that waited upon him in Madras were not satisfactory, but that we have to be content with his assurance that the Government of India would, as soon as possible, do the needful in the matter, and observes that it is absolutely necessary that the rich men of the country should join together and endeavour their best to improve our industries.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

The *Abhudaya* case.

60. Referring to the order of the Government of the United Provinces, calling upon the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, proprietor of the *Abhudaya*, to furnish a security of Rs. 2,500, owing to the publication of a translation of an article which appeared in the *Indian Opinion* of Africa, the *Keralodayam*, of the 17th August, says:—Even granting that the article in question is sufficiently mischievous, we do not think that the Government did well in acting thus towards Mr. Malaviya, who, in the opinion of the Government themselves, is honourable, trustworthy and firmly loyal. Would it not have sufficed, if he had simply been warned against publishing such things in future? It is is a pity that the Government should deal so severely with the real leaders of the people. Such acts do not go to strengthen our belief that India will obtain a prominent position in the Empire. Mr. Malaviya has refused to give security and is ready to discontinue his paper. No other course is open to the great man, who is bold, patriotic and loyal, when the authorities behave so harshly.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 18th 1915.

I.C.S. and I.M.S. examinations and the subjects of Native States.

61. Referring to the correspondence now going on between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State regarding the removal of the disability of the subjects of Native States in respect of the I.C.S. and I.M.S. examinations, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th August, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Kerelodayam*, of the reported on page of report No. . It adds that if such a privilege be extended to them, the rulers of Native States also will do well to permit British subjects to appear for similar examinations in their own States.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1915.

The Press Act.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th August, reports the *Leader* to have said as follows with reference to the security demanded from the proprietor of the *Abhyudaya*:—We feel it our duty to disagree with the authorities in the opinion that the passage contained in the *Abhyudaya* was published with any bad motive, or that it bears the construction which the Government have put upon it. The arbitrary way in which the Government have exercised the authority vested in them by the Press Act in regard to this paper only corroborates the belief that of all the repressive measures enacted during the past eight years the Press Act is the most harmful.

IV.—Native States.

63. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th August, disapproves of the Raja of Pudukkōttai having married an Austrian lady and observes:—In the interests of the people of Pudukkōttai, the Government should have prevented this marriage. The time has gone when the subjects of Native Princes were considered to be different from the British Indian subjects. It is now clearly held that the British Government is responsible even for the well-being of the people in Native States. So it is a mistake on the part of the Government to have allowed the Raja of Pudukkōttai to marry a Christian lady against the will of his subjects. The argument that the British Government cannot interfere with the private affairs of the Raja will not hold good. In several cases, the British Government has interfered with the private affairs of individual chiefs or checked them. I some cases, it has even removed Native Chiefs from their musnad without any enquiry. When the Government is taking so much liberty, in the interests of the subjects in Native States, why could it not have interfered in this case and prevented this marriage?

An Australian Ranee of Pudukkōttai.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

64. Referring to the temporary suspension of the *Daily Post* on account of its allegations regarding the existence of pro-German tendencies in Mysore and the subsequent modification of the order of suspension permitting an earlier revival of the paper, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 18th August, says:—Although this paper made accusations against the admittedly unimpeachable loyalty of His Highness's Government, the spirit of forgiveness displayed by our Government in taking so lenient a view of the case is without a parallel.

The suspension of the *Daily Post* in Mysore.

Vokkalikara Patrike, *Bangalore*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th August, says:—We feel highly grateful to the Honourable the British Resident for the kindness he has shown in allowing the paper to be revived on condition of its submitting an apology, in view of the good work the paper has been doing the last four (?) years. We earnestly hope that the paper may be able to efface the present blot on its name and renew the valuable service it has been doing to our province in the past.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th August, says:—"Does not conduct such as that of the *Daily Post* warrant the need for the Press Regulation?" This is the argument with which a friend of ours confronts us. We cannot, however, admit that it does. Even if the Press Regulation should remain on the statute book, it seems to us sufficient to resort to its provisions only to the extent to which it has been done by the Honourable the British Resident in the present instance. We deem it expedient therefore to modify the press law accordingly.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th 1915.

Commenting on the same, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th August, in an article under the reading "A terrible accusation", says:—We fully trust that the Government will enact a new measure for putting down unpardonable offences of this kind and that the people will henceforth have nothing to do with this paper.

Dhanurdhari, *Davanagere (Mysore Province)*, Aug. 15th, 1915.

Errata.

Report No. 32, page 1398, paragraph 37, last paragraph, *substitute* "who" *for* "which" after "Germany".

Report No. 33, page 1433, 10th line from the top, *insert* the word "and" between "praiseworthy" and "that".

Report No. 33, page 1439, line 2, *substitute* "especially" *for* "specially" after "more".

Report No. 33, page 1439, line 7, *substitute* "our" *for* "own" before "Government".

Report No. 33, page 1446, 11th line from the top, *read* "money-lenders" *for* "money-leaders".

Issued, 25th August 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 35 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 28th August 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(b) *Courts*—

The press in India and the Courts of Justice 1503
"A strange confession" .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—

Uriya schools .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—

The Indian National Congress Presidentship 1504
India and the settlement after the war .. .. *ib.*
The Delhi question .. .. *ib.*
The colour bar in South Africa 1505
The Government of Madras and industries .. .. *ib.*
"Partners in Empire" 1506
The Pilgrims' Committee 1507
The *Abhyudaya* and the Indian Press Act .. .. *ib.*
The Public Services Commission .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Central Provinces Medical Registration Bill .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The late Commissioner of Police, Travancore 1508

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1509
The war	1510
Indications of peace	*ib.*
Premature thoughts of peace	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education*—

The study of history	1512
Female education	*ib.*
An Engineering College for the Northern Circars	*ib.*
University lectures	1513
The cost of education	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Local self-government	*ib.*

(*g*) *Forests*—

Forest rules in South Canara	*ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—

The Palghat-Dindigul Railway	1514

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri*—

The drink evil	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

The Collectors' Conference	*ib.*
Indian youths and appointments in the army	1515
The Madra Museum	*ib.*
Sir C. Sankaran Nayar's undelivered speech	*ib.*
Indian industries	*ib.*
The Secretaries to Government	1516
Stamp vendors	1517
The loyolty of the Indians	*ib.*
India's future	*ib.*
A Bengali hero	*ib.*
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya	*ib.*
Pop-guns	1518
Tickets	*ib.*
Transfer of capital	*ib.*
Indian administration	*ib.*
Trees on ryots' lands	*ib.*
Industrial development in the Madras Presidency	1519
The National Congress	*ib.*
Abhudaya case	*ib.*
Milk supply in towns	*ib.*
Spiritual power	1520

IV.—Native States.

A seaport for Mysore	*ib.*
An Australian Rani of Pudukkōttai	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
* 11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do.* ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
26	Baliyar Mitiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhára'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Srirámulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Da. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. W. Mitchell, European ..	3,000
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** * ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalaksh..i	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	L. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadamburi Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press. Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu or Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Narasiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
160	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 54 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Does *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.R.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
174	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali** .. .	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmandry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 38 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. E. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Kayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majíd Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risala-i-Málgusárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nasair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Zirsat-o-Parwarish Hifasat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiculta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	Sasilekha	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
274	Satya Dipike * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	825
275	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly .	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	Savinudi	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
283	Shams-ul-Akhbar.†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	Shimoga Vrittanta ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	Siaph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagiadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	South Indian Record. §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
292	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	South Indian Trade Journal. ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Kayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	I o. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran .. ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	350
324	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	800

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittoshan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	550
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Cuintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued. February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Iriah Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaperamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kaorancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
380	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
381	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

1. Referring to the comments of the *Daily News* on Mr. Justice Ridley's treatment of a jury, in a recent case before the English Courts, the *New India*, of the 23rd August, says:—"The press in India is useless as a purifier of public life, for it knows that if it rebukes any wrong committed by a Judge or a high official, it will at once find itself in danger, and in times like these, when great public questions are at stake, in which its voice is needed, it finds itself obliged to calculate whether it will risk suppression for exposing a private wrong, or let the wrong pass, so as to live to face the danger of suppression over the grave questions that will arise after the war. The press is thus deprived of one of its most useful public functions. And whether is more dangerous to British prestige here, the angry comments of the people among themselves, attacking the administration of justice as a whole, or the exposure of special wrong-doing frankly and openly?"

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

The press in India and the Courts of Justice.

2. In an article under this heading, the *New India*, of the 28th August, remarks:—"We recently published a message from Rangoon stating that in a sensational murder case the Crown Prosecutor withdrew his charges against the accused on the ground that there was no evidence sufficient for conviction. Fuller information regarding the trial reveals that the incident is of no small importance. . . . . The scandal is of considerable importance since it illustrates some of the most notorious aspects of the administration of justice in Burma. As is well known and admitted by every administrative report, grave crime shows no tendency to diminish in that Province, and murders are far more frequent than in the rest of the Indian Empire. The mistake is said to lie with the gross inefficiency of the police force, which has been so often criticised in the local Legislative Council. The police are so ill-manned that they are not able to cope with the criminal proclivities of the Burmese, and unfortunately, as in the case of Madras, the Supreme Government has been drawing on the revenues of Burma to an unfair extent. The most pathetic protests from Rangoon do not influence the Finance Member to do anything more than grant small doles, of which the Burmese Government cannot make any permanent use. Naturally, inefficiency continues and the administration of justice becomes a farce on many occasions. It is for the Supreme Government to consider how long such a state of affairs is to continue under British rule."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

"A strange confession."

(*d*) *Education.*

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th August, states:—"It is nothing short of a scandal that the Uriya schools should be manned by Telugu teachers. This is one of the standing grievances of the Uriyas, and our Berhampur correspondent again draws attention to it in almost a tone of despair. There can be only one justification for the perpetuation of this topsy-turvydom in education, namely, that enough Uriya-knowing teachers are not available. To any one interested in the progress of a great community like the Uriyas, the solution of this question would have long ago suggested itself. As it is, even when the solution is placed ready-made, the Educational department does not care.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

Uriya schools.

Orissa can give to the Uriya tracts of Ganjām any number of Uriya teachers. . . . . Either let the Uriyas be taught by Uriya teachers so that they may rapidly understand and develop; or the Uriyas must be distinctly told that their language is dead, that if they want education or access to Government offices they must learn Telugu. It would be sad, indeed, if we should be seen erasing out a civilisation like the Uriyas. But there is at least historic precedent for it. That is what Germany did to Poland. But the slow strangulation of Uriyas, which we see at present, is without parallel. We hope that Lord Pentland, to whom appeal has to be made in educational matters, will remove for ever this axe at the very root of Uriya advancement."

(k) General.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

The Indian National Congress Presidentship.

4. The *New India*, of the 23rd August, writes:—"We welcome the election of Sir S. P. Sinha as President of the Indian National Congress, because we believe that his great legal knowledge and his experience as the first Law Member of the Viceroy's Council will be exceptionably valuable at a time when the question of self-government is before the country. . . . . Mrs. Annie Besant is grateful to those who brought forward her name, and she would like once, if so it might be before she passes away, to hold that great office; but she considers that Sir S. P. Sinha is an infinitely better choice at this time. Her strong advocacy of India's claim to self-government, full and complete as that of the dominions, does not render her a *persona grata* with the Governments of India, and she is therefore more useful outside office than in it. Sir S. P. Sinha will be able to obtain the more, because of her action in the country."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

India and the settlement after the war.

5. The *New India*, of the 23rd August, observes:—"Mr. Bonar Law, faithfully doing his duty to the Colonies, has again proclaimed that they will have a voice in the terms of peace and a share in governing the Empire. Our Secretary, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, remains dumb. He evidently cares nothing for the interests of the 315,000,000 people placed in his charge, the people who have been pouring out their money and giving their children to death for the same Empire. And the Indian sacrifice is far greater, for the Britons are not of their race. The *Times* hopes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will try to tap the 'hoarded wealth of India'. A few Princes have hoards of wealth, but the wealth of the people has been drained away to pay for the most costly Government and army in the world and the poverty of her people is ghastly. It has long been admitted that there is no margin left for more taxation, and that the indebtedness of the peasantry is crushing. There are a few who are rich, and the best way to 'tap' them would be for Mr. Austin Chamberlain to speak as Mr. Bonar Law speaks. But he seems to be Secretary for India by virtue of his ignorance of her needs."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

The Delhi question.

6. In a leader under the heading "Detachment preferable," the *New India*, of the 23rd August, writes:—"The *Englishman* has again come forward with a violent demand for the reversal of the Delhi changes and the restoration of Calcutta as the capital of the Indian Empire. It is more than three years since the healthy change was made, but the Calcutta Anglo-Indian journals and merchants have not yet become reconciled to the sacrifice it entailed on them, and since there seems to be some idea of restrengthening the agitation with a view to bring pressure on the Government, possibly of Lord Hardinge's successor, to reopen the whole question, it is advisable to remind ourselves of the situation as it stands at present. . . . . The agitation being proved to be local and confined only to Bengal, it is not difficult to understand its causes, and the investigation of the same is very interesting. When we are told that the Government of India has now lost touch with public opinion, the accusation is quite true, if we make a slight modification,

viz., that the 'public opinion' referred to means the opinion of the Anglo-Indian section of Bengal. . . . . Calcutta cannot now dictate the policy of the Government as effectively as it did before 1911. That is the loss which the Bengal Europeans deeply resent, and that is why they cannot easily reconcile themselves to the Delhi changes.

"Needless to say, the people of India have much interest in the revived agitation. Its success means the success of reactionary forces which, even at Delhi, are almost omnipotent. The detachment against which Calcutta complains is infinitely more advantageous than attachment to Bengal Anglo-Indian opinion. The average civilian is indifferent or hostile to Indian aspirations, but the Calcutta exploiter is bitterly against them. . . . . The agitation of the Calcutta exploiter is thus in a line quite hostile to that which the people desire the Government to adopt. What is now needed is the salvation of the Government, as far as possible, from reactionary circles and, at its same time, its attachment to Indian opinion, which is quite different from the 'public opinion' referred to by the Calcutta journals. The move to Delhi is eminently a change for the better. . . . . Of course there is some amount of detachment at Delhi, and greater still at Simla; but that detachment is preferable to the subservience of the Government policy to Calcutta opinion. That is the position which the people of India took up when the Delhi changes were announced and nothing has happened in the interval to make it untenable."

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd August, states:—"We consider it a great pity that the Censor should have allowed the copy of the *Indian Opinion* containing the reports of a public meeting of the 'Whites' on what is called the 'Coolie menace in Jeppertoun.' If among the 'Whites' who would preserve the town for themselves, free from the contamination of the Blacks, there should be so little sense of responsibility as to indulge in such wild and reckless talk, there is no reason why we should be exposed to the sickening exhibitions of colour prejudice. . . . . Our eyes are on the battlefield where the Sikh and the Canadian, the Rajput and the Australian, the Gurkha and the Boer are fighting shoulder to shoulder. 'The colour prejudice will die on the field of war.' But no, it will not, and the 'Whites' of Jeppertoun in Africa, while 'grateful for what they had done in the war in Europe,' could yet talk outrageous nonsense and heap unprovoked insult upon the subjects of His Majesty. . . . . When Indians are called coolies and are spoken of in such violent terms, there is only one conclusion for the Indians—to insist on self-government which will enable them to do with the 'Whites' what the Whites would do with the 'Blacks.' It is impossible to write without feeling when Indians are abused as a people within ear shot of cannon. Is controversy denied to Indians alone and not to others?"

The colour bar in South Africa.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

8. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd August, remarks:—"The Madras pencil and the Madras soda water bottle have become historical; and with the dyeing expert away from his post at the most critical hour, we had reached a stage when the Madrasi was ashamed to boast of any industrial enterprise of his Government. The latest Government order on groundnuts is in keeping with the spirit that gave us the pencil and the soda water bottle. . . . . At the present moment the ruling price for nuts in Marseilles is very little below what it was before the war. There has been a corresponding recovery in price in India and nuts now stand at about Rs. 28. This figure is substantially below what it was last year, but in the expert opinion of the Director it is not to be hoped that it will materially improve for the reason that the difference between the two figures is accounted for almost entirely by the change in freights and exchange. . . . . In these circumstances I consider that the groundnut question need not further engage the attention of Government and, furthermore,

The Government of Madras and industries.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

I propose to abandon what I have termed protective measures and shall not purchase the third expeller originally contemplated. Having said this the Director of Industries thinks he has done his work; the Government has recorded it and Madras has, we hope, established an industry which will threaten Marseilles. Our thanks are, however, due to the Director of Industries that the large oil mill under order will be proceeded with, as this is a 'progressive' rather than a 'protective' measure, and the change in the situation has not affected this scheme at all. . . . . Is the Madras Government satisfied that it has done all that it need to bring about that situation?"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1915.

In a further article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th August, says:—"We sincerely hope that the Government of Madras will not be led by its Director of Industries in its industrial policy; it is unfortunate indeed that the Government of Madras, which have had genuine interest in industrial expansion, has been ill-served by its experts. In Mr. Chatterton it had an enthusiast who wanted all at once a revolution, and the Government of Madras did not think it right to run with him; and it did not know, as Sir Visvesvaraya knows, to utilise that really capable man. . . . . He has gone, and we have instead Mr. Tressler who is anxious to abandon a field where we have at present unlimited scope of expansion. Madras has in its groundnut industry a field ready for harvest. And we would have expected any one with the least enthusiasm for the prosperity of the country to take with alacrity to the present circumstances. Not one mill and two oil-pressing engines, but one hundred mills and several thousand oil-pressing machines, are wanted before we can claim to have built up an industry. . . . . We are sorry that we should have such men leading us to our industrial future. We do not want to suffer such loss; and knowing what we do that the oil industry of France looked to Italy for its market, and that France is willing to take up groundnut even at this crisis, we should have done all that we could to build up this industry. We would be foolish, indeed, to let this opportunity slip. Why should our royts suffer loss every year to the extent of crores of rupees to keep the Marseilles mills at work?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

9. In a leader under this heading, the *New India*, of the 25th August, observes:—"Such is the title under which the London *Standard* has a most interesting and suggestive article. . . . . But what about India? It will be noticed that the *Standard* makes no reference at all to our 'great dependency.' But the place of India in the Empire is as 'ripe for attention' as, and more pressing than, that of the place of the Colonies, for they already have self-government while she has not. In the battlefields of Mesopotamia, South Africa, the Dardanelles, Egypt, France and Flanders, have there been no Indians? In the Empire Council where defence, the making of war and peace, and foreign relations are to be discussed, is India to have no voice? Defence very much concerns her, with the great Chinese Republic close to her, and Japan possibly warring with China. Is she to have no voice as to the defence of her coasts? as to going to war? as to relations abroad? Is she always to be silent? to be taxed by the Empire Council without her consent? to be made to pay for wars in which she has no interest? Is the Empire Council to impose on her a fiscal policy? The Dominions will surpass Great Britain in wealth and population. But India already surpasses the whole of them in both. Is the argument good for them and bad for us? Is their demand praiseworthy and ours seditious? Are they right in pressing their claims now, while we are bidden to be 'good children who are seen but not heard'?

"Partners in Empire."

"These questions are now being discussed wherever Indians gather together in friendly talk, and we are beginning to ask whether the steady ignoring of India in all questions relating to the construction of the Empire after the war is not deliberate, and, if deliberate, is not significant."

10. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot* of the 26th August:— "We are not sure whether it would not have been better if the Pilgrims' Committee, now on tour in South India, had timed its programme according to the important festivals, so that they could have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears the real situation that faces the pilgrims. We would also suggest that one of the European members of the committee travel by the open truck into which his Indian brethren are thrown and locked up during festive occasions."

The Pilgrims' Committee.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

11. The *New India*, of the 26th August, remarks:—"The long letter of the Chief Secretary to the United Provinces Government to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is very unpleasant in tone and in its lecturing style quite ignores the respect due to a man in the Hon'ble Pandit's position. It is a pity to have spoilt what should have been a generous act by such a grudging communication, and it is not dignified to show so plainly that the Chief Secretary objects to the withdrawal of the order and that it has been forced upon him against his will."

The *Abhyudaya* and the Indian Press Act.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

12. The *New India*, of the 26th August, writes:—"Our Secretary of State for India is trying to make up his mind whether he will or will not publish the Public Services Commission report. As he evidently knows nothing about India, his replies in Parliament having been the most fatuous ever heard there in connexion with India, it is difficult to see on what grounds he will decide, either on one side or on the other. It is evident that his mind is a blank as regards India, as to which people who know him say that he knows nothing and cares nothing.

The Public Services Commission.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

"Considering the attitude of his father towards Indians and his careful modelling of himself on the paternal pattern, even to the cut of his coat and the dandified unnecessary monocle, there is not much to be hoped for from Mr. Austen Chamberlain. . . . . The atmosphere of the Chamberlain household would evidently have been contemptuous as regards Asiatics, and it was an unhappy fate which, to suit the exigencies of party politics in England, pitchforked Mr. Austen Chamberlain into a post in which he controls the destinies of India. . . . . We may take it that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be fiercely opposed to Home Rule for India, as was his father to Home Rule for Ireland. And he will publish or not publish the report, as he thinks its publication will be useful or not to the interests—as he sees them through his monocle—of England."

III.—LEGISLATION.

13. The *New India*, of the 27th August, has the following:—"The Central Provinces Legislative Council is treading the evil path followed by the Madras and Bombay Councils and has introduced a Medical Registration Bill. . . . . Medical tyranny, as England has found, is as cruel and mischievous as the old ecclesiastical tyranny, and here a minority of doctors, backed up by the Government, are ruining their rivals in a most unfair and cruel way. As a matter of fact, the western drugs and appliances, however suitable they may be to hereditary meat-eaters and alcohol-drinkers, are frequently very harmful to hereditary vegetarians and teetotallers. They are too strong and too violent—being judged by their effect on coarsened bodies—for the more refined Indian constitutions. . . . . It is ignorance, not ill-will, which renders the Government of a nation by men of another nation so mischievous in its results. Moreover, they are deceived by Indians of the inferior type who praise everything belonging to the rulers as superior to that which is indigenous. The new is not always better than the old, and we must not forget that India had hospitals for the cure of the sick at least 1,000 years before the first hospital was opened in Europe."

The Central Provinces Medical Registration Bill.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, Aug. 24th, 1915.

The late Commissioner of Police, Travancore.

14. The *Travancore Times*, of the 24th August, writes:—"The long talked of reversion of Mr. F. S. S. George, Police Commissioner of Travancore, to the British Service became an accomplished fact last week. The services of Mr. George were lent to Travancore by the Madras Government just five years ago, so that he has left this State after serving it most faithfully and assiduously for a quinquennium, though the original stipulation or the period of service was only three years as in the case of his successor Mr. Cunningham.

"That the police administration during the past five years was very efficient cannot be disputed. This is due not only to the reorganisation of the department by the late Diwan who introduced several drastic changes in it, but also to the energy, insight and scrupulous integrity of Mr. George. . . . . It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that his memory should be commemorated in Travancore. The oil-painting which the Diwan unveiled the other day in the Police Head-quarters will ever remind the force of an officer who has left behind him a name unblemished one who was a type of sincerity, honesty and justice."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

15. In commenting upon the war, the *Islamia Prasanya Nesan*, of the 19th August, says:—Though it is nearly two months now since the Italians entered into the war, the extent of territory acquired by them is very little indeed and even this is only on the borders of their own country. From the beginning, the Italians have been communicating to the press only the losses of the Austrians and have not been referring to their own losses. It is to be noted that while the Austrians have to face the Russians on one side, the Servians on the second and the Italians on the third, the Italians have to face only one enemy, viz., the Austrians.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 19th August, reproduces the following from the *Times of India* of Bombay about the movement of the German troops in the Baltic Provinces:—"We cannot believe the statement of some that the effort made by the Germans in the Baltic Provinces is merely a show. Many people had their own opinions to offer regarding the German movement in Poland at the beginning of the war; but the fact that the Germans have now captured the banks of the Vistula clearly shows their forethought and skill. The Germans are now trying to capture the territory on the borders of the Gulf of Riga and the railway line proceeding from Warsaw to Petrograd. Though the advance of the Germans is hampered by the heroic resistance offered by the Russians in other parts of Poland, the Germans do not seem to have abandoned their aim in this region. Some people expect that the Germans will stop where they are in Poland at present and send their troops to the western theatre. But we think they will continue their advance in the eastern theatre itself. The present fighting line of the Russians is not as strong as their line on the Vistula. It may not be difficult for the Germans to gather sufficient forces to enable them to advance towards Riga and thence to Petrograd. It will be incorrect to say that if the Germans should try to advance to the east of the Vistula, its sequel will only be akin to the advance of Napolean on Moscow and his hasty retreat. One must remember that at the time of Napolean there were not the facilities of railway communication which now exist in this region.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

Referring to certain handbills said to have been thrown down by French aviators in German territory, stating that the Allies were strong enough to outbeat the Germans, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th August, says.—Every statement contained in this notice is quite true. The Germans have been losing not only lives but also money. The German bankers themselves are said to have told the Kaiser that the continuance of the war would land Germany in bankruptcy. As the German fleet has been bottled up in their own ports, there is no way for foodstuffs and implements of war to reach Germany. How long is it, therefore, possible for her to oppose four big Powers, incurring enormous loss of life? There is no doubt that she is conducting this war with great caution and rare skill. It is due to her capability alone that she has been able to drag on this war for the last twelve months. But when the great warrior Napolean himself had to surrender after some time, how can Germany hope to conduct an endless war? If she and her Ally, Austria, do not bring about peace at an opportune moment, there is no other way of their bringing the war to an end.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

Adverting to the progress of the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th August, observes:—The main object of the German troops now seems to be to prevent the Russian army from withdrawing to the north of Brest-litovsk. But we believe this is not quite possible. Before the German troops capture the roads and railways lying between, the Russion troops would entrench themselves in their new line where strong fortifications have already been put up. But if the Germans capture Beelstok and Bilsk and proceed south-east, the new line of the Russians would become useless for them. While this is the condition of the Russians, the German army too will soon have to face a bad situation when the winter sets in. They will not be able to do anything during the winter and by the time they are able to move again the allied troops would have stored up sufficient ammunition and would be in a position to take the offensive in the western theatre. Then the Allies will be far stronger than what they are now while the Germans will be far weaker, as by that time all chances of their getting supplies from other countries would have been blocked.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

16. The *Andhraputrika*, of the 23rd August, says:—That the Kaiser is afraid of the Russian army is evident from the fact that he is determined to pursue it till it is broken up. But Grand Duke Nicholas appears to have made up his mind to allure him farther and farther, taking care all the while that his army is kept out of the reach of the Germans. His idea seems to be to turn round upon the enemy at the fittest opportunity and defeat it.

The war.

When the German navy entered the Gulf of Riga, the portion of the Russian fleet that was stationed there had to hold back from fighting.

The Russians know that the Germans will besiege the town of Petrograd. But Petrograd will not fall easily.

The small temporary victories of the Germans have turned their heads, and Germany has fallen in the estimation of the world. She has moved certain neutral countries to indignation. She forged documents, paid bribes and carried on agitation in order to obtain passports for her men in America. Italy has declared war against Turkey. The allies in the western theatre are growing stronger and stronger.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1915.

The *Susilekha*, of the 24th August, represents a great European to have written thus:—The Germans have an eye on India. The Kaiser was under the mistaken impression that he could persuade the people of Persia to hate the English and the Russians, and with their help invade Afghanistan and India. But the Persians have not as much confidence in the Germans as in the English and the Russians. The German machinations have thus failed totally.

The war.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

17. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 17th August, has a leader on the marginally-noted subject which is briefly to the following effect:—The Germans have been spreading rumours that the war will shortly terminate and the Kaiser has recently predicted that it will end in October.

Indications of peace.

The editor thinks that the predictions are mere figments of the imagination or the conjectures of geomancers and astrologers.

The editor hopes the war will not terminate before our hopes are realised and the pride of our adversary is humbled.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

18. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 18th August, says:—The German Empire especially Berlin celebrated the capture of Warsaw with such rejoicings which to sedate persons seemed positively childish. It was intended to strengthen the determination of the German authorities, for the Kaiser had often made his people understand that the war would terminate before next spring and that he would capture such and such a place on such and such an anniversary day, etc. But these hopes have not been realised, for neither Paris nor Calais has been captured.

Premature thoughts of peace.

After much endeavour and great devastation the Warsaw they captured was considered a great prize. Everybody can understand that there is little advantage when losses greatly exceed the gains.

Certain chemicals are combined with silver; these, by chemical action, can be transmuted entirely into silver, but the cost of the process is so expensive that the chemist would become bankrupt. To exult over the manufacture of such silver would be an act of folly.

It is true that Germany, besides recapturing the lost Austrian Provinces of Galicia, has taken Poland, but so many lives were lost in the process that it cannot be called a success, for such heavy losses in life and property will tend to weaken Germany.

The allies now know that Germany had been preparing for war for many years. She possessed great quantities of bomb-shells and that in this store lay the secret of her successes. They have therefore concerted measures to do likewise in the matter of munitions. But this work takes some time, and consequently the fightings in the trenches began to assume a desperate aspect. This is why the contending parties in the west have been arrayed against each other for months together without achieving any success. Neither the allies nor Germany have succeeded. Out of this slow process Great Britain and her allies mean to evolve out a plan to manufacture bombs and other munitions, and Great Britain, for instance, has formed a Ministry of Munitions for this purpose. France and Russia have also adopted a similar procedure. Arrangements are also being made not only in England but also in India for this purpose. Daily hundreds and thousands of cartridges, shells, etc., are being manufactured, and Russia in order to gain time for the manufacture of munitions and to avoid the ruin of her armies abandoned Warsaw for the present.

If Germany persists in her advance she will regret it in the end, for the Russian Empire is so vast that it is no child's play to conquer it; even if it were conquered, Germany could never retain it.

Germany is aware of these difficulties and she also knows that Great Britain and Russia are busily engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and that their armies are now comparatively safe, nor is this all they can provide now reinforcements from foreign countries; and Germany is powerless to stop these reinforcements. On the other hand, she has only her own German people to depend upon for every thing. The small State of Germany has to supply every thing.

The British Admiralty has blocked all sea routes America no doubt is as willing to sell munitions of war to Germany as she sells them to England. Great Britain, however, is able to bring her purchased materials to England protected by her formidable naval power. Germany has no such power nor she can expect help from Holland, Denmark, etc., nor are these countries able to render any assistance.

Germany has lost a large part of her army over these temporary gains. Enormous quantities of war materials have been used. She must now bring to herself to think of the future. If nothing can be done now she will find herself involved in serious difficulties. It is for these reasons Germany has thought it advisable to raise the cry of peace by various means.

There are ten millions of Germans in America who are very influential and are proprietors of many papers with enormous circulation. They have begun to write articles on peace and all the neutrals are asked to unite and put forward a proposal for peace. Other papers, however, regard this as premature. The *Bourse Gazette* says that the Kaiser of Germany made peace overtures to Russia through the King of Denmark, but received an equivocal reply.

In certain circles, in Russia, this opinion is held that at the outset Germany's aim was to overawe them, but now she is trying to enslave them by kindness. Now she threatens Russia with enormous loss after the war and anon endeavours to create ill-feelings between that country and Britain; but such deception cannot succeed. German policy is based on expediency, as

she thinks she can do anything she likes now. But this golden opportunity will be lost directly the Allies are fully prepared. It is for this reason she has sometimes endeavoured to separate Russia from the quadruple alliance and to checkmate France in order to weaken the other Powers.

Russia is tempted with the prospect of getting back Poland and great hopes are also held out to France; but who will consent to be thus checkmated? If Germany is listened to now she will have to be obeyed in everything in future. The aim of the allies is, therefore, to pursue a Fabian policy until France and England have had time to create enormous supplies of munitions and then by a united effort to give Germany a bad time of it.

Quite recently a German professor revealed his anxiety by saying, alas! the condition of our reserves is becoming serious; day by day their numbers are being depleted, we have no hope now of crushing the enemy, therefore it is advisable to devise some plan for making peace.

Germany is endeavouring to make a separate peace with Russia or France, but so far unsuccessfully, nor is it likely to succeed in the future, inasmuch as Germany has not respected any treaty engagement but regarded them as mere scraps of paper. Consequently neither Russia nor France can hope for any benefit from such a (peace) treaty.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

The study of history.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, contains a long leader on the value of the study of history and, quoting with approval a statement said to have been made by Lord Carmichael that it was very necessary that the Indian students should be conversant with both Indian and English histories, expresses its regret at history not having been made a compulsory subject in the schools in India.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Female education.

20. Writing on the subject of female education, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, observes:—The education of boys has made rapid progress but not that of girls in British India. Some of the Native States have afforded great encouragement to female education. In our Provinces female education has not advanced at least as much as in the Native States. Some people condemn the educational policy now pursued as the cause of this slow progress. Some others attribute this slowness to education being under the management of foreigners. Some others ascribe it to the customs of the Indians and a few others to the slackness of the Government in affording pecuniary help. Gentlemen like Mr. Wedderburn and Sir K. Gupta have taken up the subject of female education in India and are contemplating to submit a memorial to the Secretary of State requesting him to institute an enquiry into the question. Sir C. Sankaran Nayar is to be the Education Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council. All this augurs good for India.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

An Engineering College for the Northern Circars.

21. In commenting on the ever-increasing necessity for education in engineering, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th August, says:—In spite of the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma's endeavours to persuade the Government to open an Engineering School in the Northern Circars, the latter have not agreed to do it on the ground of want of funds. The Government should reduce their expenditure in other matters and encourage education in engineering. The erection of the Engineering College at Guindy will take five years for completion. It is most discouraging to say that the question of an Engineering College for the Northern Circars will be considered after the opening of this college at Guindy. We pray that the Government will exert their best to start an Engineering College in the Andhra country.

22. Referring to the course of University lectures on the "History of the Vijayanagar Empire" which Mr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, the University Professor of Indian History and Archæology, is going to deliver at the Madras Presidency College, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st August, says:—What harm is there if other students and persons interested in history are also admitted? If this privilege cannot be extended to one and all, we wish that at least the editors of the English and vernacular papers are allowed to have the benefit of the lectures so that they may publish them in the columns of their journals for the benefit of the public.

University lectures.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

23. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th August, writes:—The Educational authorities seem to give no thought to the reduction of the cost of education so as to bring it within the means of the poorer classes. Until recently, books did not form a costly item. The fees, too, were not burdensome. The brighter among the students got scholarships which enabled them to pursue their studies without depending on others. But, of late, education has become so costly that it is altogether beyond the means of the lower classes. The earning capacity even after undergoing such a costly course of studies is hardly equal to the interest on the money spent upon it. In most cases the parents run into debt in order to provide their children on education, and this education, after all, proves quite worthless. It behoves the Educational authorities, the Government as also the public to exert themselves so as to render the education imparted at schools and colleges more profitable than it is at present.

The cost of education.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 24th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

24. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, says:—An English contemporary of ours has expressed the opinion that nobody who is ignorant of English should be appointed as a member of a Municipal Council. Municipalities and Local Boards are concerned with local self-government. Properly speaking the proceedings of these institutions should be conducted in the vernaculars. To say that a knowledge of English is essential for every member of these institutions or that one who is ignorant of that language should not be appointed as Vice-President is really to discourage the study of the vernaculars. We hope that the Government will not give undue importance to such suggestions, but will arrange for the proceedings in these institutions being conducted in the vernaculars.

Local self-government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

(*g*) *Forests.*

25. In an article criticising the rules regarding the removal of trees from *kumaki* and unreserved lands in South Canara, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 20th August, complains that the substitution of the "rate per tree" by the "rate per cubic foot" has nearly tripled the rate of seigniorage on reserved trees, that the practice of prescribing a "rate per cart load" in the case of fruit trees, such as tamarind and wild apple, while there is also a rate per tree, will result in hardship, that the rules are silent as to how the valuation should be made when any particular trees are unfit as timber, that the minimum limit of 6 feet girth prescribed in these rules will lead to great hardship, as, owing to the prevalence of *kumri* cultivation until so late as 1884, most of the trees on unreserved lands are of recent growth and it is hardly to be expected that there will be a sufficiency of trees of the requisite girth, that the submission of applications for the removal of trees for the orders of the District Forest Officer will lead to much unnecessary delay in the disposal of these applications, that the prohibition of the grant of permits to contractors will give a handle to inspecting officers to raise objections on the score, that the *vaidah* of six weeks for the removal of trees is too short in the

Forest rules in South Canara.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

case of indigent permit-holders, and that the definition of "agricultural purposes," excluding "poles for sugarcane cultivation", etc., from its scope, is too restrictive and sugarcane cultivation will have to be given up, unless the Government makes a free grant from its revenue forests.

(*h*) *Railways.*

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunitturai*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

The Palghat-Dindigul Railway.

26. Referring to the Palghat-Dindigul Railway, the construction of which has been recommended to be given to Messrs. Binny & Co., a note in the *Yogakshemam*, of the 19th August, says:—The Government are prepared to advance this Company a sum of 10 lakhs of rupees, and the latter are to execute the work at a cost of *90* lakhs, though it could be accomplished with *80* lakhs. But where can the Company obtain at present such a large sum from? It is said that the Madras Bank would lend them the necessary amount. Why can they not give a similar loan to the District Boards? Who is to question (them)? If the Madras Government so mind it, there would be no difficulty in making this railway a District Board one. At any rate, we may believe that the Government of India will, without any further delay, settle the question which has been hanging fire for a long time.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

The drink evil.

27. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st August, in an article dwelling on the ruinous effects of the drink habit, remarks:—The ancestors of the Indian races realising the consequences of the habit had declared it to be a most heinous sin to indulge in drink and thus succeeded in preventing the growth of the habit. It was with the advent of the western people that the evil became again rampant. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that these immigrants hold that there is no harm in the use of drink in moderate quantities. As the gospel of temperance has no effect in practice, total abstinence is the only means of eradicating the evil. It is unfortunate that, while the European nations are abandoning the habit, the Indians are becoming more and more addicted to it. It would be rather too much to expect the Government to prohibit the use of drink altogether, as it will entail the loss of so large a source of their revenue and there is also the danger of illicit manufacture. Unless the Government proceed to put an end to the habit with a truly patriarchal interest, it would hardly be possible to stem the tide of the evil. If, however, the Government should exert themselves with a true spirit of reform, their efforts are bound to meet with success.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1915.

The Collectors' conference.

28. Referring to the conference of Collectors which is to be held shortly at Ootacamund, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, observes:—The object of this conference has not been made known to the public. It appears the Collectors of only certain specified districts will be present at this conference. We hope the Collectors invited to be present at the conference will be such as have a thorough idea of their districts, as far as possible, and a sympathy for the aspirations of the people. The object of this conference can be two-fold. Firstly, it may be to give larger powers to Collectors and other District officers and to make the people submissive and loyal by thus strengthening the district administration. If this is the object, its effect will be to curtail the liberty of the people and impede their progress. But we do not think the Government of India or the Secretary of State will permit such a retrograde move. The other object of this conference may be to obtain the opinion of the Collectors regarding the many important problems in district administration which have now to be solved We can safely believe that this will be the object and especially at this juncture, when England has been impressed with the great help done to her by India in connection with the war and has assured

the Indians that their condition will be improved after the end of this war. There are many important questions, such as the reorganisation of the district municipalities and other local institutions, the establishment of village panchayats and the introduction of free and compulsory primary education which have soon to be taken up for consideration by the Government and the suggestions of the Collectors may be valuable indeed in all these matters. If, as we hope, this is the real object of the conference, its results will earn for Lord Pentland the everlasting gratitude of the people.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

Indian youths and appointments in the army.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th August, writes:--A system obtains in Britain according to which each University and college has an Officers' Training Corps attached to it, the members of which, consisting of the students in the University or college, are trained to occupy the position of officers in the army. Now a large number of Indians are studying in these Universities and colleges, and it appears that these are not allowed to join this corps. A deputation recently waited upon Lord Islington and represented to him the impression created in the minds of the Indians by this difference of treatment between the Indian and English students in British Universities and the undesirable results that may follow from this, especially at this juncture when the Indian troops are facing the brunt of the attack in the present war and shedding their blood for the cause of the British Empire. The reply given by Lord Islington has not been published in the papers. But, referring to this subject in another connection, the Secretary of State said that this was a question to be decided by the Military authorities after the end of this war. The way in which many important questions affecting the Indians are being treated by the British officials is rather disappointing to the Indians. It remains to be seen what they will do after the end of the war.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

The Madras Museum.

30. In commenting on the Administration Report of this institution for the last year, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th August, dwells at length upon the necessity of there being some persons in the museum to explain in the vernaculars to the visitors the nature of the articles kept in it.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar's undelivered speech.

31. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th August, has the following note:—The text of the undelivered speech which was rendered into Telugu last week was taken from the leader of the *Punjab*. The editor of *New India* writes that Sir C. Sankaran Nayar has declared that the telegraphic report is inaccurate.

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

Indian industries.

32. The *Desamata*, of the 18th August, says:—It is now high time to endeavour to improve our industries. It is an undoubted fact that the indifferent attitude of the Government has reduced us to this miserable plight. If they do not now at least evince an interest in this direction, our condition will grow worse. Unless the Government of India take the initiative in this matter, the Local Governments will never move. But the Government of India will not do so unless they are supported by the Secretary of State. Local Governments like those of Bengal and Madras are doing something for the industrial regeneration of the country. But that something is useless. The Government of India have to afford considerable help by starting factories in the various Provinces and giving the people the necessary education. They have to enhance the import duties and protect *swadeshi* trade. The people have to trouble the Government until they get such help. In one of his speeches Dr. Bose has said that Japan is fast occupying the place of Germany in its trade with India and is flooding the Indian markets with its goods, so much so that if she should be allowed to continue to do so, even the few existing Indian industries would be utterly ruined.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

Indian industries.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 21st August, says:—The trade of Germany having been paralysed, the Indians are now in a fix as to what they are to do. The Government will not so soon help us in developing our industries. The Japanese

have taken time by the forelock and entered India with their manufactures. Japan is an Asiatic country and is an ally of the English. So far so good. But no nation in the world is so easily satisfied as the Indians. The insignificant Japan came into prominence only recently. She waited for an opportunity to flood the Indian markets with her goods. We cannot say how many lakhs or crores of rupees are to go to her pockets from India. For how long are we to depend upon foreign countries for articles? The Government do not favour us entirely, and nobody knows the reason for this. If they should take up the question of developing Indian industries with perseverance, funds will be forthcoming from the zamindars like rain. If the Government should guarantee them against losses for some time, our traders will readily set about developing the industries of India Enthusiastic young men should be sent to England for being trained in her factories. But what is the use of blaming the Government when there is not real patriotism in the people. If the Government find us really persevering in our efforts, they will surely help us. We have no such perseverance. When our elders are still going about with alpaca coats on, where is there any patriotism in us? The other day the Governor of Bengal said that our patriotism was such that we did not know what articles were manufactured in our own country. He said that the handkerchiefs and the comb that he used were of Indian make. Unless we take a vow to use only indigenous articles, all our endeavours to uplift our country will be in vain.

May the rulers of Native States and the zamindars who, with hearts profoundly loyal, have contributed lakhs of rupees to the war fund evince similar interest in bringing about the industrial regeneration of India and earn the eternal gratitude of the rulers and the people.

The same paper has a cartoon with the following remarks thereunder:—While we are glad that Germany's trade has been dislocated, Japan has begun to drain the country. Like Germany heretofore, Japan is carrying away our money bags. What can India do? She must look on helplessly like an elephant confined in an enclosure. Who is there to protect this elephant?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

33. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st August, after referring to certain criticisms by the Government of the administration of the Bimlipatam Municipality under the present Chairman, which, according to the paper, are undeserved, passes on to make the following remarks:—It is to be regretted that criticisms which are calculated to discourage non-official enterprise in local self-government are made in spite of the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar is at the head of the Local and Municipal Department. But what could he do? Under the present rules, the Secretaries to Government are all in all. If the Member of a department does not agree with the Secretary on any matter, the latter is empowered to submit it to the other Members for their opinion and the opinion of the majority prevails. But when the Member concerned is an Indian, in which case the other Members and the Secretary are Europeans, the adverse opinion of the Civilian Secretary in matters in which the interests of Indians are involved, carries the day. There is room for many important things taking place without the knowledge of the Governor-General or the Governor or the Indian Member of the Council The Government do not reconsider the orders that have already been passed, lest their prestige may suffer. There is a general opinion in India that this on account of many an act of injustice has been done under the Press Act. We are strongly of opinion that the subordinate officers of the Government look upon the freedom of the press and independence in local self-government alike with disfavour. In this early stage of local self-government, it cannot but be the policy of many to dircourage Indian enterprise. If the Government wish that people should derive any benefit from local self-government and the English people entertain the idea that the Indians should enjoy equal rights with them and bring renown to the Empire, the Secretaries should be subordinate officers in fact as well as in name. The heads of departments should administer the departments in pursuance of their own opinion and, in more important cases, of

The Secretaries to Government.

the opinion of the Council. Such a change in the administration is essential for the welfare of the people. We trust that the rulers and the leaders of the people will endeavour to effect it at an early date.

Stamp vendors.

34. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd August, says:—From the stamp statistics annexed to the Stamp Administration report for the year ending 31st March 1915, it will be seen that each stamp vendor gets on an average Rs. 9-3-5 per mensem as discount. On an average he buys stamps to the value of Rs. 466. He has thus to pay an interest of Rs. 4-10-5 on this sum. Deducting this sum, his net income from stamps amounts to Rs. 4-9-0. It is regrettable that the stamp vendors are not paid even as much as peons and that the Government have not appointed permanent men to sell stamps, although the department derives a large revenue from them.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

The loyalty of the Indians.

35. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th August, writes:—Though the English people have been governing India so long, they have not been able to understand the nature of the Indians. They have not believed in the loyalty of the Indians, and Lord Elgin, a former Viceroy, once said that India which was got by the sword must be retained by the sword. This want of confidence on the part of the English made the Kaiser believe that the people were disloyal to their Sovereign, but he was mistaken. The present war has proved that the Indians are loyal to the core. Seventy thousand Indian soldiers intercepted the advance of the Germans towards Calais and protected the English soldiers. The educated, as well as the uneducated, classes are profoundly loyal to the British throne. Providence has brought India and England together and it is not in the power of man to separate them.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

India's future.

36. In a leader on the future of India, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th August, says:—While the leaders of all parties in England recommend for India a better and more satisfactory administration after the war, the Secretary of State for India is altogether silent on this point. This attitude cannot but agitate the mind of the Indians, however loyal they may be. He has not even stated that India deserves to be represented at the final settlement after the war. India has helped England with men and money at the present crisis and has placed all her resources at her disposal. If her sons should be told that at the final settlement their voice would be considered equally with that of the people of the other countries of the British Empire, how glad would they feel! May the Secretary of State consider what a source of strength the goodwill of the Indians is to the Empire, even though they may not be able to render any better help!

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

A Bengalee hero.

37. Referring to the reward of a double-barrelled gun given by the Bengal Government to one Mr. Babu Satish Chander Dutt for boldly chasing certain dacoits and firing at them, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, says:—The honour which the Bengal Government has conferred on Mr. Dutt is most befitting. If there is no objection to the Indians possessing arms there will not be the slightest fear from dacoits. Dacoits dare not commit crimes if they are aware that the people are armed. We are sure that robberies and dacoities will disappear of their own accord if the Government is kind enough to give licenses to the people freely. We hope that other provinces will copy the liberal policy adopted in this instance by the Government of Bengal.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya.

38. In commenting upon the attitude of the Government of the United Provinces in demanding security under the Press Act from the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st August, says in its leader as follows:—As the Madras *Times* has expressed, the disrespectful treatment accorded to the Pandit who is a most beloved Indian leader has caused much distress in the minds of the Indian

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

public. Madan Mohan is one of the foremost of Indian leaders and a moderate. He has been a member of the Indian National Congress since its formation and is one that has rescued it from the hands of the extremists with whom he has never had any connection. He is a pious, religious and spotless gentleman and a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council. There is no sedition in the extract published in the *Abhyudaya* nor in the comment thereon, though they were both disliked by the Censor. This act on the part of the Government can have but one effect, namely, that of shaking the faith of the moderates and causing the extremists to rejoice. There can be no sedition in the Pandit, and even if the Government should suspect any, a milder course would have been most expedient on their part, instead of all this fuss and harshness. We wish the Government would respect public opinion and revise their order.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

Pop-guns.

39. Referring to a case in which a Magistrate of Alipore has fined a boy of 13 years of age for teaching a boy 5 years old how to fire a pop-gun, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, says:—The people are now troubled by a doubt as to whether it is an offence under the Arms Act to possess a pop-gun. If it is, the sellers of some of children's playthings and toys have now to wake up. Such convictions tend to ruffle the minds of the people. We pray that the Government will enquire into the matter and see that Magistrates do not commit such mistakes in future.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

Tickets.

40. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, refers to the instance adduced by the *Mail*, in which a European soldier refused to admit without a ticket an Adjutant-General at the Coronation at Delhi of His Majesty King-George V, and says:—Here at the Senate House, the *Feringi* Volunteer, who forbade Sir C. Sankaran Nayar entering the hall without a ticket, admitted some other gentlemen who also went there without tickets. But the soldier at the Coronation celebration does not appear to have admitted anybody without a ticket. If it had been an Indian sepoy that forbade entrance to the Adjutant-General, the result would have been serious. We hope that the *Mail* will not dwell on the subject any more in its columns.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

Transfer of capital.

41. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, says that the *Englishman* has once again set about criticising the action of the Government in transferring the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. This transfer has been a source of gratification to all Indian communities. The adverse comments of certain Anglo-Indian journals, says the paper, are only calculated to disturb public peace. It hopes that the Government will warn them.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1915.

Indian administration.

42. The *Sasilekha*, of the 24th August, says:—Ever since Lord Curzon became the Viceroy of India, obstacles have been thrown in the way of the people receiving education. Lord Curzon was of opinion that it would not conduce to the welfare of the Government if a great number of Indians were given higher education. But this view which is shared by some Europeans even today will not endure for long. The Governor of Bombay said last week that facilities should be afforded for even the poor people receiving higher education.

The Government of Bombay regretted that the constitution of local boards today was much the same as it was some 30 years ago. There ought to be an increase of non-official element in these local bodies. The Governor of Bombay, we are glad to say, has noted this. We hope that His Excellency the Governor of Madras also will note it.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1915.

Trees on ryots' lands.

43. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 24th August, says:—An order was passed in the Kurnool district that the ryots should obtain the order of the Forest Range Officer before cutting down trees growing on their lands. There is only one such officer for every two taluks. He will not be available always and immense delay will thus be caused in the carrying out of agricultural operations by the ryots. The Government should therefore direct the Board of Revenue to cancel the order in question.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

Industrial development in the Madras Presidency.

44. In a leading article giving a summary of the address presented by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Hon'ble Sir William Clark on the occasion of his recent visit to Madras, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 20th August, writes:—The establishment of a Department of Industries in this Presidency under the guidance of a Director has led to an erroneous notion in other parts of the country that our Presidency is ahead of others in the matter of industrial progress. There seems to be a widespread belief that Madras is able to meet a large part of her wants by manufacturing herself soap, glassware, oils, pencils and similar other articles which were hitherto imported from the enemy countries. But the truth is that we have not even made proper preliminary arrangements for any such manufacture. In answer to the prayer that the Government of India ought to declare its policy in regard to industrial development the Honourable Member for Commerce stated that such a declaration could properly be made only at the close of the war. It seems scarcely likely, therefore, that we shall profit by the excellent opportunity which the war affords for reviving our industries.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

The National Congress.

45. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th August, writes:—The majority of the Bengal Congress Committee have proposed that Sir S. P. Sinha should be elected President at the forthcoming session of the *National Congress*. Many other Congress Committees have approved this suggestion. But a few have proposed the name of Mrs. Annie Besant. Nobody doubts her abilities. It must be confessed, however, that Sir Sinha has a closer acquaintance with the condition and requirements of this country. As a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council he has gained a thorough knowledge of the details of the administrative machinery of the Government of India. He knows the shortcomings of the nation quite thoroughly and he can suggest remedies too with an amount of ability which few else can boast of. We are, therefore, inclined to prefer the selection made by Bengal.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

Abhudaya case.

46. Referring to the *Abhudaya* case, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 14th August *, says:—We remember having read an article in the *Pioneer*, in which the writer compared and contrasted the Indian and the French soldiers, and spoke rather disparagingly of the former. Compared with this, what the *Abhudaya* said was of no consequence at all. But the *Pioneer*, an Anglo-Indian paper, still exists without its position being in any way affected, while the *Abhudaya* has disappeared from the stage. The Government ought to have considered who, and what sort of a man, Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya is. He is the foremost man among the patriots of India; he is one of the pioneers of the Congress; he is a leader of the people; and, above all, he is a staunch loyalist. When the Government employ their "sword of law" even against such people, the anarchists (traitors) will not fail to laugh at them. If it so happens that the virtuous and the wicked are accorded the *same* treatment, the latter will no longer have anything to be afraid of. Considering the position of Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, a warning would, we think, have been quite sufficient.

VYAVASAYA MITHRAM, *Cannanore*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

Milk supply in towns.

47. Referring to the problem of milk supply in towns, the *Vyavasaya Mithram*, of the 21st August, regrets that nothing has come out of the discussions on the subject and observes that the Madras Government, who have decided to take up the question for consideration only after they have got down a high official (perhaps a Deputy Director) from England, will do well to appoint a

* Received this week.

committee to enquire into and report on the matter, as has been done in Bombay, and to postpone the appointment of this official till the publication of their report by the Bombay Committee.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1915.

48. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th August, has a leader on the marginally-noted subject in which the following occurs:

Spiritual power.

How many souls has the Kaiser afflicted in carrying out the behests of his animal passions and selfish desires! Are there ten of such souls which while helping us and our allies are not cursing his avarice, greed and selfishness?

IV.—Native States.

Vokkaligara Patrike, *Bangalore*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

49. In an article under this heading the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 25th August, writes:—The untiring efforts of our Government, of late, to promote the commercial expansion of our province are indeed most laudable. But there is one drawback which prevents our reaping the full benefits of our commerce. The major portion of the profits of our trade goes to the merchants of Bombay and Madras, as all our exports and imports have to pass through them. It is a most regrettable circumstance therefore that only a very small portion of the profit falls to our share. In order to remove this very annoying disability, we must have our own export and import firms. To this end, we must have a seaport. We are glad to learn that this subject is engaging the attention of our Diwan Sir Visveswarayya. We understand that he wishes to connect Mysore by railway with some seaport on the West Coast and that he broached the subject before the Government of India during his recent visit to Simla. If this be true, then he seems to have in mind the port of Bhatkal which is only 20 miles from the Mysore borders and which has a population of six thousand. We gather that Bhatkal was at one time a seaport of considerable importance and that it fell into insignificance only after Goa began to thrive. If, therefore, our Government should acquire this seaport, it will mark a new era in the commercial and industrial history of our province. Mysore will then have all the facilities commanded by a province which has the advantages of a sea coast. We shall doubtless have every possible support and encouragement from the British under whose benignant rule we now find protection. We are exceedingly fortunate in having in our Lord Hardinge a Viceroy to whom the progress of the Native States is always a subject of anxious concern. We may, therefore, hope that Mysore will have the object of her heart's desire during the régime of so sympathetic a Viceroy and will thus be enabled to venture upon a policy of commercial expansion so as to afford a worthy example to all her sister States.

A seaport for Mysore.

Chakravarthi, *Mattancherri*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

50. Referring to the Raja of Pudukkōttai's marriage of an Australian lady, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 14th August,* asks whether the Raja has become a Christian, or the Christian lady, a Hindu, or whether both of them have joined the *Arya Samaj*, doubts whether the marriage of an Indian with an European or Australian lady can conduce to the happiness of the couple and concludes by observing that the people of the State seem to be pleased with the marriage, which is all that is needed.

An Australian Rani of Pudukkōttai.

---

* Received this week.

Errata.

Report No. 34.—Page 1471, 13th line from the top, *read* "has" *for* "have"; page 1476, 25th line from the bottom, *read* "divisible" *for* "impartible"; page 1484, 14th line from the bottom, *read* "*Keralodayam* of the 10th instant reported on page 1446 of report No. 33 "*for*" *Keralodayam* of the reported on page of report No. ."

Issued, 31st August 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 36 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th September 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Ceylon riots 1537

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
The duties of the Police .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
The Anantapur District Board 1538

(*g*) *Forests*—
Village panchayats and Forest Laws .. .. *ib.*

(*i*) *Public Works*—
The Kistna Irrigation works .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
Public life in India 1539
The Indian Press Act .. .. *ib.*
The *Abhyudaya* and the Indian Press Act .. .. *ib.*
Famine allowance in Madura 1540
The United Congress .. .. *ib.*
Democracy or autocracy 1541
The Central Provinces Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The *Hamdard* 1542
Moslem factions on the West Coast .. .. *ib.*
Enemy institutions in India 1543
The *Haj* pilgrimage .. .. *ib.*
Legislative Council's election rules .. .. *ib.*
The Public Services Commission .. .. *ib.*
Henke's Tile Works 1544
The Bengal Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
Peasant proprietors in India .. .. *ib.*
India after the war 1545

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(*k*) *General*—cont.

Income-tax assessment 1545
His Excellency the Governor of Bengal .. .. *ib.*
Indians and the Postal Service 1546
Report of the committee on co-operation .. .. *ib.*
Japanese trade with India .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Cochin budget .. .. *ib.*
The Commissioner of Police, Travancore .. .. *ib.*
Progress in Native States 1547

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe 1548
The Tsar honouring the Indian officers 1549
The war .. .. *ib.*
The United States of America 1551
Germany .. .. *ib.*
The prospects of peace .. .. *ib.*
The drink evil 1552
The war panic .. .. *ib.*
The financial difficulties of the enemies .. .. *ib.*
"Lord Kitchener in France" .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
Lord Carmichael's speech to Police officers 1553
The pay of the police .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
A Law College for the Andhra country .. .. *ib.*
The Rajahmundry College .. .. *ib.*
The University examinations and the three years' rule .. .. *ib.*
A welcome amendment of the regulations of the Madras University 1554

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Presidents of Taluk Boards .. .. *ib.*
Villagers and taluk boards .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
The Railway administration .. .. *ib.*
The Masulipatam Railway .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The administration of jails in this Presidency .. .. *ib.*
Our goal 1555
The *Abhudaya* and the Press Act .. .. *ib.*
The Public Services Commission .. .. *ib.*
Ground-nut oil industry .. .. *ib.*
Training in industries 1556
Military training to Indians .. .. *ib.*
Abhudaya .. .. *ib.*
Enlistment of Nayar youths .. .. *ib.*
The *Khadiyanis* and the other Mussalmans of Cannanore .. .. *ib.*
The Collector of Malabar .. .. *ib.*
The *Abhudaya* case .. .. *ib.*
"In what way can we render financial aid to the Government?" 1557
"What is the return for a kindness"? .. .. *ib.*
Mrs. Imad-ul-Mulk's mode of rendering assistance to the wounded .. .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

New village sites 1558
Dacoities and the Arms Act .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad. but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Joie, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B.. European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. W. Mitchell, European ..	3,000
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** * ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalaksh..i	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,550
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani** or **People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	L. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadamberi Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press. Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,800
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	Lakshmi Vilasam War News.	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	Le Soleil *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	Literary Journal (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	Liva-ul Islam ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1,600
159	Local Self-government Gazette. †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
160	Loka Mitran ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	Lokaprakasam ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	Lokaranjini ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	Lokopakari	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	Madhuravani ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	Madras Fortnightly. †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	Madras Mail ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
174	Madras Times ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	Madras Young Men.	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali**	Do.	Manmohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robeon, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram. printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushír-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Puthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majíd Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafíq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Hagganí Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Stafted 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Séradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman. 56 years.	800
274	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
275	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
283	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
292	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

*Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	I o. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
324	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Ayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	**Vrittantam or The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wealeyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
380	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
381	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	100

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *New India*, of the 1st September, observes:—"One noteworthy feature of the Ceylon riots is the trial of the prisoners. The several courts-martial have been awarding exemplary sentences to the accused. Whether the Supreme Court can play the rôle of an Appellate Court over the courts-martial is still a moot point. . . . . The courts-martial, however, seem to have been considerate enough to allow the accused an opportunity for praying for the mercy of the Crown. His Excellency the Governor proved his sense of statesmanlike wisdom by commuting the death sentences to rigorous imprisonment. Thus the sad experience of India, in sacrificing lives on the scaffold before the highest Appellate Court in the Empire could confirm the sentence, is happily absent. By this act, the Governor of Ceylon has restored the public confidence in the British sense of justice. In times of crisis like the present when extraordinary powers are resorted to, moderation must form an essential element in successful administration."

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

The Ceylon riots.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. In commenting on the speech made by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at the Sardar Police School, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th August, writes:—"It is as much the interest of the Police as the interest of the public that the efficiency of the force must improve. In order to satisfactorily do their duty as protectors of the life and property of the people, the Police must be efficient; and they cannot be efficient so long as they are dissociated from the people and are antagonistic to them. . . . . The Police are undoubtedly the agency of Government which most comes into contact with the public; they are a most important arm of the Government; and if they are inefficient and corrupt, they are apt to convey to the public a wrong idea of the Government's power to keep its own agents in order. Methods of the Police in Bengal have not conduced to public trust and confidence, and especially of late their attitude and conduct towards the public in many instances have been far from satisfactory. . . . . It is seldom that the head of a Government speaks as Lord Carmichael has spoken; and His Excellency has shown great insight into the methods of police work."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

The duties of the Police.

Writing on this subject the *New India*, of the 31st August, says:—"No non-official critic could have desired the head of a Provincial Government to make a more statesmanlike utterance than the one made by Lord Carmichael at the Sardar Police School. . . . . It is unjust, if not positively mischievous, to shift the blame for police inefficiency to the weaknesses of the people in general. To such misguided critics, Lord Carmichael gave an emphatic answer. . . . . The people will continue to view them with distrust so long as they maintain their present attitude. And for an improvement in the mutual feelings, the initiative must come from the Police themselves. . . . . Once again has Lord Carmichael shown how, in matters of vital importance to the country, his views are in perfect agreement with those of the non-official Indians. And it is to be deeply regretted that with such a statesman at the head of affairs the administration of Bengal should have been run on lines quite divergent from those indicated above."

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

The Anantapur District Board.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd September, writes:—"A correspondent sends us today particulars of a most unfortunate incident in the administration of local self-government in our Presidency and it will be read with shame by the educated community. Mr. Sivasankaram is one of the very few earnest, well-informed and enthusiastic public men we have whose courage to shoot humbug as it flies and readiness to sacrifice himself for public good are well-known throughout his district. The points that he raised on the needs and the efficiency of district administration will appeal to every one who knows anything of the real situation. . . . . Mr. Sivasankaram described the situation with his characteristic earnestness and force which appealed to the Taluk Board. But when at the District Board meeting the Collector assumed a hostile attitude Mr. Sivasankaram was left alone. No one would second him face to face with the Collector, although many of the Taluk Board members who had discussed his proposals and approved of them were taking part in the District Board meeting. . . . . Now at least Government can realise the real significance of the persistent popular appeal for elected representatives. The most illiterate, the most depressed among us will raise his head to laugh at those who had tongues to speak and bands to raise in one place, but who were struck dumb by the Collector's presence. This is a disgrace that will tinge our checks with shame; the tinge will be only less if the worthies are nominated members."

(*g*) *Forests.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Village panchayats and forest laws.

4. The *New India*, of the 1st September, states:—

"The following resolution will be proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to be held on the 23rd November next:

"That this Council recommend to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in order to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation as commended by the Government of India in their recent resolution on local self-government, a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire, consider and advise necessary measures to be adopted for the due establishment of village panchayats in this Presidency.

"This is as it should be, and we fully hope to hear that the Madras Government has accepted the resolution and is prepared to bring forward such a measure as is asked for. There can be no sound and efficient self-government unless we begin at the bottom with the village panchayat elected by all the adult residents in the village. . . . . The immediate happiness and health of the masses depends more on good local government than on the Provincial and National Legislative Councils, important as they are for all far-reaching issues.

"Speaking of Mr. Kesava Pillai, we recall his efforts to mitigate the hardships of the peasantry under the present forest administration. The old rights of taking leaves and wood, of free grazing for cattle, etc., have all been confiscated, and the bitterness of the ryot against the Government has grown deep and strong in consequence. The forbiddal of the old custom of allowing cattle to lick the rough rock salt where it exists, and the actual burning of it by the police in some cases, have caused deep resentment. Why the cattle may not lick this natural product is one of the strange things of British administration."

(*i*) *Public Works.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

The Kistna irrigation works.

5. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st September:—"The hardships of the agriculturists served by the Kistna irrigation works, especially in Guntūr, are once more brought to prominence in a letter that we publish elsewhere. The introduction of the sluices, however explained by the

experts and whatever may be the ultimate good expected from the engineering standpoint, has been attended with disastrous results. . . . . It is, we think, absolutely necessary that these questions are seriously considered. There is deep and real suffering crying for redress."

(k) General.

6. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 28th August:—"The Congress and the Congress Committees scattered throughout the country are expected to instil a new vigour into the dry bones of the Indian body politic, and the inertia they have so far shown has resulted in exciting in the forward elements a sort of resentment against the leaders who are expected to consolidate and lead public life and public opinion. The Bombay Congress is fast approaching, and the present situation having created vast possibilities for the country, its thoughts are naturally turned to the public men of Bombay who have shown themselves to be far above the ordinary run of leaders this country is teeming with. . . . . Public life in India has never possessed that vitality, solidarity and reputation characteristic of the English public life. There has never been a class of professional politicians and those recruited to political life are but amateurs. Of course the National Congress has drawn into its camp a large body of politicians, but their politics begins and ends with a session of what is bombastically called the non-official Parliament of India. The majority of our public men who have styled themselves leaders have not studied the science of politics and the drawback is undoubtedly exercising an enervating influence on the country and its public opinion. . . . . If one cares to go through the proceedings of the Legislative Councils he will be struck with the stupidity of the ignorance and helplessness displayed by many a people's 'representative.' Public life labours under another disadvantage. It is regarded with suspicion by a class of people. The idea has gained ground that to participate in politics is to court the disfavour of the official classes. That this belief is not entirely without foundation we have sadly to admit."

Public life in India.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

7. Referring to the suggestion under the heading "The Searchlight" in the *Indian Patriot* that India as a whole should agitate against the Indian Press Act, the *New India*, of the 30th August, says:—"Some—probably the lower officials using the Governor's or the Lieutenant-Governor's names—are carrying on a crusade against the Indian Press, and although Sir James Meston has withdrawn his notice against the Abhyudaya Press, we see that his underlings are persecuting the Art Press of Benares, exacting a separate security for each paper published by it—a use of the Act which enables the authorities to exact exorbitant penalties—although two of the papers are non-political. In this, as in the Lahore and Cuttack cases—where the authorities obviously and flagrantly exceeded their lawful powers—resistance is difficult and costly, but submission without resistance encourages fresh excesses. Another case of demanding security has occurred in the Bombay Presidency, and there are in some places suits brought for reasonable public criticism, miscalled 'defamation,' in which we suspect an official finger.

"The crusade hopes to be successful by an appeal to the view that we should avoid embarrassing the Government. But then the Government should equally avoid embarrassing us, and we cannot have the fetters which the Statute puts on our legs and arms increased by an illegal strait-jacket, and the little liberty we are allowed gradually to be filched away from us."

The Indian Press Act.

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

8. Referring to the withdrawal of the notice calling upon the proprietor of the *Abhyudaya* to furnish security, the *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 30th August, writes:—"If the Government only do point out, with parental care, to the editors of the Indian journals where and when they go wrong, they are ready to benefit by such kind suggestions and

The *Abhyudaya* and the Indian Press Act.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

guidance; and so much dissatisfaction on the part of both sides may be averted. We feel highly thankful to Sir James Meston for the promptness with which he has understood Indian opinion and for using his right discretion in cancelling the security notice served upon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the acknowledged and much-honoured loyal citizens of the Empire."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st September, remarks:—"The withdrawal of the notice calling upon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to furnish security is a graceful and courageous act which has considerably enhanced Sir James Meston's many claims on the gratitude and affection of the people of India. He has demonstrated his high-minded and enlightened statesmanship and made honourable amends on which we desire to congratulate him. The Government order, no doubt, maintains that the action taken was right. But there is prestige to be maintained, and anybody would have made the same defence under similar circumstances."

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 1st September, observes:—"Sir James Meston is to be congratulated on his tact and statesmanship in withdrawing the order calling upon the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to furnish security as the keeper of the *Abhyudaya* Press. It must be conceded, however, that the original order did not impugn the loyalty of the Hon'ble Pandit, and we feel bound to say that most of the criticism levelled at the United Provinces Government in the matter has been beside the point. . . . . Sir James Meston saw the mistake in time and has undone it as gracefully as possible under the circumstances. The incident, however, will not fail to show the inadvisability of men who are busy otherwise registering themselves as proprietors of printing presses when they are unable to supervise their working closely and inform themselves of the contents of every bit of printing that is done there."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 2nd September, says:—"Now that the notice has been withdrawn, we think that the United Provinces Government deserve to be congratulated on their courage in confessing their blunder instead of persisting in it. There need be no fear of a loss of prestige when an attempt is made to rectify a mistake, and we think that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in withdrawing the proceedings against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has given evidence of a sincere desire to conciliate Indian feelings, for there can be no doubt that the proceedings profoundly stirred the feelings of the Indian community."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

9. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 30th August, remarks:—

Famine allowance in Madura

"We publish in this issue a letter by 'a sufferer' expressing the injustice done to the officials drawing a salary of Rs. 30 and under in the Madura district in the Government not sanctioning the famine allowance with such officials of the adjacent districts are getting. . . . . Our correspondent remarks that while the officials of the Ramnad Collectorate living in the town of Madura and buying rice and other articles from the same shopkeeper as his brother in the Madura Collectorate, gets his grain compensation allowance, it is only an irony of fate that his Madura brother should not get the same. . . . . We hope the 'sufferers'' sufferings will not fail to draw the attention of our popular Collector Mr. Paddison, and these sufferings will be remedied as early as possible."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

10. In a leader on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 30th August, observes:—"That India needs a

The United Congress.

united body to represent her grievances goes without saying. That the need is felt the more so *at this time* is more patent. India's loyalty has just now been recognized and appreciated by the British on account of the sacrifices which she has voluntarily made on behalf of the Empire. India has just now proved to the hilt that she is not a strange member of the Empire wishing to gain entrance into it, but it is a member

of the Empire family wishing to assert its right as such. It is at this time extremely necessary that the whole of India should speak, the United India should voice forth its needs and not a part of India alone.

"The All-India Congress is the only organ which can do this and hence is the need for a United Congress sadly felt at this time. . . . . We hope our Bombay Conventionist brethren will not lose sight of the importance of a United Congress and set clogs in the way of union."

11. In a leader under this heading, the *New India*, of the 31st August, observes:—"The future of the Empire depends on Britain maintaining the attitude into which she sprang at the beginning of the war. Is she really in favour of freedom, and inviolate word, and national honour everywhere, or only for the white races, the inhabitants of Europe and of the self-governing dominions? Will she stand for them in Asia as well as in Europe within her own dominions as outside them? Will she make good the promises of 1833 and 1858, the renewed promises of Edward VII and George V? India forgot all the broken promises of the past, when Britain sent forth her ringing shout to her Empire, and sprang to her side. But are Indian soldiers to battle for Belgian liberty, for French liberty, for African liberty, and to return to find coercion in India? Are they to shed their blood for democracy in Europe and return to find autocracy enthroned in their own Motherland? Are they to fight against German despotism and to return to find their own country still more despotically ruled?

Democracy or autocracy?

New India, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

"And we who have been trying to help the Empire here? Are we to live under the sanction of force, or of the moral sense? Under Imperialism on the Prussian model, or political liberty on the British model? Is the cause, as we fondly hoped, the cause of *human* freedom, or only of *white* freedom? Whether Britain or Germany triumph, is India to remain alike enslaved? Are we to be citizens or servants?

"That is what India is asking. She has forgiven the past, but what of the future? If promises are binding in Europe, are they not also binding in Asia? Is faith a matter of continents? She looks to Britain to be in India to Indians that which she proclaims herself to be and is, in Europe, the champion of nationalities, the lover of freedom. Britain will not, she cannot, ask Indian soldiers to shed their blood in Europe for ideals which here she stifles. Austen Chamberlain's silence is dishonouring Britain and is spreading unrest in India. Democracy or autocracy in India? Which?"

12. The *Hindu*, of the 1st September, states:—"At the recent Budget meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, non-official members were able to elicit important statements from the Government regarding their policy on several matters. Many suggestions and well-directed criticisms were also made. Asked as to the steps that were under contemplation to introduce into the Provinces the system of village panchayats, the Government directed the reply to be given that there was no popular demand for the institution of judicial or administrative panchayats, which were in no sense historically indigenous to these Provinces. A copy of the local Administration's letter to the Government of India summarising the opinions obtained and giving the general conclusions arrived at was laid on the table Meanwhile, however, a provision, it was stated, had been introduced in the Land Revenue Bill enabling a committee of residents to be associated with the village mukkadam to assist him in carrying out all his duties in connection with village sanitation. A more pointed instance of the mischievous effect of the Government of India allowing a free hand to local Governments in regard to the establishment of real local self-governing institutions cannot be had. It needs very little consideration to perceive that officers imbued with bureaucratic traditions cannot be expected to look with favour on proposals for taking the people into greater confidence in the every-day administration of the country and yet the Government of India, after decades of unpardonable inactivity and unwillingness on the part of local Governments to give effect to Lord Ripon's scheme in the spirit in

The Central Provinces Legislative Council.

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

which it was conceived, have thought it wise to leave the problem to the tender mercies of local administrations. The Government of Madras have not been over-anxious in respect of this matter, though occasional references have been made to the fact that the matter is engaging their attention. . . . . Questions relating to education constitute another cause of difference between the public and the authorities and the first requisite of a satisfactory understanding is the taking the public into the confidence of Government. . . . . Bureaucratic instincts die hard and in the atmosphere of strict secrecy in which administrative matters are conceived and discussed hidden at present it is not likely that the demand of the public, who are at least as much interested in them as the Government and for whose benefit they are conceived, will be received with anything but disfavour."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

The *Hamdard*.

13. The *New India*, of the 1st September, has the following:—"The unfortunate *Hamdard* has very wisely decided not to resume publication until the censorship is removed. It is, of course, impossible for any paper to exist under such harassment. We should very much like to know by what authority this destruction of a paper is justified. Even under an autocracy, it is fitting that there should be clear laws that a man can keep, or be punished for breaking. We have never heard in any country of any action comparable to that to which the *Homdard* is subjected. The Press Act says that we may disapprove any measure or administrative action of the Government and make comments thereon with a view to alter them by lawful means. We, therefore, express disapproval of this action towards the *Hamdard* and hope that public opinion all over India will also express disapproval by all lawful means."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Moslem factions on the West Coast.

14. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 1st September, remarks:—"A Muhammadan correspondent asks us to invite the attention of the local authorities to what he describes as a sectarian animosity that has been evident for some time past in the town of Cannanore between two factions of the Muhammadan community. He calls the two sections the orthodox one and the advanced one. The latter is named in vulgar parlance the Qadian section which consists of the followers of Mirza Gulam Ahmad of Qadian, *i.e.*, Punjab. Ahmad, according to his followers, was a recipient of divine revelation, and it is said that some of his prophecies are being fulfilled before our eyes. . . . . The Qadian reformer was, of course, ridiculed and rejected by the orthodox community, but he surmounted many difficulties and went on preaching against 'superstitions.' The followers of Ahmad in Cannanore are not many in number and are probably at a disadvantage in having to disagree with the large majority of their orthodox neighbours. We are told that the cleavage between the two sects is now widening with unpleasant consequences, and that the official authorities will do well to enquire and restore good-will between the factions. There may be another version of the genesis of the minor sect and of the nature of the discord, but it is nevertheless urgent that harmonious relations so far as civil rights are concerned should be made to prevail and the evil-doers should be apprehended. . . . . It is primarily the duty of the leading members of the disagreeing sects to settle such disputes amicably. But if the leaders fail or are likely to fail in the discharge of their duty, the police and magistracy will have to interfere."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st September, says:—"The *Ahamadeya* movement which has made some progress among the Mussalmans of Cannanore seems to have excited the open hostility of the orthodox. We are told that the converts are ill-treated in all possible ways, occasional riots being a prominent feature of the opposition. The persecution is said to be very intolerable; and if the facts are true it is time the District authorities intervened and demonstrated to the Moplas of Cannanore the truth of the statement that under the British flag there is religious freedom and that any man is at liberty to accept any creed or religion he liked."

15. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 1st September, writes:—"It is not known what exactly may be the effect of the Government order which announces the decision of the Government to discontinue the grant of subsidies from public funds towards the maintenance of institutions directed by enemy aliens. . . . . It is not clear which of the missionary schools and hospitals will be denied the grants-in-aid and how far they will suffer thereby. We hope the Director of Public Instruction, who has been asked to report after inquiry, will make it clear. . . . . The fate of factories and their labourers should also be settled along with this decision as it is causing anxiety to hundreds of poor families in these hard days."

Enemy institutions in India.

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

16. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st September, remarks:—"Protests have been made from every part of the Presidency by the Muhammadans against the new rules of voyage to which the *Hajis* are submitted. They have to purchase a return ticket; if they would not they cannot go to Mecca. A shipping company is able to perpetuate such a rule on the followers of Muhammad in India and insult is added to injury by the explanation that the return ticket system is introduced only for the good of the Muhammadans themselves. . . . . It is to us a matter for surprise that a great community like the Muhammadans should be seen conducting a wordy warfare with a shipping company. The Muhammadans say that they do not want the compulsory return ticket system. 'It is for your own welfare,' say the company, and the audacious reply is given that very few pilgrims do not return; and since many return, therefore, the compulsory return ticket system must stand. . . . . They are not dealing with a set of barbarians or cattle, on whom any rules can be enforced. It is a pity that today a cause should exist for the tremendous sensation touching their religious pilgrimage among the Muhammadans. Government must step in at once and bring the shipping ocmpany to its sense. We sincerely hope that action will be taken promptly, so that the wave of discontent may not spread."

The *Haj* pilgrimage.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

17. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 1st September, writes:—"While we should welcome any measure which would put down corruption at elections, we doubt if the regulations framed by the Government of India will really serve the purpose. It is no good making a number of regulations without taking thought how they would work in practice. What may appear to be comprehensive in their scope might be only vague in their significance and, instead of a regulation proving a deterrent, it may lead to worse abuses. We fear the regulations just issued by the Government will only result in keeping away really worthy men from competing for legislative honours; and even electors from exercising their franchise. We take no delight in sounding an alarmist note, but we feel bound to point out that such penal regulations have to be framed only after taking due account of what we should call the atmosphere of India. . . . . We sincerely hope that the Government will reconsider the regulations which will not work and make a distinction between bribing a voter for his vote and paying his carriage hire which must after all be a trifle."

Legislative Council's Election Rules.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

18. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 1st September:—"The Public Services Commission's report is ready for publication, but, to publish, or not to publish that is the question now agitating the Secretary of State's mind at the present moment when the war is going on and all controversial matters have to be tabooed. The report must necessarily be highly controversial. We have no doubt that its publication will let the furies lose and convulse the country with criticism that ought not to be allowed during the crisis. Mr. Chamberlain may, therefore, safely shelve the report till the war is over".

The Public Services Commission.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

19. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st September, observes:—"For some time past rumours have been current to the effect that Henke's Tile Works are to be

Henke's Tile Works.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

wound up. The employees of the firm, who number several hundreds, have now petitioned the authorities to avert the contingency which cannot but spell ruin to scores of families who have been depending upon the works for their livelihood. The authorities would, therefore, do well to keep the concern going. A way can, of course, be found out if they only care. . . . . The Government have, of late, been speaking much about State aid to industries; and here is an opportunity to carry out their promise. Under Government management and control, the factory is bound to become a model institution where instruction could be imparted along with the usual work."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

The Bengal Legislative Council.

20. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd September, writes:—"The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* brings to light a very serious charge against the Government of Bengal that its answer to an interpellation was not based on facts. It is, indeed, very unfortunate that any Government should have placed itself in such an awkward predicament, especially when its answer is a criticism of a judicial pronouncement. An Honorary Magistrate was prosecuted for interfering with a police constable in the discharge of his duty and was subjected to such hardship and humiliation that an interpellation was asked in the Council. . . . . There is the impression that the whole weight of Government is given to the lowest official underling, and that as between a policeman and a prominent citizen, the policeman as, as his ally, his Inspector-General of Police, and therefore the Government. The impression is that when a citizen appeals against a policeman or a karnam it is very like appealing to the very same policeman or karnam against his own action, for the entire Police department is behind the policeman and the entire Revenue department is behind the karnam. This unfortunate occurrence in Bengal will be an additional confirmation of the popular view of subordinate officialdom. Even living facts and the pronouncement of a Sessions Judge on those facts are brushed aside by high police officials in their eagerness to stand by a policeman as against an Honorary Magistrate, and the Government of Bengal give, as their own reply, the version of a case as submitted by their officials. We sincerely hope that we have not heard the last of this incident."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd September, says:—"If the interpellations sent are altered and mutilated to a form unacceptable to the member, the better course will be, in our opinion, to withdraw them altogether and to draw attention in the public press to the circumstances which have necessitated the course. It is only by such means that a wholesome administration of the regulations in force can be ensured or an amendment of them on progressive lines obtained."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

Peasant proprietors in India.

21. Referring to the article by Mr. Wynne Sayer in the *Agricultural Journal of India*, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd September, says:—"The advice of the Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, will mean disaster if it finds acceptance among those that are entrusted with the Government of this country. . . . . The Director of Agriculture is not apparently a believer in the maxim that the progress of a community must be measured by the pace of the most backward member thereof; he has, on the contrary, summoned sufficient courage to be free from convention and to enunciate an interesting proposition and demand that the success of his department should not be measured by the progress made by the least assimilative section of the agricultural community. The logical consequences of this theory would justify the cessation of the numerous activities of the Government in various directions. Happily, however, this kind of propoganda has not yet caught on and it is necessary, in the highest interests of the public, that the hollowness of statements of the kind should be promptly exposed. The Agricultural Department has done a good deal, but it has thoroughly failed to reach the ryot. Instead of trying to interest him in improved methods, the amazing doctrine has been propounded that he should be ignored altogether and left to take

care of himself. We deem the matter to be important and would invite the attention of authorities to dispel the misunderstanding in the public mind that is sure to be created as to their policy and intentions by the publication of such views of their responsible officers. . . . . If Mr. Sayer adopts the reasoning of the Director of Agriculture of the United Provinces and thinks that this class alone should be given the benefit of such land redemption institutions, we must express our profound disagreement with him. The Indian agricultural problem is a vast and difficult one, and it would not do to ignore one class of agriculturists altogether in any scheme of ameliorative reform from any preconceived notions of what sound agricultural progress should be."

22. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd September, writes:—"The resolution which is to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 22nd August is, it is needless to say, bound to have an important bearing on the relations which ought to subsist between India and the Empire after the war is over. The admission of the resolution for debate in the Council is some indication of sympathy, we presume, on the part of the Government of India with its object, though it is too much to hope that it may have any connection with specific constitutional measures which the 'new angle of vision' has rendered necessary. It seems to us that the primary question in schemes of self-government for India is as to the existence and degree of control which Parliament or any other Imperial body should exercise over Indian Government, and the claim to have a proper representation at the Imperial Conference as an equal and integral part of the Empire is the first step towards the recognition of the claims to self-government."

India after the war.

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

23. The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 2nd September, observes:—"Early in the year 1914 the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rajan Ayyangar moved in the Legislative Council of the Government of India a resolution advocating the formation of advisory boards composed of non-official gentlemen to assist officials in the duty of assessing income-tax. . . . . The arguments adduced by some local Governments are curious and far from convincing. . . . . It is instructive to observe how the bureaucracy presents an undaunted front against measures of reform which some of the most eminent men in the country consider to be necessary in the interests of proper administration. As the proposed board can only tender advice which the officers may or may not accept, it is difficult to see how the formation of the boards will weaken official responsibility. Nor is there much force in the objection that qualified non-official gentlemen will not be available in sufficient numbers. We think that the objections proceed from the reluctance of the bureaucracy to part with even a small fraction of the vast powers enjoyed hitherto."

Income-tax assessment.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

24. In commenting on the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at Krishnagar, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd September, remarks:—"If the Governor relies on the advice of the officials alone, without seeking to know the opinions of the people, things turn out much as the officials decide them; and the people are not convinced that the decision is right. They grumble and then subside into silence, while still feeling their grievance and their needs. . . . . People in England as well as people in India expect far higher things from Governors than are actually realised. People in England have very little notion of what a Governor does. People in India have bitter experience of disappointments. Men like Lord Carmichael, with robust faith in the principles to which they adhere, with hope in the people, with a high-mindedness and sense of justice which have made British name respected, are not always found even among Governors. And when we find them we realise what British statesmanship is capable of. It is safe to say that there has never

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

been a Governor of Bengal who has so well entered into the feelings of the people, who has so well sympathised with them, who has shown such solicitude to help them to realise a higher life as Lord Carmichael."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

Indians and the Postal Service.

25. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd September, remarks:—"Out of ten Postmasters-General in India five are members of the Indian Civil Service and five are Anglo-Indians. It is possible that the necessity for the exclusive employment of Europeans in this branch of the Postal Service may be eloquently sustained by arguments which are valid to a certain extent, but cannot justify the illusion that no Indian in the service is fit for this appointment. . . . . It ought not to be necessary for a capable Indian to struggle for equality in a department noted for its love of efficiency, and no artificial difficulty ought to be set against his entry to the highest grades of the service."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

Report of the committee on co-operation.

26. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd September, states:—"The publication of the report of the committee on co-operation is a landmark in the history of the movement in this country. From the summary of the recommendations of the committee, it will be seen that the committee has accomplished its work of investigation and of making practical proposals with a knowledge, thoroughness and foresight which should elicit warm admiration even from critics who may differ from the views of the committee in regard to some of its proposals."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

Japanese trade with India.

27. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th September, writes:—"The telegram that we publish elsewhere, describing the systematic and far-reaching efforts made by Japan to extend her trade in Australia, India and South Sea Islands, must spread envy and consternation in this country. Japan is doing exactly what we have been praying all these days that our Government should do. But our Government are served by experts who advise in a truly wonderful fashion indeed. . . . . It is a pity that up to this time, we have not been able to do anything substantial. We regret to have to say that, up to this time, all that the officials have done is to throw cold water on the aspiration of the people. . . . . A whole nation stands determined to enter a market rendered void by the absence of Germany. If only we had the spirit of Japan, India would have had a hundred Belgian experts, starting business and showing to the people the broad path of industrial progress on which their eyes are bent—alas hitherto in vain. What the Japanese do, and what the Japan Government does, Indians can do and the Indian Government must be able to do. Why not then the Indian Government do it?

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

The Cochin budget.

28. In concluding a leader on this subject, the *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 28th August, remarks:—"Mr. Bhore is manifestly level-headed. While ready to pursue an enterprising policy, he is not likely to be carried away by visionary ideas and schemes. It is the good fortune of Cochin that, in this time of stress and strain, its destinies are in such good hands as those of Mr. Bhore, while in the present Raja the people are singularly fortunate in having a ruler who may be depended upon to give his whole-hearted support to every project aimed at insuring and promoting the welfare and happiness of his subjects."

MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

The Commissioner of Police, Travancore.

29. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending the 28th August, writes:—"Mr. C. B. Cunningham, who has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Travancore in succession to Mr. F. S. S. George, comes with a good record from the British Service. . . . . We have every reason to hope that he will raise the Police Department in Travancore to a standard of efficiency compatible with its responsibility and importance. . . . . Mr. George was, no doubt, a capable officer; but a defect that

marred his career a good deal was his lenient treatment of the subordinates. He knew his duties as a Police officer, but he seldom realized the fact that the Travancore Police Department accommodated many of the villainous and shady characters. . . . . Nevertheless, he may be said to have left behind him a fairly good record, and it is this that his successor has to improve by an energetic and capable administration, the success of which he may be assured of if he takes the public into his confidence and deals more rigorously with his subordinates. . . . . What we would urge upon Mr. Cunningham's attention is the necessity of studying the Travancore Police force closely, the principles upon which the department is administered, and of adopting such drastic measures as may be required to purge it of its obnoxious elements and thus raise it to a standard of efficiency worthy of public confidence."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Progress in Native States.

30. The *Karnataka*, of the 1st September, observes:—"Some months ago when discussion was keen as to the best way in which Britain, in her altered angle of vision, could reciprocate the magnificent outburst of faith, devotion and loyalty on the part of the people of India during this time of grave crisis,—we in these columns raised that question on behalf of the subjects of Native States; and the reader might remember the several suggestions given in answer thereto by the Indian press. We are glad that that question of improving the political condition of the subjects of Native States is being kept alive in British India where the discussion of political problems is carried on with greater vigour and the ideal of popular freedom has found a far larger following than in Feudatory India. Our respected contemporary the *Reformer*, which devoted considerable attention to the question then and expressed its agreement with our opinions, has now reverted to the topic and called attention to the absurdity of British Indian politicians, who are severe and uncompromising within their own spheres, being unduly tender and indulgent towards the Darbars of Native States. It is a spurious and unworthy type of patriotism which attributes non-existent merits to an Indian administrator or winks at his vagaries simply because he happens to be an Indian. . . . . But our subsequent discussion on the matter with a few Congressmen disappointed us a little, because they insisted that the States and British India could not move together and that any attempt at their union would be prejudicial to the interests of both. Their reasons for taking this view were mainly (i) that by discussing the affairs of the States on an open platform they might often have to expose the weak and vulnerable points of *Swaraj* or Indian-managed governments, and (ii) that as most of the States are under the unavoidable influence of the Foreign Office it would be disagreeable to the Government of India to see the States dragged out of their present seclusion and meddled with by outsiders. The untenability of the second of these arguments is obvious. It is one of the paramount necessities of India that her princes should be freed from the domination of intriguing Residents and foreign Secretaries; and that their States should be accorded all the dignity and freedom that are extended to trusted allies. To secure this dignity and freedom for the States, which is a necessary precondition of Indian independence, it is but appropriate that the National Congress should raise its emphatic voice. Such constant publicity would also have a salutary effect on the internal administrations of States. As for the first of the arguments noted above, we do not, in the first place, think that the cause of *Swaraj* will suffer even if all the Native States could be proved to be the nurseries of misgovernment; for *Swaraj* does certainly not mean the substitution of an Indian *bureaucracy* instead of the existing one. Such *Swaraj* as is the ideal of the Congress is not to be seen in its full form in any of the States; and their deserved condemnation would therefore only mean that a bureaucracy, even if it be Indian, is doomed to failure. The fight is chiefly for popular liberty, and not merely for gaining a few more appointments for Indians; and hence it is essential that the progressivists of British India should try to carry also their more backward brethren along with them."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

31. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 25th August, writes:—We are very glad to learn that the Russian fleet has gained a brilliant victory over the German fleet in the Gulf of Riga. The German losses in this engagement comprised two armed cruisers, eight torpedo boats and one dreadnought. It is a reflection upon the strength of the German fleet, which was thought to be the second strongest in the world, that it was unable to stand before a comparatively weaker Russian fleet. This reverse will surely impede the operations of Germany on the Baltic coast, because the one object with which the German fleet dared to come all the way to the Gulf of Riga was to capture Riga and secure a proper place to the north of it to serve as a convenient base for the German operations. So the failure of this move leaves only one way open to the Germans to send reinforcements and implements of war to their army and that is the land route.

The war in Europe.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

Referring to the news received from Reuter's correspondent in Geneva that the German Imperial Chancellor openly declared at a secret conference of high German officials that Germany was on the verge of bankruptcy and that the only way in which she could avert it was by concluding peace immediately, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th August, says:—If this news is true, it will do immense good to the whole world. If, as is stated, the Germans themselves sue for peace, we hope the Allies will comply with their wishes as far as possible. As this war has made the whole world tremble with fear, every one will eagerly welcome the conclusion of peace and the restoration of order in Europe.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 28th August, expresses its satisfaction at a British aviator having attacked and sunk a German sub-marine single-handed and observes:—This is a grand feat indeed. We were till now hearing of British æroplanes doing good work in finding out the whereabouts of German sub-marines and throwing bombs on them. Now a single æroplane has successfully located a sub-marine belonging to enemy and sunk it. Even in the Dardanelles a French aviator is said to have attacked an enemy's sub-marine and destroyed it. So we can hope to hear of frequent exploits of the Allies' aviators hereafter.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Aug. 14th, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th August,* observes in English:—"The return of the Turkish Heir-apparent from the Dardanelles synchronises with an even deeper wave of depression in Constantinople. There are persistent reports regarding the seriousness of the splits between the Germans and the Turks, and it is stated that General Liman Von Sanders has become demented.

The war in Europe.

"Neutrals have overheard Germans declaring that the Turks could not resist much longer in Gallipoli. It is further confirmed that, apart from the young Turk leaders, the people are tired of the war."

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

In the course of a long leader on the war, the *Muslim Dutan*, of the 21st August,* discusses the relative strength of Germany and the Allies and comes to the conclusion that there is no chance whatever of Germany's success.

Vaisyamitran, *Devakottai*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

The *Vaisyamitran*, of the 23rd August, writes:—It is clear that, even while the war is progressing, Germany is making efforts in different places through leading people for bringing about peace. But a proposal of peace is quite out of place at this juncture. Her militarism should be destroyed for

* Received in the current week.

good. She should be made to blink for want of ammunition and foodstuffs and sue for peace of her own accord. It is only then that peace should be concluded. It is only then that the whole world will enjoy peace. Then we who are sacrificing and are still prepared to sacrifice our all for the Government and our beloved Emperor will have our reward—liberty. Then it is that our country will have *swaraj*.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 26th August, publishes what purports to be a translation of an article in the *New India* containing a description, by an American correspondent of the London *Times*, of the present position in the Dardanelles, the strength of the fortifications in this region and the difficulties which the Allies would have to encounter in capturing it.

ISLAMIYA PRASANGA NESAN, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

Referring to the operations of the Allies in the Dardanelles, the *Islamiya Prasanga Nesan*, of the 26th August, says:—The fighting between the Allies and the Turks in Gallipoli is very severe indeed. The Turks are said to have lost 27,000 persons in a recent battle in this region. Turkey was till now receiving war materials from Germany through Bulgaria and Roumania. These two neutral States have now objected to allow ammunitions to pass to Turkey. This and the growing hostility of the Turks against the Germans make us think that Turkey will soon conclude peace with the Allies. Besides this, the Balkans and the Greeks seem to be quite anxious to join the Allies, and if this should happen, it will surely hasten the fall of Turkey.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

Referring to the news communicated by Reuter that Germany is threatening to destroy Bulgaria like Belgium, if she should persist in refusing the free passage of the German troops through her territory, the *Lokopakari*, of the 30th August, observes:—There is nothing which the German Emperor, who has been wantonly allowing innocent women and children to be murdered, will not scruple to do. It is because his end is near that he is growing more and more unscrupulous. As his bad time will have it, Italy has declared war against Turkey and the Germans are already afraid that this will hasten the fall of the Dardanelles, the effect of which will be that Turkey will be forced to make peace with the Allies. The Balkan States and Greece are also on the point of joining the Allies. Even in America nothing has happend in favour of Germany. Thus when almost the whole world is arrayed against Germany, how can she hope to have a victory? In Poland the winter will begin in a month, and there are no signs to show that the German Emperor's vow of ending the war before that will be accomplished. The coming rainy season will, we are afraid, prove to be his last days.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

32. Referring to the honours conferred on Indian officers by the Tsar, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th August, says:—

The Tsar honouring the Indian officers.

It is to be inferred from this that our army is helping the Russians. It may be in Turkey or in the whole of the eastern front. There is no reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is honouring them for the valour they show at the Dardenelles or anywhere else.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

33. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 28th August, says:—

The war.

Although the belligerent powers have been now advancing and now retreating in the western theatre of the war, it may be said that on the whole there has not been any change in their military situation. But should the combined navy of the British, the French and the Italians attack the enemy on the Belgian coast, the enemy's position would be greatly endangered. So the hope that there is soon to be a great change in the present situation is not without reason.

In the southern theatre, which is that of Italy, there is no reason to suppose that the Italians will create the necessity for the Germans getting more army to that front. The Austrians have converted the Alps into fortresses and are firing their cannon from the mountain sides. The physical situation of the country has been of immense help to the Austrians. The

Italians have not only to fight with the Austrian armies, but also meet the difficulties presented by the mountains. They are trying to advance slowly and reach their destination. But we must not be too hopeful that they will gain their object soon. The object of their present endeavour should be deemed to be to engage the enemy in the south also.

As in France, so in Gallipoli also, the situation of the parties has remained stationary. The British have shown considerable skill in landing another army to the east of Gallipoli. Although this army has not been able to make any advance on account of opposition from the Turks, yet they have fortified the positions they already occupied. The Italians having now declared war against Turkey, their armies and their famous navy can now advantageously help the British in Gallipole. The Greeks also will have to enter the arena to help the allies. It appears that the Turks have surrendered some territory to the Bulgarians and entered into a treaty with them. Thus the Turkish army on the Bulgarian border must have been freed and must have joined the Turkish army engaged in Gallipoli and in the Caucasus. The declaration of war by Italy against Turkey seems to be creating some agitation in the Balkan States.

There is little doubt that the Germans are showing wonderful activity in the eastern theatre. They have advanced a hundred miles to the east of Warsaw and are making the same military evolutions at Brest Litovsk as at Warsaw. It is feared that this town also will have to be surrendered. In the Baltic territory the forts of Kovno have fallen into the hands of the enemy who is endeavouring to go south to Vilna. At the port of Riga the German battleships have suffered to some extent. The Germans have lost, besides some cruisers, one of their first-class battleships. This is some consolation to the Russians who have been meeting with reverses.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

The war.

In a leader on the defeat of the Germans in the naval engagements in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, the *Sasilekha*, of the 27th August, says that from the present position of the stars the astrologers infer that this great war will continue up to November this year.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Aug. 29th, 1915.

The war.

In a leading article hailing with joy the news of the Russian naval success in the Gulf of Riga, the *Mysore Star*, of the 29th August, says:—The news is particularly welcome in view of the fact that of late while there was hardly any news worth hearing from the western theatre of war reports from the Russian theatre were a disconcerting series of solid successes gained by the enemy. We may be sure that this preliminary defeat of the enemy in a sea fight is but a prelude to greater glories that are awaiting Russia. The enemy's objective seems to have been to bring a naval brigade to the aid of the land forces so as to help their advance towards Petrograd. Russia was not slow to anticipate these plans which Providence has happily upset. This ominous frustration of German designs will doubtless serve to quench their enthusiasm. Already the enemy had been twice worsted by the British navy. These operations in the Gulf of Riga will thus mean that she has been foiled for a third time in a sea fight. Any further persistence in advancing towards Petrograd with the help of a naval brigade will assuredly mean a more crushing defeat at the hands of the Russians. The German navy is far less efficient than her land forces. That is why the enemy's battleships lie in concealment at the base and never venture out except when they can attack helpless passengerships like highwaymen with the aid of sub-marines. The allies are everywhere supreme on the seas. Their attacks are particularly vigorous in the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. Already their success of the Dardanelles will have been complete. This will bring them worldwide fame. But in the land fight the time has not yet arrived for similar successes. We may hope, however, that the winter campaign will bring them success on land as well and the cause of righteousness which the allies are championing will be fully vindicated before long.

The *Bharathi*, of the 20th August *, observes:—Although from a retrospect of the war during the past twelve months, it might seem that the enemy has had some slight successes, no one who can look far or deep can grant that these successes have any real value. The spirit of comradeship among the Allies is growing stronger and stronger. The enemy's intrigues and her brutal methods of warfare are alone sufficient to bring about her ruin. An enemy whose iniquities are now patent to the whole world must inevitably come to grief like a moth hovering round the lamp. The gallantry of the Indian troops in this struggle is a happy augur of the future progress of this country. The loyalty and steadfastness of the Indians in the present crisis have merited repeated applause from no less a personage than His Majesty the King Emperor. These are doubtless indications of the glory that is awaiting the Allies. That "Truth shall triumph" is another reason why the Allies should succeed.

The war.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

The *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 24th August, observes that as Russia scored her recent naval victory over Germany on the *Onam* day, which coincided with the full moon day of *Sravana*, the day Indra defeated the *Asuras*, the Malayalis as well as the Hindus of Bombay regard it as a happy augury for the future.

The war.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Aug. 24th, 1915.

The *Manorama*, of the 27th August, also speaks in eulogistic terms of the Russian victory in the Gulf of Riga, points out that the enemy's losses are so considerable that they must weaken even the strongest navy in the world, that this defeat has completely upset Germany's plan of capturing Riga, with a view to establishing her naval supremacy in the Baltic Sea, and that Germany can now send reinforcements to the Brest Litvosk front, only if she can take Kovno and Shavli, which will, however, be no easy task, and observes that there is reason to think that this defeat of the Germans will bring about a complete change in their future plans of the war.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

34. The *Ravi*, of the 26th August, says:—The sinking of the *Lusitania*, by which a hundred big Americans found a watery grave, and also of an American vessel has moved the indignation of the Americans against the Germans. America does not like to enter the war. Even if she should enter, she could do nothing, for her army and navy are not large.

The United States of America.

RAVI, *Cocanada*. Aug. 26th, 1915.

35. The *Bharatamata*, of the 25th August, says:—The information published by the London *Times*, which purports to have been received through the wireless telegraph offices of the German Government, throws some light on the supply of foodstuffs in Germany. The gist of the information is that she has a large supply of foodstuffs enabling her to carry on the war for a considerably long time. The German authorities have investigated the matter and published the information. This may be a figment or a lie or an exaggeration, or all the three in one. Anyhow, the problem of foodstuffs seems to have become a thing of the past and so also those of copper and lead, but that of cotton does not appear to have yet engaged the attention of Germany.

Germany.

BHARATAMATA, *Vizianagram*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

36. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th August, writes:—Tens of millions of lives were lost in this war. The allies have come to an understanding that none of them should consent to peace unless the possibility of war in the future is completely warded off. But it would be difficult to stick to this resolution. The allies are now unable to offer assistance to their comrades, the Russians. If this inability to help them should continue to some length of time, Russia may even be vanquished and constrained to conclude a separate peace. The British naval forces should therefore enter the Baltic at this juncture and attempt to assist the Russians. Unless this is done, it seems very difficult that the allies can win.

The prospects of peace.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

---

* Received in the current week.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

37. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th August, writes:—The British Government have organised a board for the purpose of putting down the drink habit. To this end it is proposed to restrict the hours of sale, decrease the strength of liquors, preach temperance, decrease the number of public houses, restrict the number of licenses and resort to every possible means of removing the facilities for obtaining drink. We wish to point out that, instead of this extremely round-about-way of checking the evil, it would be far better if Government were to prohibit the manufacture of drink altogether and mete out deterrent punishment to offenders who have recourse to illicit manufacture.

The drink evil.

BHARATI, *Bellary*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

38 The *Bharati*, of the 27th August,* referring to the panic created by scare-mongers among the ignorant masses, proceeds to explain:—The canard that the recent Russian reverses in Poland have enabled the enemy to withdraw her troops from the eastern theatre and to engage them in breaking the allies' front in the western and southern theatres, must be altogether unfounded, inasmuch as the fall of Warsaw is altogether an empty triumph and the Russians are only making a heroic retreat dealing heavy blows to the enemy whenever they find opportunities. It is impossible that the enemy can think of other theatres of war so long the Russian army is as vigorous and strong in numbers as it is at present. The rumour that the enemy is engaged in breaking the allies' front in order to advance towards Calais must be granted to be equally groundless as even at the outset when the allies were not so well-equipped as they are now these attempts have proved abortive. Even granting that Calais is captured, the harm proceeding from it can be of no significance whatever, when we know that even so great a hero as Napoleon with the whole of France under his sway could effect nothing against England and further when it is seen that Antwerp which is a far more formidable position and which has been under the enemy's control for so many months now has been of no avail to her, it must be obvious that even the loss of Calais can imply no danger. Lastly, the rumour that the enemy will attack England from Calais with the help of her earthquake guns, however credible it may seem to minds bereft of reason, on account of panic, is equally ludicrous inasmuch as the allies are already equipped with quite as powerful guns as the enemy is and are besides daily increasing their strength both in numbers and in armaments. The paper concludes by remarking that the success of the allies is a foregone conclusion, that the other panic-creating rumours are equally unworthy of belief and that it behoves all Indians to render every possible aid to increase the comforts of their brethren who are fighting their cause at the front.

The war panic.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

39. In a long article under the heading "The financial difficulties of the enemies," the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 28th August, again dwells upon the financial difficulties of Germany and Austria, points out that both these countries will be bankrupts by the time peace is concluded, but that their financial experts are not discouraged on this account, as they hope to recover from the Allies the expenses of the war and an indemnity, and observes that we have yet to see how far this hope is capable of being realised.

The financial difficulties of the enemies.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

40. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 25th August, says:—The famous War Minister of the British Government is acknowledged to be the bravest and most capable soldier in Europe. This estimate is justly and peculiarly applicable to Lord Kitchener.

"Lord Kitchener in France."

As to the determination of France to continue the war to a successful issue, the editor affirms that with the aid and support of Great Britain the French will surely be successful in their heroic endeavours to save their country from the devastating hands of the enemy.

---

* Received in the current week.

In eulogising Lord Kitchener the editor says that although the war is lasting a long time but thanks to the sagacity of the British War Minister it will terminate successfully and that the British Government will gain its object and meet with success.

The editor is certain that the war will very soon end and that Germany's barbarous means and cowardly acts will be put a stop to for ever.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

41. In commenting on the speech of Lord Carmichael on the occasion of his visit to the Police Training College at Sardah, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 31st August, remarks:—With a view to be in the good graces of the Government, or under the impression that the innocent public can be worried without fear of punishment, public officers who ought to protect the people behave cruelly towards them. This is the chief hardship of the Indians in the present administration. As stated by Lord Carmichael, of all the departments of the Government, the Police Department comes into greatest contact with the people. Officers ought not to wait for the people reforming themselves. They should reform themselves and endeavour to gain the confidence of the public. By inculcating such things on the Police officers, Lord Carmichael has won our deep gratitude.

Lord Carmichael's speech to Police officers.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

42 The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 31st August, writes:—The condition of the constabulary and of petty officers of Government is very unsatisfactory. Their powers are almost unrestrained. Their emoluments are hardly sufficient to prevent them from abusing these powers. Unless the pay of a constable is at least half a rupee per day, he cannot be expected to do his work honestly. The officers above him too should be more adequately paid. Else, sheer want in regard to the bare necessaries of life will make them a victim to temptation and none but Government will be to blame in such a case. The pay of a public servant should never be lower than the wages of an ordinary labourer. The effect of such low pay would be to make him fearless in the abuse of his powers as he feels sure that he will not be any the worse for being thrown out of public service. It is imperative that this sense of security should be removed.

The pay of the police.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

43. Referring to the small number of students attending the Law College from the Telugu districts, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th August, says:—It is proposed to divide the large classes into small ones and increase the number of lecturers. But will it not be much better to open and maintain a Law College in the Andhra country like the one at Travancore at a cost of less than half the income of the college?

A Law College for the Andhra country.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

44. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th August, regrets that the Rajahmundry College is not as attractive as it ought to be, and that the Government are not making it an all-round institution imparting knowledge in all branches, so that it may be on a level with the Presidency College. It is necessary for the spread of education in the Northern Telugu districts, says the paper, that the Government should, without delay, make the Rajahmundry College such an institution. They must also gradually raise the college for the Ceded districts to such eminence. Only then, says the paper, will there be full scope for the spread of education in the Andhra country.

The Rajahmundry College.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

45. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th August, is glad that the rule forbidding candidates from appearing for University examinations more than thrice has now been rescinded.

The University examinations and the three years' rule.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

The *Keralodayam*, of the 31st August, also rejoices at the abrogation of the rule.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

A welcome amendment of the regulations of the Madras University.

46. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 26th August, is very glad to note that the Government of Madras has been pleased to sanction the proposal of the Madras University to cancel the regulation which limits the number of times a candidate may appear for Matriculation, the F.A. and the B.A. examinations to three.

The editor hopes that the same generous treatment will be extended to the candidates in other Universities where a similar restriction is in force.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

Presidents of Taluk Boards.

47. In the course of a long leader on this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, dwells upon the efficient manner in which the non-official Indians, who have till now been appointed as Presidents of Taluk Boards, have been discharging their duties, without, at the same time, enjoying the facilities which official Presidents have, and concludes by saying that the administration of these non-official Presidents is bound to be *par excellence*, if they are given all the facilities now enjoyed by the official Presidents.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Aug. 22nd, 1915.

Villagers and taluk boards.

48. In order to obviate the difficulties now experienced by villagers in securing votes for membership in the taluk boards, the *Hitakarini*, of the 22nd August, suggests that the number of voters in the towns should be reduced, the number of them in the villages increased and other facilities afforded for competent villagers becoming members of taluk boards.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAM, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

The railway administration.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th August, writes:—Our readers are aware that a resolution was moved at a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that the administration of the railways in India should be taken over from the companies, which manage them now, by the Government itself, if the convenience of the Indian merchants and passengers is to be secured. The Government refused to accept this resolution and said that it was a serious problem which could not be taken up for consideration at this juncture. But as this question seriously affects the economic condition of India, we hope that it will, in due course, be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Indians. Mr. Moreland, a famous Engineer, suggests that a conference of the officials of the Traffic department on these railways with the manufacturers and merchants in India for discussing the best method of improving the economic condition of the country is one way of remedying the existing defects on the railways. We hope the Government will act upon this suggestion, at least for the present, and try to remove the inconveniences caused to Indian trade and industries by the existing administration of railways.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

The Masulipatam Railway.

50. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 28th August, says:—It is the duty of the District Board to see that the Masulipatam Railway is improved by all means and that the journey does not occupy more than three hours. As the Railway authorities are deriving a profit of 5 per cent. for their share from the Masulipatam Railway, it is unjust that they do not run a third train for passengers exclusively on the railway. It is a weakness on the part of the President and the members of the District Board not to have already pressed the matter on the attention of the Railway authorities. Unless they move the question again and again, the Railway Company will never bestow their thought upon it.

(*k*) *General.*

BHARATI, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

The administration of jails in this Presidency.

51. The *Bharati*, of the 20th August, reproduces the article under this heading published by the *Swadesamitran* of the 29th July and abstracted in paragraph 34 of the Report No. 32 of 1915.

52. In the course of a long article under this heading, a correspondent of the *Bharati*, of the 20th August, declares the acquisition of *swaraj* on the colonial lines to be the goal of the Indians and observes:—In aspiring for *swaraj*, we are not aiming at anything new. It has been promised to us already in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria and our rulers have now expressed their willingness to fulfil this aspiration of ours in appreciation of the loyalty shown by us in this war. Was it not because the Boers of South Africa enjoy *swaraj* that they were able to capture with their own army the portion occupied by the Germans in South-West Africa? If India had also been enjoying *swaraj*, could we not have captured Kiachaw, as the Japanese did, and won the glory? Many people expect that India will have a good time of it after the end of this war. We are ready to send any number of men to the front and we are prepared to give England whatever she may want now. All that we want in return from her is *swaraj*. May the Almighty help us in the accomplishment of this object!

Our goal.

Bharati, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1915.

53. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th August, expresses its satisfaction at the Government of the United Provinces having withdrawn the notice served upon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as the editor of the *Abhyudaya* demanding from him security under the Press Act.

The *Abhyudaya* and the Press Act.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

54. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th August, says:—We understand that the question whether it is advisable to publish the report of this Commission in India at this juncture is under consideration in England. It is indeed a question to be considered; for, if this report should throw cold water on the aspirations of the Indians, who fully believe that the British Government will always safeguard their interests, it may give room to a political controversy, which is not at all desirable at this juncture. If, on the other hand, the report should contain some recommendations favourable to the Indians, as we hope it does, the delay in its publication may, by itself, give an opportunity to some over-zealous Indians to argue that the whole report is unfavourable to the Indians. In this case the delay will do more harm than good.

The Public Services Commission.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

Referring to the question of publishing, at this juncture, the report of the Public Services Commission, the *Manorama*, of the 27th August, admits that the report may contain several passages that may necessitate undesirable comparisons between Englishmen and Indians, but that the postponement of the publication will only temporarily stop all agitation, in the event of its being unfavourable to Indians, thinks that the best thing therefore will be to think over the matter once again and entirely remove the causes of the unrest, and observes that in case the present report do not satisfy the expectations of Indians, the Government ought to modify it, at least in view of the great sacrifice they are now making for the honour and welfare of the British Empire and that it would be a great pity if they should simply put off its publication till the termination of the war and afterwards cause disappointment to them.

The Public Services Commission.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

55. In commenting on a note of the Director of Industries on the ground-nut industry in the Madras Presidency, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th August, remarks:—This is the best opportunity for the development of our industries in spite of every difficulty. It is not satisfactory that the Director should in his note advise the ryots to sell their ground-nuts for a small price. It does not look well that oil should be pressed at a distance thousands of miles away from the areas in India where ground-nuts are produced, thus depriving India of the *poonac* obtained thereby. If it is not possible to get oil mills from England, cannot the Director get them from Japan and America? If he has not made enquiries, he can do so now.

Ground-nut oil industry.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

Training in industries.

56. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th August, says:—We have not really understood what an industry is, and the reason for this is that we have not received any training in industries. The education that is now given us makes us weak bodily and intellectually and fit only to be quill drivers, or mere talkers, with only very few exceptions. What we want today is training in the industries which we have in view and institutions calculated to give such training. Only when we have these, will we be able to attain our industrial salvation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

Military training to Indians.

57. Referring to a memorial submitted by Indian students in England to the Secretary of State *anent* the question of giving military training to all subjects of the British Empire alike without distinction of colour or creed, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th August, says:—It is to be regretted that this subject has been neglected in England too where no such distinction is heard of. It is of course right that a people should not be allowed to wear arms so long as their loyalty is suspected. But the manifestation of loyalty in the present crisis has dispelled all such suspicion.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1915.

Abhyudaya.

58. Referring to the withdrawal of the securitty order in the case of the *Abhyudaya* Press, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th August, prays that Lord Hardinge will favourably consider the petitions submitted by the two papers—the *Utkala* and the *Hamdard*—and see that journalists are not unnecessarily molested under the Press Act.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

In commenting on the same subject, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th August, remarks:—By withdrawing an order which they passed without consideration, the Government of the United Provinces have won the reputation that they respect public opinion. We submit that if the rulers should thus place confidence in the leaders of the people, treat them kindly and respect their opinion, there can be no room for sedition or discontent or unrest in India at all.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1915; MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Aug. 28th, 1915; KEROLODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

Enlistment of Nayar youths.

59. Though a separate Nayar regiment is not to be raised, the papers noted in the margin note with pleasure that the people belonging to this class, who, by tradition, are a military race, are now being freely enlisted, and hope that the able-bodied Nayar youths will gladly join the army and thus serve their country and their King-Emperor.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

The *Khadiyanis* and the other Mussalmans of Cannanore.

60. Referring to the persecution of the *Khadiyanis*, a progressive set by the other Mussalmans of Cannanore, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th August, points out that they are not allowed even to bury their dead in the common burial ground, and that these religious disputes, if allowed to continue, will lead to various troubles in future, the nature of which we can now form no idea of, and hopes that the Collector would hold a special enquiry into the matter and do the needful.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

The Collector of Malabar.

61. Referring to the long leave of Mr. Innes, the Collector of Malabar, on the expiry of which he may not come back to Malabar, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th August, speaks in appreciative terms of his work as Collector of the district and says:—We do not know who his successor may be, and it does not matter much who takes his place. The present-day Civilians are mostly good men. In their dealings with Indians they are anxious to be as courteous as possible, and they are ready to promote their best interests. That they should so conduct themselves has also been insisted upon by their superiors.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 27th, 1915.

The *Abhudaya* case.

62. After a reference to the great sensation created throughout India by the action taken by the Government of the United Provinces against the Hon'ble Mr. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a staunch loyalist, a patriot, and a

moderate, the *Manorama*, of the 27th August, rejoices that the Government have now withdrawn their thoughtless order and thus removed the cause of unrest among the people.

Referring to the withdrawal of the order by the Government demanding security under the Press Act from the Hon'ble Mr. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the *Keralodayam*, of the 31st August, approves of this action of theirs, says that it is immaterial whether it was the result of the agitation in the press or due to their own good sense, and rejoices that the *Abhudaya* will be published again.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

63. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 25th August, says:—In this great war the daily expenditure has increased to hundreds of thousands. To obtain this amount united effort is necessary and as the British Government is actively engaged in the war for the protection of our country every single individual who can render financial assistance should, in whatever way may be possible, help the Government in this important work.

"In what way can we render financial aid to the Government?"

The editor exhorts his co-religionists to lend money to the Government and points out that such a loan is secure from loss and that it holds out a prospect of royal favours to come.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

64. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st August, has a leader under the marginally-noted heading which is briefly to this effect:—The favours which the British Government have conferred on the people of India would, if enumerated in detail, make a volume of the former condition of this country. It is clear from the history that there never was a period of rule when this land was free from unrest and robbery, nor a day when strife and rebellion were not rife somewhere. Generally speaking, comfort and convenience were rare things, and learning was day by day decreasing; but when the benevolent and just British Government was established, all these things have disappeared. Now if one were to go along the road at midnight displaying one's gold who would dare cast a designing glance at it? There is no trace of thieves, dacoits or highwaymen. Provision has been made for comfort and convenience. Arts and industries have been to a certain extent improved. Schools and colleges have been established in cities and in towns. Hospitals, at an enormous cost, have also been opened everywhere. The present means of communication were formerly never dreamt of. Water-supplies and improved lighting have been introduced. Can any forget all these extraordinary benefits? Therefore it is incumbent upon every one of us that we should in return for these countless favours stand by our Supreme Government and loyally assist it in every possible way. Why is the Red Crescent Society asleep? What are the other societies doing? How many shares have our people taken in the Government of India war loan? Mussalmans consider the acceptance of interest to be diametrically opposed to the sacred law, but can they not lend a substantial sum without interest and by so doing carry off the palm from other communities?

"What is the return for a kindness"?

The fact of the matter is whatever good a man may do he does it for himself and for his country.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1915.

65. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th August, says:—All the Indians are in cordial sympathy with all those who are manfully assisting the British Government against the enemy. Among such are those who give pecuniary aid for the comfort and care of the wounded. No one wishes to shirk. It is with this object subscription lists have been opened in various parts of the country not only by men but by ladies also. Of all the endeavours, those that are made by females are much praiseworthy. We are proud to mention in this connection the efforts that are being made by the Honourable ladies who are giving effect to them with all their resoluteness of mind.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

Mrs. Imad-ul-Mulk's mode of rendering assistance to the wounded.

The editor calls special attention to the case of Mrs. Imad-ul-Mulk who, in spite of the fact that she was some time ago obliged to retire from active work on account of ill-health, has now resumed practice with the sole object of devoting whatever fees she may earn to the benefit of the wounded and says that patients will profit by her experience and skill and the wounded will be helped by her generosity and finally that other ladies would do well to follow her example of self-sacrifice.

III.—Legislation.

Hitakarini, *Ellora*, Aug. 22nd, 1915.

New village-sites.

66. In dwelling on the question of forming new village-sites, the *Hitakarini*, of the 22nd August, suggests that a law may be enacted providing for the better sanitation of villages so that the new village-sites may not also be made unfit for human habitation as the old ones.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

Dacoities and the Arms Act.

67. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 31st August, writes:—The dacoities' scare even in cities like Delhi is becoming so great that the people find it necessary to assist the police in their night patrol. The dacoits now generally go equipped with firearms such as revolvers. Is it not but just that peaceful citizens should be allowed to protect their person and property by using similar arms? The protection of the life, property and honour of the people admittedly forms the first claim on the taxes paid by them. It is deplorable that in addition to having to pay their taxes the people have to do patrol duty to escape the raids of these dacoits. The situation is sure to assume a grave aspect unless the Government authorise the use of arms.

Issued, 7th September 1916]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 37 of 1915

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th September 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The recent troubles in Ceylon	1575

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education*—	
The Zamorin's College, Calicut	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Bimlipatam Municipality	1576
The Vāniyambādi Municipality	*ib.*
The Kodaikānal Municipality	*ib.*
The water-supply in Benares and Madras	1577
The Calcutta Corporation Bill	*ib.*
Medical relief and rural sanitation	*ib.*
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—	
The Madras ryot	*ib.*
(*i*) *Public Works*—	
Recruitment of officers for the Public Works Department	1578
(*k*) *General*—	
Some urgent reforms	*ib.*
The Arms Act in Northern India	1579
Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.	*ib.*
India, the war and self-government	*ib.*
The National Congress	1580
Colonials in Government service	*ib.*
The Press Act in Behar and Orissa	*ib.*
Pessimism	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.* PAGE

(*k*) *General*—cont.
An Indian Collector and his guests 1581
The Public Services Commission's report 1582
Hindus and Muhammadans .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Viciroyalty 1583

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe 1584
War notes .. .. *ib.*
The war 1585
A Russian success 1586
The talk of peace .. .. *ib.*
M. Pigaud .. .. *ib.*
Turkey .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
Lord Carmichael and the Bengal Police .. .. *ib.*
The inefficiency of the Police .. .. *ib.*
Indian Police 1587
(*d*) *Education*—
The need for a Government Secondary school for girls in Mangalore (South Canara) .. .. *ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
The establishment of village panchayats .. .. *ib.*
Officials as municipal councillors .. .. *ib.*
Village panchayats 1588
Overseers of the Madras Corporation .. .. *ib.*
The Calicut Municipal Council .. .. *ib.*
Taluk Board Hospitals .. .. *ib.*
(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Revenue settlement .. .. *ib.*
(*k*) *General*—
The re-transfer of the capital to Calcutta 1589
Lord Carmichael and the position of a Governor .. .. *ib.*
The Pilgrims Committee 1590
Reasonable and unreasonable patriotism .. .. *ib.*
Harmony between the Europeans and the Indians .. .. *ib.*
The hoarded wealth of India .. .. *ib.*
War and matrimony .. .. *ib.*
Income-tax and Advisory Committees 1591
The Guntūr ryots .. .. *ib.*
Abhudaya .. .. *ib.*
Sir Lawrence Jenkins .. .. *ib.*
The new war loan .. .. *ib.*
Severity of punishment in India 1592
Poverty in India .. .. *ib.*
Postal grievances .. .. *ib.*
The *Abhyudaya* case .. .. *ib.*
The Haj Pilgrims 1593
Weights and measures in India .. .. *ib.*
Enemy institutions .. .. *ib.*
The Collector in Malabar .. .. *ib.*
"A loan of 4½ crores" .. .. *ib.*
The war and the Muhammadans 1594

III.—Legislation.

The Religious Endowments Act .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Baroda .. .. *ib.*
Some recent orders of the Mysore Government 1595

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadaballi, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Da. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. W. Mitchell, European ..	3,000
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** * ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani** or **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
160	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
174	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	300

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	350
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmandry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heneman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majíd Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafíq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur Rahmán Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Hagganí Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridaya *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started 1st January 1915, discontinued February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiputta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	Sasilekha	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
274	Satya Dipike * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
275	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	Savinudi	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published at Velanganni, printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
283	Shams-ul-Akhbar.†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghatala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	Shimoga Vrittanta ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	Siaph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Vidya Rathnakara Press, Vellore.	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	South Indian Record. §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
292	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	South Indian Trade Journal. ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1916. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	I o. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Natasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran .. ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
324	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Telugu. Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Carlton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued. February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyánanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinódini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakásika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
380	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
381	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. In a leader on this subject the *New India*, of the 6th September, writes:—"All who care for justice to the Asiatics who are under British rule must wish that the present condition of Ceylon was not kept surrounded by an impenetrable cloud of mystery. The Sinhalese are Buddhists, members of the most widely spread religion in the world, and they themselves are a quiet, easy-going and docile people. Suddenly there are riots, of which no news is allowed to come through the legitimate channels of publicity, but rumours from flying Indian coolies spread news which may be true or false. Then we hear of Martial Law, of wholesale arrests of Buddhist gentlemen of wealth and position, who are thrown into prison uncharged; then of Courts-martial, and through the dark cloud come telegrams, announcing sentences of death, penal servitude for life, or for shorter terms. . . . . For very many years in Ceylon a struggle has been going between the Buddhists and the Government in the matter of drink. Toddy shops were opened in the villages against the prayers and protests of the inhabitants. To drink liquor is against the Buddhist religion, and this setting up of drink shops by a Christian Government roused strong feelings among all the Buddhists who cared for the maintenance of their faith, in which abstinence from drink is one of the five promises—the Pansil—given by every Buddhist. The placing of temptation in the way of young and old by this opening of toddy shops was bitterly resented. . . . . We are inclined to think that in the speeches made to urge the people to obey the precept of their religion and abstain from the drink which ruined them morally, mentally and physically, strong language may have been used against the Government. But it was not against the Government *qua* British Government, but against the Government policy of forcing liquor on a people whose religion forbade them to take it, so that the liquor propaganda was regarded as an attack on Buddhism. To call such language—if it was used—treasonable or seditious would be unjust, though technically the law might be thus used. . . . . It will be a fatal error on the part of the Government of Ceylon to identify the temperance movement in Ceylon—a religious and righteous crusade against the evils of drink—with any political movement, for their action would be taken as in the interests of drink, of the liquor traffic."

New India, Madras, Sept. 6th, 1915.

The recent troubles in Ceylon.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

2. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 8th September:—"The Zamorin's College appears to be passing now through one of those periodical attacks of the chronic distemper which was diagnosed elaborately in these columns some time ago. The autocrat of the managerial board has issued his ukase dispensing with the services of Mr. M. U. Moore, the Principal, whose fault seems to be his independence.

"Was the Zamorin and the official visitor consulted by the President before issuing the amazing order? At any rate, the treatment accorded to Mr. Moore by the dictatorial President is not calculated to tempt any self-respecting European, or Indian for the matter of that, to accept service in the college.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The Zamorin's College, Calicut.

"There has been something rotten in the State of Denmark for the last half a dozen years. It is time the gangrened limb was amputated, and the college placed above the whims and caprices of dictatorial demigods and bungling bureaucrats who, whatever their qualifications, are utterly unfit to shape educational policies and to ensure the smooth and harmonious working and development of educational institutions. The time has come to mend or end the Zamorin's College, and let us hope the Court of Wards will put down the disturbing elements with an iron hand."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRA ADVOCATE, *Visagapatam*, Sept. 5th, 1915.

The Bimlipatam Municipality.

3. The *Andhra Advocate*, for the week ending the 5th September, has the following:—"The review of the Government on the administration of the municipality for the last official year is before us and reveals the rather unpleasant truth that the Government appears to feel constrained, by an unnamable and undefinable policy, in reviewing the administration reports of municipalities presided over by non-official gentlemen and in according to the Chairman and Council the full measure of praise they may deserve at the hands of the Government. . . . . The Revenue Divisional Officer and the District Collector have expressed themselves excellently of the municipality while the latter officer is very seldom known to have been so unreserving in his praise. But sufficient weight has not apparently been given to these credentials The whole review looks hyper-critical though such a criticism may be far from the intention of the Government. . . . . The Government were courteously harsh with the Council in embodying a few requests in the administration report and observe, with a degree of emphasis, that the administration report is not the appropriate occasion for specific requests. The Government, we venture to observe, are doubly wrong in this connection. In the first place they assume that the administration report contains specific requests, and, secondly, that the report ought not to embody specific requests of any kind. We cannot see where any specific request has been made to the Government excepting a few explanatory suggestions by which some difficulties pointed out by the Government or anticipated by the Council might be successfully grappled with or averted."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1915.

The Vāniyambādi Municipality.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th September, remarks:—"After a violent storm of agitation, attended with defamation suits against newspapers, interpellations in the Council, deputations to His Excellency the Governor, the Vāniyambādi Municipality has emerged in peace and joy. The non-official Chairman is able to write a tale quite different from what Mr. Subbaraya Ayyar, Mr. Sykes and Mr. Marjoribanks had accustomed the public. . . . . We congratulate the people of Vāniyambādi on this excellent record; and to those who took part in the agitation against the Sykes regime, it must be particularly a source of satisfaction that the Vāniyambādi Municipality has, under the non-official Chairman, rendered such an account of itself. The Government, we hope, will now see that the demand of the people of Vāniyambādi for a non-official Chairman, so long withheld and scorned by its officers, has been well deserved. It remains only to hearken to the request embodied in the municipal address to His Excellency the Governor, for an enlarged Council, a larger elected percentage of commissioners and an elected Chairman."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Sept. 6th, 1915.

The Kodaikānal Municipality.

5. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 6th September, writes as follows:—"We have received the administration report of the Kodaikānal Municipality for the year 1914–15. . . . . The report says that private latrines could not be had for the small dwellings of the poorer classes. It is highly necessary that the municipality should construct public latrines at the poorer quarters. The poorer quarters seem to have been unfortunately neglected in conservancy affairs so much so that the Government had to draw the attention of the Chairman 'to the conservancy of the quarters occupied by the

poorer classes in the station *which is understood to be far from satisfactory*. It has also been brought to the notice of Government that the drainage of this part of the town is unsatisfactory.' The rich will have their conveniences attended to even without asking while it is the poor that are neglected. We hope the Chairman will look through the eye of the poor and do the needful."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1915.

The water-supply in Benares and Madras.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th September, observes:—"The terrible fate that has overtaken the city of Benares must at once appeal to the thoughtless experts who insist on the closing of the wells and on relying on a pipe system of water-supply. The engines have failed, and the inhabitants of a large city are told one morning that they cannot get a drop of water from the pipes. . . . . One shudders to picture a city without water. A few hours of waterless taps in this city set the entire population complaining; the sudden stoppage of water in the mornings in Madras, which has become almost a daily event, after the installation of the new water-works, sends forth imprecations on the water-works department. At present the drinking water in the city is very dirty, especially so in Mylapore. A human tooth was carried by the water in the tap and fell into the carefully cleaned vessel of the pious housewife. These incidents so much annoy the good people of Madras. How happy is their lot when compared with the pitiable wail that comes from Benares"?

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The Calcutta Corporation Bill.

7. Under the heading "Fomenting racial prejudice" the *New India*, of the 8th September, writes:—"The Government of India are reported to have given their approval to the Calcutta Corporation Bill, with its objectionable provisions to bring into existence special electorates for the representation of minorities. It is now practically certain that Calcutta will soon have to face the accentuation of racial prejudices. One inevitable influence of special electorates is the selection of men of extreme views, and when they meet together in the Corporation, clashes are more frequent than is usual or tolerable. That is what experience has taught us in the Punjab, but evidently the Bengal Government do not intend to profit by the experience of other people."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Medical relief and rural sanitation.

8. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th September, says:—"The two outstanding features of the failure of the Government of India are medical relief and rural sanitation. We have not a system of medical relief that embraces the poor and the rich; we have not a network of dispensaries that distribute aid to the citizens of the Empire in India. Villages have no access to dispensaries maintained in municipalities and many die without medical relief. The Government are not able to start hospitals in all the places where they are needed, and the Government are not prepared to take in hand the indigenous systems of medicine and by encouraging them to bring a large number of the people within reach of aid. . . . . We have not yet given to the villages a protected supply of drinking water. Cholera cannot be prevented except by such a system of water-supply, and we are face to face with a strange situation, for we cannot prevent disease because we have not money enough to take the precautions that alone will prevent the disease from spreading; and we have not the means to cure the disease once it has spread, because we have not money enough to start hospitals and dispensaries."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1915.

The Madras ryot.

9. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th September, observes:—"Just as it is easy for the sanitary expert to throw up his arms and cry out that all his work comes to naught because of the ignorance of the people, it is also easy for the agricultural expert to criticise the Indian ryot. In fact, it used to be a favourite explanation of agricultural stagnation; the Indian ryot was not prepared to move; he was deeply conservative and would shy at any new path. Sir

Harold Stuart boldly knocked out this favourite explanation of experts by asserting that when the ryot is convinced that a change is for his good and that he is able to undertake the change, he does it. Mr. Chadwick, our Director of Agriculture, is able to bear testimony to a series of improvements already popular with the Madras ryot. . . . . Unless the ryot is able to earn more and save more, he can never be reclaimed; and if the land revenue system will remain as it is, the ryot who earns more will have to give more to Government and will have no inducement to slave for others. The agricultural advancement that would change the aspect of the country must begin with revising the present land revenue policy, it must enable the ryot to eat well and then imbibe the ambition to be better than his forefathers.

(i) Public Works.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Recruitment of officers for the Public Works Department.

10. The following appears in the *New India* of the 11th September:—"The following paragraph appeared in a recent issue of *New India:* 'Only nine young officers recruited for Engineering Services of the Public Works Department and Railways will come out to India this cold weather, the usual number of candidates of the requisite standard not having been available. This will right itself after the war.' The word *nine* has in this connection a very interesting history. There is a rule that not more than 10 per cent. of the candidates selected in England should be Indians and for years the number of vacancies was a digit with the figure 'nine' in the unit place. The arrangement—it was openly pointed out in the House of Commons—was meant to keep out as many Indians as possible; for when the vacancies were advertised to be 19 or 29, only one or two Indians could aspire to be selected. . . . . The claims of equally qualified Indians should be recognised and the racial bar should disappear. The existence of the 10 per cent. or any other such limitation is unfair. Here there is no question of the maintenance of British supremacy or the preservation of the English tone in the administration, and merit should be the only criterion. . . . . The product of the British Universities is an Engineer in a very restricted sense, whereas an Indian graduate, besides being qualified in the subjects studied by the former, is versed to a greater or less extent in various necessary auxiliary branches, like building construction, architecture, estimating, etc."

(k) General.

INDIAN EMIGRANT, *Madras*, Aug. 1915.

Some urgent reforms.

11. The following appears in the *Indian Emigrant* for August:—"The truce to political controversy imposed by the war is an excellent device to remove all embarrassment to the Government to prosecute the war to a victorious issue, if it is not exaggerated to include the suppression of the legitimate vent of popular demands which have gained momentum since the war. Without laying ourselves under the charge of embracing the opportunist's doctrine, it is no violation of the self-denying ordinance if we take leave to urge upon the powers that be a few pressing reforms whose insistence for the better welfare of India is clearly discerned through the perspective offered by the war. We mean the repeal of the Press Act and the Arms Act. The conditions that gave birth to these twin weapons of the Indian bureaucracy, for whatever purposes they may have been brought to light, are changed; the purposes they were meant to serve, if they ever existed, cannot again repeat in Indian history and it is long time that the executive armoury of the Indian Government is denuded of these obsolete instruments of a reactionary regime. The thraldom, we don't mean the censor, to which the Fourth Estate is subject in the Indian Empire, is a solecism of English liberty and justice. If British Government is based on the consent of the people governed, what avails this just principle, if the public press is muzzled by a Press Act? . . . . A subject nation may feel no obligation to assist an alien executive; nor can

such obligation be imposed on it by any canons of political science. Whatever help, therefore, the people of India accede to the ruling power by way of interpreting to it public opinion or popular prejudice must be doubly welcomed. . . . . The Press Act is a libel on the loyalty and understanding of educated India; the Arms Act takes away a weapon of defence from her self-respecting society to guard itself against those who attack its person or property. . . . . The repeal of the Arms Act and of the Press Act has been time and again urged on the Government by the voices of the constitutionally organised bodies of public opinion all over the country, even of some distinguished members of the bureaucracy. Just imagine, after peace returns, the feeling that will be evoked in an Indian sepoy asked to lay down his pistol in the police quarters of his native mufassal station, for, forsooth, he may not know to use it properly, the same pistol which with every pull of the trigger laid low three enemies of Great Britain on the field of Flanders."

MALABAR HERALD, *Cochin*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

The Arms Act in Northern India.

12. The *Malabar Herald*, for the week ending 4th September, writes:—"The Arms Act is being put to a ridiculous use in Northern India, if the facts narrated as to the arrest and punishment of a boy are true. It would appear that a five-year old boy in Northern India purchased one of those toy guns for an anna. As he was playing with it he could not explode the paper cap when another boy of thirteen-year old showed him how to do it. He was at once arrested by a beat constable and taken to the nearest police station with the 'formidable' weapon in his possession. He was charged before a Magistrate who fined him Rs. 3. The story is too incredible to be believed, and if such a thing has happened both the beat constable and the Magistrate should be congratulated on the success of their idiotic performances."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th September, remarks:—"Mr. Arthur Rowland Knapp, I.C.S., is to succeed Mr. Innes as the Collector of Malabar. Mr. Knapp is not new to the district where he had served as Special Assistant Collector and as Collector. He left Malabar in April 1907, with the reputation of being a harmless and safe district officer with a certain amount of sympathy."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1915.

India, the war and self-government.

14. In a leading article under the heading "What are we fighting for?" in which reference is made to an article by Mr. Sydney Brooks in the *Daily Mail*, London, on "Liberty and Security," the *New India*, of the 7th September, remarks:—"We also feel that, in Europe, Britain will play her part, but will she play the same part in Asia? It is that for which we, who wish and work for the continuance of the Empire, are eagerly seeking assurance. Are not the liberties of Asia at stake as well as those of Europe? Europe, Africa, Australasia, America are to be free; what of Asia? Mr. Brooks asks: 'What are we fighting for?' He answers: 'To remain a free and self-governing nation.' We ask also: 'What are we fighting for?' And we answer: 'To become a free and self-governing nation.' Indian blood is not being poured out in Europe in order to win freedom for others only. That which she fights to win for others, she claims also for herself.

"For very shame's sake, Britain cannot say to India: 'Your sons have died that I may remain free, that France may remain free, that Belgium may again be made free, but their death leaves you as unfree as ever. We redraw the map along the lasting lines of race, nationality and justice, everywhere except for you, whose children have perished on a foreign soil to make sure for myself and these others a liberty which you shall not share.' No! Britain will never speak such words to India. As she rejoices in her own liberty, which India has helped to preserve, she will gladly and greatfully share that liberty with her. From the 'welter of violated treaties and broken pledges' there shall not emerge as the sole arbiter in

Indian affairs the God of Force, but from the churning of the ocean shall arise the crowned nation of Bharatavarsha, free and self-governing partner in the Empire of the Free. For that, for our 'liberty and security,' Indian soldiers and the Indian nation are fighting. We claim the liberty which we had and which made us rich and prosperous before we admitted the trading companies of Europe; we claim it at the hands of those whose liberty we have helped to preserve. In the face of the whole world, they will not deny our claim."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

15. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th September, remarks:—"So, Sir S. P. Sinha has at last been elected to the Congress Presidentship by an overwhelming majority against the strong machinations of a handful of congresswallas who liked to see the 'impossible woman' (*pace* 'Ditcher' in *Capital*) preaching fascinating ideals from the presidential chair. All's well that ends well. We have absolutely no doubt that Sir Satyendra's speech will be a very valuable addition to our current political literature. He is no visionary idealist, and that is his best qualification."

The National Congress.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

16. The *New India*, of the 9th September, remarks:—"We notice the presence of 67 Colonials in the service of the Government of India. This naturally strengthens the hands of those people who are asking for reciprocity from the Colonies, but we wonder what the feelings of these Colonials are when they are conscious that the monthly salaries which they draw come out of the pockets of the Indians who are or were (?) treated so contemptuously by their own people. . . . . They may not be personally responsible for the policy followed by their brethren in South Africa, Canada and Australia. But we would much like to know what they think about the treatment given to Indians in these parts of the British Empire. There is a danger in their employment here, if they bring with them their colonial ideas, for they will strengthen the worst side of our bureaucracy. They have caused much bitterness in England, and their presence here makes us very anxious. It is exceedingly ill-judged."

Colonials in Government service.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 9th September, states:—"It may be remembered that a deposit of security of Rs. 2,000 was required under the Press Act from the editor of the *Star of Utkal* of Cuttack by the Bihar Government for having written articles falling under section 3 of the Act during the course of six months, as a consequence of which the paper was stopped. When the editor desired information as to what particular articles were referred to in the order of Government, the reply was in the negative. At the meeting of the Bihar Legislative Council held on the 6th instant, a question was asked:—'Will the Government be pleased to give a few extracts from the *Star of Utkal* which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India'?—to which the reply was 'It is not desirable to advertise the passages to which exception was taken.' It seems to us quite clear that the Bihar Government in giving the answer is shielding itself besides an illusory excuse. . . . . The Local Government in its reply to the editor refused even to indicate the articles in which the passages referred to were contained—a course which did not involve republication of the alleged obnoxious matter. There can, we think, be no better example of the arbitrary and high-handed exercise of the oppressive powers conferred by the Press Act than this case."

The Press Act in Behar and Orissa.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

18. Referring to an article in the *Madras Mail*, of the 7th September, under the heading "Unreasonable Pessimism," the *New India*, of the 9th September, observes:—"Now we take up a sentence in our contemporary's article which deserves very careful consideration from all who care for the future of the Empire;

Pessimism.

an Indian gentleman is said to have stated that he found many of his acquaintances pessimistic, and the editor remarks:

"But pessimism amongst educated Indians is a more serious matter. We are sure it is not very widespread, for we ourselves know of many thoughtful Indians who are absolutely confident; but it clearly exists, and it deserves notice. Its chief cause we believe to be a natural enough inability to grasp the significance of military and naval events.

"'With all respect and humble submission' we beg to observe that the educated Indian is not a fool, and strange as it may seem the 'natural enough inability to grasp the significance of military and naval events' does not exist among the educated countrymen of Shivaji and Akbar. They discuss the events of the day quite as acutely and with as clear a vision as any of our Civilians and editors, and the exploits of the *Emden* and the value of the German 'successes' are weighed as accurately by the Indian as by the European. . . . . The gloom is due to an increasing feeling of despondency in some, and resentment in others, over the present position of India and is a re-action from the rush of generous feeling which carried educated India to the support of the Empire. . . . . The educated Indians studied English History and English literature, and found liberty extolled, fought for, died for, her confessors praised, her martyrs adored, her oppressors denounced. So when the leaders declared that England was true to her old ideals, the educated Indians believed them and blamed the Anglo-Indians not the English. . . . . In that faith they sprang forward to England's side when she appeared in her old glory, defending the weak, defending liberty. India was welcomed, praised, extolled: 'at last' thought her children, 'we have touched the great heart of England'. . . . . They offered to volunteer and were rejected. They asked to be allowed to drill and were refused. 'Native Christians' were welcome, but not the proud sons of Hindu and Mussalman warriors. They asked to learn the use of arms; refused. They fell back, chilled, disheartened, sad, wounded to the heart: 'For all the fine words, England does not trust us.' Would not Englishmen have felt the same? . . . . Month has succeeded month. A year and more have passed since our Indians left for foreign climes. India has given more men, she has poured out money. The dominions are promised a share in the Empire—she is promised none; they are to speak on the terms of peace, no voice of hers is mentioned; their Secretary speaks out for them, ours is dumb. Charles Roberts is turned out, who cared for us. Our papers go down one after the other; Muhammad Ali—one of the best loved of Muhammadan leaders—is silenced, is interned, a living death. Press after press is threatened. An editor, whose paper is killed, is not even allowed to know for what he is condemned. House searches spread from the Punjab to Bengal, from Bengal to the United Provinces. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is assailed and then lectured; a gentleman is called on for security for harbouring dacoits, and a higher court frees him; Sir James Meston accuses the zamindars of the United Provinces for knowing about dacoits and not helping Government; and so things go on. And India, looking round, says: 'Are these things my reward?' Are Indians to be blamed for 'pessimism' when they look at all this from the *Indian* standpoint, not the English, and ask: 'Shall we be any the more a free self-governing nation because England wins?' *There* lies the danger of Indian pessimism. For the sake of the Empire we all are striving to save, will not England speak one word of light and cheer, to pierce the gloom?"

19. The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 9th September, says:—"A certain class of politicians affect to believe that India will be converted into a land flowing with milk and honey if it is granted self-government and the British element replaced by Indians in the Civil Service. They will do well to ponder over the significance of the incident related by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika's* correspondent. We doubt whether any European member of the Civil Service with all his

An Indian Collector and his guests.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

exclusiveness and contempt for Indian public opinion would have been guilty of entrusting to his chaprassi the duty of 'receiving the Indian guests of the Collector.' It is a well-known fact that Indian officers of Government, however petty, affect to regard themselves as superior beings in comparison with their less fortunate countrymen, and when as in the present case the officer enters the charmed circle of the 'most distinguished service in the world,' he completely loses his head."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

The Public Services Commission's report.

20. In a leading article under the heading "The present policy of Indians," the *New India*, of the 10th September, writes:—"We suggested on August 3rd that the signing and publication of the report of the Public Services Commission should be put off until after the war, for having learned that the report was unsatisfactory from the Indian standpoint, it seems better to pigeon-hole it until the war was over, and not add this disappointment to the growing trouble brooding in Indian hearts. But to have it signed, and *then* to withhold it from publication is absurd, for the signing fixes it, and if it is kept back it will none the less influence action and policy, and after the war it will be definitely acted on. No, as so contentious a measure has been forced on to its completion, and it is now past praying for, the only thing that remains is to publish it, and let us know exactly what it is. Then public opinion can pronounce upon it, and India will be able to see how far the 'angle of vision' has been changed by her services to the Empire. If the report being signed, is withheld, it will be felt that it is withheld from fear, and that is not a desirable idea to get abroad. . . . . The policy for Indians is plain: above-board, vigorous, constitutional, agitation. We have been quiet for a year, only gently indicating our wishes and our hopes, trying not to embarrass, submitting to increasing interference with the poor liberties we still enjoy, and we have as reward an Austen Chamberlain foisted on us who is utterly indifferent, and even hostile, to our liberty, a blank silence as to our claim to have self-government here and a share in the control of the Empire, and additional marks of our inferiority in England and here at home, while the Public Services Commission—which has cost us Mr. Gokhale's life—is known to refuse us even the small graces hoped for. Steady, firm, unceasing agitation for self-government *before the war is over* is now our only hope, for when that comes to an end, if it comes without the admission of our right, and without a promise to grant it when peace is secured, the freedom of India will be put off for generations."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

21. In the first of a series of articles on this subject, the *New India*, of the 11th September, writes:—"When Islam came to India, it was not, as a rule, a persecuting creed. It conquered, it took tribute from the conquered, but it exercised no general coercion. . . . . Akbar married Hindu princesses, and the royal blood of Hindus mingled with the royal blood of Mussalmans in his successors—Aurangzeb had none. Akbar, like Harsha, loved theological discussions. One of his best generals was Man Singh, a Sikh; his finance minister was a Hindu. There was no Hindu-Muhammadan question in those days. . . . . When the East India Company from humble traders became rulers, they created no Hindu-Muhammadan question. They plundered equally all round, hanged Nanda Kumar and tortured the Begams of Oudh with entire impartiality. They milked dry the Hindu cow or the Mussalman camel without distinction of creed. Hindu gold, Muslim gold, all were good; *non olet.* The Hindus railed at them as Mlechchhas, the Mussalmans anathematised them as Giaours, and they robbed both. . . . . The Company raked in the Indian hoards, and Parliament cast envious eyes upon them. When the time came for renewal of the Company's charter, Parliament had its chance; it insisted on enquiry into its ways of ruling and grabbing, was virtuously indignant over Company improprieties, over the amount of its plunder—which Parliament did not share—of the growing poverty of the Indians—by which Parliament did not

profit. . . . . During that fruitful period were sown all the seeds of liberty that grew up into the harvest of righteous discontent, of righteous unrest. They gave education, they inspired love for English liberty, they breathed hope for India's future, they laboured for her coming emancipation, they acted as trustees taking care of their ward's estate, they soothed the old hatred of Europeans, they sowed the new seeds of love. . . . . Parliament took the responsibility and has entirely neglected it. Debates at the fag-end of an exhausting Session, a 'beggarly array of empty benches,' disposed of the fate of hundreds of millions of people; a handful of good men strove in vain against the bureaucracy, which, in the absence of any effective Parliamentary control, seized and kept all power over India, and the Hindu-Muhammadan question was created."

The Indian Viceroyalty.

22. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th September, observes:—"It is impossible to grow enthusiastic over the rumour, which is given currency to by the London correspondent of the *Times of India*, about the probable appointment of Earl Beauchamp as the Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Hardinge. . . . . Lord Carmichael is undoubtedly a more capable man, a much sounder Liberal; and the experience he has gained in India, while it has not impaired his principles or sympathies, has nelped him immensely to understand the people and to know the difficulties under which they labour. If England cannot send us a statesman of the first rank, a man of commanding ability and prestige, it will be well to nominate Lord Carmichael as Lord Hardinge's successor."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Sarva Vyapi, *Pondicherry*, Aug. 25th, 1915.

23. The *Sarva Vyapi**, of the 25th August, contains a long communication by a correspondent who refers to the vain bragging of the German Emperor that he has defeated the Russians and says that, though the Germans are now able to advance through Poland by the numerical superiority of their forces, they will soon find that their Emperor will have to share the fate of the famous Napolean Bonaparte, a greater warrior than whom never existed.

The war in Europe.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st September, says:—It is entirely wrong to think that the fall of Warsaw and even Brest-Litovsk will make the Russians sue for peace. The rains will begin in a few days more and the roads in Russia will become impassable for the German motors. Before the rains cease and the roads get dry, Russia will have stored up sufficient ammunition, as Japan has also come forward to help her in the manufacture of ammunition. The people of Moscow are unanimously against peace and therefore Germany will be sorely disappointed if she expects to separate Russia from the Allies.

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Muslim Dutan*, of the 4th September, says:—In the eastern theatre the Russians are carrying out their plan beautifully. They are successfully defending their positions in Galicia. When they think that it will be advisable for them to vacate any place, they do so after removing everything of value there and, even while retreating, manage to inflict heavy losses on the enemy. The Germans speak of the occupation of such places as are voluntarily vacated by the Russians and rendered useless to the enemy as grand victories and celebrate them with eclat in Berlin. The motive of the Germans in doing so is evidently to prevent the enthusiasm of the people from waning and to make them believe that the German army is gaining victories everywhere. They have not been able to capture any place before it is deserted by the Russians; nor have they been able to prevent the safe retreat of the Russian army. So it is clear that the Germans have not gained any victory by inflicting a positive defeat on the Russians.

The war in Europe.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th September, writes:—It is clear that Germany's assurance to America that she would not sink neutral vessels hereafter without warning was merely a verbal promise never intended to be fulfilled and the recent attack of the *Hesperian* bears out this view. America has already begun to realise that she could not rely upon the words of Germany, and, unless the latter is able to satisfy the former in all respects, there may be a rupture between the two countries. The heavy list of casualties received from the Dardanelles shows that fierce fighting is going on there. There cannot be such heavy losses in ordinary trench warfare. So we have to presume that the troops are having a regular hand-to-hand fight in this region.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

24. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 2nd September, publishes the following which purports to be a translation of an article in the *New India* of the 27th August 1915:—

War notes.

According to a German paper, Germany is carrying on this war very cheerfully. She has not been affected by it in any way. She has sufficient quantities of copper and other war materials, however long the war may last. She has also an abundant supply of provisions for her troops. She has

* Received in the current week.

always a good stock of foodstuffs and ammunition. The Germans are prepared to meet the Allies, however long they may continue fighting. It is only the enemies of the Germans who say that the Germans have nothing. This is not true.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 2nd September, also contains the following which purports to be a translation of an article in the *Madras Times* of the 27th August 1915 :— LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1915.

The *Ceylon Gazette*, a German newspaper, says :—As we are sure to obtain a victory, we are laughing at the lies uttered by our enemies. The Allies cannot capture the Dardanells, nor can they drive out the Germans from the eastern and western fronts. The Germans will not stop the war until the question as to whom Belgium, Poland and the German Colonies should belong is decided. The German soldiers are as certain of winning a victory in this war as the German merchants are of getting out of their present miserable condition and carrying on trade as usual. The German merchantmen will resume their voyages again and then the countries of our enemies will be full of distress and misery.

25. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 4th September, says:—The Grand Duke Nicholas is showing considerable military skill in not letting his army fall into the hands of the German invaders. It may be asked what skill there is in marching back an army. If one realises in what dangerous situations the Russian armies were at Warsaw and such other places, he will understand what it is to retire safe with the army. The Germans showed their utmost military skill at Warsaw. If the Russian army had been an ordinary one, it would have been effaced altogether and Russia would have made her exit from the scene of war. It is a wonder how Russia has emerged safe from serious situations at some other centres of war also. It is very praiseworthy that she did not lose her presence of mind, but discharged her responsibility with far-sightedness. How the Russians retired from Poland will form the most interesting chapter in the history of the present war. The Russian situation at Brest was as bad as at Warsaw, but the army retired from the field safe, except a few soldiers who defended the fort until the main army retired. Also when the Russians surrendered the forts on the Nilmen, they defeated the object of the Germans by retiring, without falling into their hands. Germany has occupied some territory in Russia, but this does not enable her to direct all her forces to the western theatre inasmuch as she has not completely crushed the Russian army. For the last three months the Germans have suffered heavily in the eastern theatre. They have not been able to inflict any defeat on the main portion of the Russian army. A new army of 20 lakhs of soldiers is being recruited in Russia. Japan has undertaken to supply ammunition to Russia. The military enthusiasm of the Russians is growing more and more intense as the Germans enter deeper and deeper into the interior of Russia. Germany can never separate Russia from the Allies. Russians do not resort to the policy of breaking their engagements. All the Allies will continue to fight together in the cause of independence and justice. Although the Balkan States may not join the Allies, they will certainly remain neutral. Roumania and Bulgaria will never agree to the Germans marching to Turkey through Bulgaria. If the Germans try to precipitate matters, the Balkhan States also may make common cause with the Allies. KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

The war.

After a reference to Germany's forty years' secret preparations for the war, in defiance of treaties, international laws, justice, truth, and even God, and to her various atrocities revolting to humanity, and after stating that no one ever thought till now that the Kaiser was so mean-minded, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st September, observes that God can never be, as he hopes, on his side, and that, briefly speaking, the Kaiser is now acting the part of *Ravana* of puranic fame whose fate he is sure to meet with. KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

The war.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunitura*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 3rd September, points out that at present the German objective in the east appears to be Petrograd, and observes that, while the Allies are progressing satisfactorily in the other theatres of the war, their prospects in the east are not of an encouraging character.

NEWS, *Madras*, Sept. 4th 1915.

A Russian success.

26. The *News*, of the 4th September, says:—"The Russians having gained a victory at Constantinople captured 5,213 Turkish prisoners, 12 guns and 16 machine guns, and took possession of gunpowder also.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Aug. 19th, 1915.

The talk of peace.

27. Referring to the talk of peace, the *Ravi*, of the 19th August, says:—If the Allies make peace with the Germans, the latter may, after establishing their rule firmly in their new Dominions, turn once again against England, for it is their chief desire to crush England. So it is certain that England will never agree to enter into a treaty with Germany. She expected the war to continue for three years, and has been making preparations for it. There is, thus, no prospect of peace in the near future. We have to wait for one or two years more.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

M. Pigaud.

28. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th September, has the following note:—M. Pigaud was in charge of the French Airfleet. His very name struck terror into the heart of the German Crown Prince. It appears that such a man was shot dead by the Germans when he was at a height of 6,000 feet in the sky.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttancherri*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

Turkey.

29. After stating that comparatively Turkey has suffered more than any other of the belligerent countries, and that she, who was drawn into the war by the intrigues of Germany, is now surrounded on all sides by her enemies, the *Chakravarthi*,* of the 28th August, agrees with the Liberals of Turkey in thinking that it would have been far better for her to have consolidated and improved her Asiatic possessions, and observes that it has yet to be seen how far Germany will be successful in her object of sending a force to help Turkey through the Balkan States, and asks: who can say that Russia, Britain, France and Italy will not have crushed her before any such help arrives at all?

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

Lord Carmichael and the Bengal Police.

30. Referring to the statement said to have been made by Lord Carmichael in a speech delivered by him at Sardah in Bengal, that the Bengal Police was still defective in many respects and that it would take some time before it comes to be as efficient as the English Police, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th August, observes:—It is indeed gratifying to see that, unlike other Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in India, who always make it a rule to shower encomiums on the Police, Lord Carmichael had the courage to point out the shortcomings of the Police in Bengal. The conduct of the Police, especially in Bengal, has of late become most reprehensible. Their promiscuous house-searches and the frequent withdrawal of cases launched by them have created a terror in the minds of the people and it is a clear indication of the love and sympathy Lord Carmichael has for the people of this country that he has openly condemned the action of the Police.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1915.

The inefficiency of the Police.

31. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th September, says:—The Police in India have not reformed their old ways. They are yet unsympathetic and arrogant. Accounts of mischief done by them are heard from all quarters. The people have no confidence in them at all. Many are of opinion that, apart from big offences,

* Received this week.

even ordinary thefts are abetted by them. The support which the authorities afford them makes them think that they can do anything with impunity. If the Government would make the Police officers understand that they are the servants of the public and that they should work for welfare of the people, they should appoint Honorary Magistrates and Panchayats on a large scale and bring the Police officers under their influence to some extent.

Indian Police.

32. After stating that the police administration in India is in a deplorable condition when compared with that in other countries, especially with that in England, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd September, refers to the recent speech of Lord Carmichael, which is replete with sound advice to the police, points out that the aim of the police should be to prevent crimes rather than send a number of people to the jail, and observes that the slain on the police administration in India can be wiped out, only if the police will accept Lord Carmichael's valuable counsels and act up to them

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

The need for a Government Secondary school for girls in Mangalore (South Canara).

33. Referring to a public meeting recently held at Mangalore consisting of the leading citizens representing all classes and communities in order to urge on the attention of the Government the need for the establishment of a Government Secondary school in Mangalore, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 3rd September, in a leading article says:—We have repeatedly pressed in these columns from time to time that, as the existing institution for girls in this city is of a sectarian character, there must be at least a secondary school conducted by Government. We are glad to see that this question is now engaging the serious attention of the public. As the people here are already maintaining a good many schools for boys and as the district is a very poor one, it behoves the authorities to provide an institution for girls. What is asked for is only a secondary institution and not a high school. The funds required are by no means very large. Despite its being war time now we may be sure that the Government will not have to face insuperabe difficulties in granting this legitimate desire of the public. We trust that the organisers of the meeting will not rest until their object is gained.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The establishment of village panchayats.

34. Referring to a resolution which will be moved by Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai at the next meeting of the Local Legislative Council that a committee comprising both officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into and report on the constitution of village panchayats, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd September, says:—We do not know whether the Government will accept or reject this resolution. It never likes to make a public inquiry on any subject. The bureaucracy in India always likes to settle even important questions secretly and then announce the decision to the people. Still, as the people are now strongly for the establishment of village panchayats and as there is sure to be a difference of opinion between the Government and the people on this subject, we think it is very desirable that a committee should be appointed to go into this question. There is no more important problem now than the establishment of these panchayats. They will be the foundation for the future *swaraj* and provincial autonomy. The enlargement of the Legislative Councils, without laying this foundation and strengthening it, will resemble the raising of a superstructure first and then thinking about the foundation.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

Officials as Municipal Councillors.

35. Referring to the fact that officials nominated by the Government to be municipal councillors do not regularly attend municipal meetings, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st September, says:—The officials so

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

nominated are not to blame. Their work proper occupies all their time and they cannot afford to attend municipal meetings regularly. Why should not the Government give up nominating such men to municipal councils?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras.* Sept. 4th, 1915.

Village panchayats.

36. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th September, says:—Although eight years have elapsed since the Decentralization Commission recommended the revival of the village panchayat system, it is regrettable that the authorities have not taken any steps to carry out the recommendation. It appears that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai is going to move a resolution in the next session of the Legislative Council on this subject. Village panchayats ought to form the foundation of the administration of the country. We hope that the Madras Government will appoint a committee to suggest how the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission on the question of the revival of the panchayat system in villages should be given effect to.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras,* Sept. 6th, 1915.

Overseers of the Madras Corporation.

37. In protesting against the contemplated appointment by the Corporation of Madras of Eurasian Overseers in the place of the present Brahman Overseers, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th September, says:—The Corporation could never follow a more short-sighted policy than this. The Eurasians can never find access to the inner portions of the houses of the Indians. The Eurasians, especially those of them who accept small appointments, are not intelligent. Again they do not move on friendly terms with the Indians. They consider themselves equal to high class Europeans whose virtues they rarely possess. The members of the Corporation should see that the Europeans at the helm of the municipal administration do not adopt any unsympathetic course in ignorance of the present condition of Indian society.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* Sept. 1st, 1915.

The Calicut Municipal Council.

38. After admitting that the Government are now granting to the people more rights and privileges than before in the matter of self-government, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st September, regrets that, inasmuch as Calicut is not, as the Nilgiris are, a European station, there should be comparatively more European members in the Municipal Council, hopes that the Government will nominate as members thereof a few Europeans as possible, and observes that the preference of a European to an Indian at an election must be due to the unfitness of the latter, to the absence of interest on the part of the people in matters relating to self-government, or to want of discrimination on the part of the voters.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* Sept. 1st, 1915.

Taluk Board hospitals.

39. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st September, draws the attention of the Presidents of Taluk Boards to the severity of the recent order, according to which the cost of medicines, supplied even to the poor patients in Taluk Board hospitals, is to be realised from them, and hopes that something will be done to mitigate their hardships.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore,* Sept. 7th, 1915.

Revenue settlement.

40. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th September, writes:—In the matter of revenue settlement the Government and the public hold divergent views. Some of the authorities of the Government are of opinion that all lands belong primarily to Government, that the holders thereof are entitled merely to the right of cultivation and that consequently, in return for this right, the Government are privileged to increase or decrease the land-tax as they choose. Others hold that even Government is an institution which is created by the people themselves, that the taxes are paid for the administration of justice, that they should be utilised for this purpose with the strictest economy, that no tax should be increased unless it appears both to the Government and to the public that the taxes already paid are insufficient and the land-tax should ordinarily be of a permanent nature. The latter, it seems to us, is the

correct view. A frequent revision of settlement has the baneful effect of depriving the cultivator of his interest in improving the land. It is equally advantageous to Government and to the public to have recourse to a permanent settlement wherever there is ryotwari settlement at present. The people in that event can with certainty look forward to reaping the fruit of their own labour. The revision of settlement every 30 years has the effect of arresting the economic progress of the country. It is surprising that this evil result does not occur to Government. It behoves the British Government as well as the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to devote their best attention to the subject. In Bengal even the zamindars enjoy the benefits of a permanent settlement. It is the conviction of all great statesmen that it is a gross blunder to deny the same privilege to ryotwari holders. We feel sure that the Mysore Government whose solicitude for the popular welfare is so well known will give their earnest thought to the question.

(*k*) *General.*

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st August, writes :—The *Englishman* of Calcutta has resumed its tirade against the removal of the capital to Delhi and advocates the return of the Imperial offices to Calcutta on the grounds that the enormous expenditure to be incurred on the construction of the new capital will be a great strain upon the finances of the country at this juncture and that the transfer of the seat of the Government to Delhi has in effect removed it farther away from public opinion. Let us examine these grounds carefully. The first cannot hold water, as the major portion of the expenditure on the construction of the new Delhi has already been incurred. Coming to the second ground, we will ask what is meant by public opinion? As long as Calcutta was the capital, the Government always acted upon the opinion of the European merchants there and therefore it is evidently this opinion that is deemed to be public opinion by the *Englishman*. But we need not say that the opinion of the European merchants will in many respects be prejudicial to the well-being of the people. It is on the advice of these merchants that the Government was spending crores of rupees every year on railways and was neglecting irrigation and drainage works. Now that the seat of the Government has been transferred to Delhi, the authorities can afford to act as they think fit, without the fear of any pressure being brought to bear upon them by the European merchants. The influence of these merchants has gone down much after the advent of Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India, and greater weight has now come to be attached to Indian opinion. We need not say that this is as it should be, and as it is the transfer of the capital to Delhi that has led to this desirable result, we think there is no necessity whatever for removing the capital from Delhi.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

The retransfer of the capital to Calcutta.

42. Adverting to a speech made by Lord Carmichael at Krishnagar, in which he is said to have openly admitted that he was entirely ignorant of many things when he first came to this country as a Governor and that he was greatful both to the officials and non-officials here for having willingly put him in the way, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, observes:—We have not till now come across a Provincial Governor who is plain enough to admit his ignorance about the details and his obligation to the representatives of the people for having boldly corrected him whenever he went wrong. This plainness on his part only increases our admiration for him.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

Lord Carmichael and the position of a Governor.

Commenting on the same speech of Lord Carmichael, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th September, says that, though there is no doubt about the administrative capability of Lord Carmichael and his genuine sympathy for the people, he had two defects, which were quite patent during his short regime in Madras and which do not seem to have disappeared even now, and they are (1) a tendency to regard his knowledge of things as complete when it is

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1915.

only half-knowledge and (2) a habit of pertinaciously carrying out his object at any cost as in the case of the partition of Myemsingh.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1915.

The Pilgrims Committee.

43. The *Lokopakari*, of the 6th September, invites the attention of the authorities to the following defects which have been found to exist by the enquiry of this Committee till now, viz. (1) want of accommodation for pilgrims in railway carriages and railway stations, (2) want of convenient lodging and boarding houses in sacred places visited by pilgrims and (3) the absence of proper facilities for water-supply and latrine accommodation in these places, and prays that prompt steps should be taken to remedy them soon in the interests of the numerous pilgrims who are always touring round visiting sacred places.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1915.

Reasonable and unreasonable patriotism.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, writes:—Several curious stories are told about the patriotism of the Germans. It seems the German tailors are now refusing to make dresses according to the English or French pattern. In Russia any man speaking the German language stands the chance of being prosecuted by the Police. Such is the way in which patriotism is shown in foreign countries. In India, however, when the *swadesi* spirit was at its highest, the rulers made a distinction between reasonable and unreasonable *swadesism* and Lord Minto declared that he was in full sympathy with the former. But the Indians thought that every kind of *swadesism* was reasonable. We will now ask "How about the patriotism of Germany and Russia? Is it reasonable or unreasonable?"

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Harmony between the Europeans and the Indians.

45. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st September, says:—The war has afforded an opportunity for the Europeans and the Indians to come into closer relationship with one another. But it is a matter for regret that there are some European ladies and gentlemen who retard this growth of harmony between the two races. The following is an instance in point. A nurse in Cuttack called certain medical students' names. The latter represented the matter to the Hon'ble Mr. Das who is a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. He wrote to the European Chief Surgeon asking him to see that better feelings existed between the medical staff and the medical students. But the Surgeon replied saying that the Honourable gentleman had no business to interfere in the matter. By such scant courtesy, the Surgeon, it is to be regretted, simply tried to fan the fire of insult under which the students were smarting.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

The hoarded wealth of India.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 31st August, represents the *Indian Daily News* to have written as follows:—Indians having money have not much confidence in Government promissory-notes. There is much money with the zanana ladies. If the advantages of depositing it with the Government are brought home to the minds of these ladies, they will advance loans to England. They should be made to realise that there is no fear for their money and that they will get their interest regularly. If the Indian women agree to purchase Government bonds, Indian men also will agree to do so. The advantages of such deposits should be widely advertised in bold letters. The confidence of the public should be gained by explaining to them how well England is governing India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

War and matrimony.

47. The *Sasilekha*, of the 31st August, reports a correspondent to have stated thus:—It is the opinion of the Germans that there is no greater happiness than to have a large number of children. The German authorities give rewards to married couples begetting children. In England many a man and woman live a life of celibacy. In the present war many young men have been slain. Those that survive must marry the widowed wives of the slain and increase the population by begetting strong children. Unless for every male child born in Germany two male children are born in England, England cannot prosper.

48. Referring to the decision of the Government of India rejecting the proposal to appoint non-official Advisory Committees to assist the officers of the Government in ascertaining the income for purposes of the income-tax, the *Desamata*, of the 1st September, says:—There can be no greater disgrace to the Indians than to be told that non-official committees of the kind proposed will create factions among the people. The Government will do well to appoint such committees and see how they work instead of discarding them altogether.

Income-tax and Advisory Committees.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

49. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th September, has the following note:—A correspondent writes to say that when the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart visited the Guntūr district he held out to the ryots the hope that he would see to greater irrigation facilities being afforded to them, but that since then even the few facilities which they had enjoyed before have been curtailed. We hope that Sir Harold Stuart will enquire into this matter.

The Guntūr ryots.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1915.

50. The *Desamata*, of the 1st September, contains sentiments similar to those contained in the *Andhrapatrika* of the 26th ultimo abstracted on page 1556 of the weekly report under the heading *Abhyudaya*.

Abhyudaya.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

51. In a leading article referring to a recent public entertainment held in honour of Sir Lawrence Jenkins by the leading citizens of Bengal and giving a summary of the eulogistic references made on that occasion to his able and sympathetic services rendered as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court by Dr. Rash Behari Gose, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjea and others, the *Mysore Star*, of the 5th September, proceeds to remark:—In those critical times, when, as a result of Lord Curzon's partition measure, the whole of Bengal was in a perturbed condition, it was Sir Lawrence Jenkins, whom Lord Morley selected for the high office of Chief Justice, that conciliated the people and by his admirably unbiassed frame of mind and a thorough courage of conviction won the love and esteem of the people. In those evil days of the *swadeshi* movement when the mere mention of the word *swadeshi* was construed by the authorities as sedition, it was Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who, by his elaborate comments in the course of his judgments, opened the eyes of the authorities to the truth of the situation. This has contributed not a little to the restoration of tranquility in the province of Bengal. No wonder therefore that the Indians are now honouring him with such extraordinary marks of love and admiration. Sir Lawrence has set a most worthy example to those Englishmen who are sent to this country to conduct the administration. It is due to exalted personages of this type that the British flag is resplendent all over the world with the glory of truth and righteousness. They are living fortresses that protect the Empire. India can never be too thankful to men of this type. The organization of our brethren in the northern part of the country to perpetuate his memory is indeed most praiseworthy. We sincerely hope that the proposal to found a memorial in his honour may succeed to the full extent of the high appreciation and the deep feelings of gratitude which his career has produced among the people of this country.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Sept. 5th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 8th September, observes:—The abilities displayed by Sir Lawrence Jenkins as a Judge were such as to make the people regard him almost as Justice incarnate. We trust that Bengal will be equally fortunate in their successor to this high office.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

52. In an article under this heading the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th September, writes:—A Calcutta paper observes that the *London Times* suggests that in the event of having to raise a fresh loan on account of the war it may be raised in India, and that this suggestion must have arisen from the impression that India contains vast hoards of ancient as well as modern coins secreted in the

The new war loan.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

ground. We learn that this impression has been given further prominence by Mr. O'Connor (?) of the Government of India, Finance Department. He observes that the Indian ryot buries his treasure in the ground inside his own cottage and the *Times* says that he secrets it in the thatch of his roof. To those who have known the local conditions, it must be obvious that these statements arise from a mere stretch of the imagination. It is notorious how frequently the people of this country are stricken with famine and pestilence such as plague. Such being the case, we can only affirm that those, who say that India has vast treasures buried in the ground and that she is therefore in a position to lend, have little acquaintance with the true state of things in this country. True that the Indians had at one time the habit of secreting their wealth; but that was in the olden days when there was neither the Savings Banks nor the Life Insurance Companies nor any large industrial enterprises such as we find at the present day. Moreover the prices have latterly gone up to such an extent that it is hardly possible for most people to make both ends meet. A small portion of their savings, if any, is spent on jewels and whatever balance there is left is deposited in Banks such as the Madras Bank. Among the common folk, particularly in rural parts in most places, the greatest affluence they know of is to be able to have their fill twice a day. Despite this state of things, the assertion on the part of the *London Times*, namely, that India has boundless treasures, could only have been the result of sheer ignorance. We must had, however, that loyalty among Indians is an inbred quality. Every one of us is ready to offer up his all in the service of the Empire which has brought him the blessings of peace and quietude and is still protecting him with her bonds of affection. This attitude of the Indian mind is already known to His Majesty the King-Emperor as well as to the Hon'ble Mr. Asquith, to Lord Hardinge our Viceroy as also to many other prominent leaders of England.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttanoherri*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

Severity of punishment in India.

53. Referring to Sir Henry Cotton's article on the extreme severity of punishment in India as compared with that in England, the *Chakravarthi**, of the 28th August, points out that the *Amritha Bazaar Patrika's* answer to his query regarding the *rationale* of this differentiation is that it is due to colour and nothing else, and says:—Indians are naturally quiet and less criminal; yet such harsh treatment! The result is that the people fear, and not love the Government. We do not know why the administration of justice in India is not the same as in England.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttanoherri*, Aug. 28th, 1915.

Poverty in India.

54. Referring to the poverty of India, which some Englishmen still refuse to admit, because they believe that there is a large amount of hoarded wealth therein, a note in the *Chakravarthi**, of the 28th August, regrets that Englishmen are still unable to understand the real condition of the country, though they have had ample opportunities of studying it during the last 175 years, and observes that the Government of India will do well to bring down some X-ray expert from America, so that the hearts of the people may be shown to these white men.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Postal grievances.

55. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st September, dwells upon the inconvenience caused to the people of *Valliyod*, *Kuyitheri* and *Valayam amsams* in Kurumbranad taluk by their being placed within the jurisdiction of the *Kuttiyadi* Post office, and upon the advisability of bringing them within that of the *Nadapuram* Post office, which would be more convenient both to the people and to the Government, and hopes that the postal authorities will do the needful in the matter.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

The *Abkyudaya* case.

56. The *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 3rd September, also dwells upon the impropriety of the order of the Government in the *Abhudaya* case and rejoices that it has now been withdrawn.

---

* Received this week.

57. Referring to the action of the shipping company in compelling the Haj pilgrims to buy return tickets, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd September, regrets that the company should be in a position to cause such great inconvenience and hardship to a whole community, points out that, though the system of issuing return tickets will be advantageous to the pilgrims themselves, the same should not be made compulsory, as some of the pilgrims may not, for various reasons, return to India at all, and hopes that the Government will do the needful in the matter and redress the grievances of the Muhammadans.

The Haj pilgrims.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

58. Referring to the report of the committee, which was appointed to consider measures for standardizing the weights and measures in India, which are at present different in different parts of the country, especially in Malabar, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th September, points out that, though the new weights and measures may not be easily understood by the people, and so it may cause some inconvenience to them, such a step is absolutely necessary for the welfare and commercial prosperity of the country, but that the names of these weights and measures should be made to suit the respective languages of the various districts, and observes that these should be taught in all primary schools, so that the people may easily acquaint themselves with them.

Weights and measures in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

In commenting upon the report of the "Weights and Measures" Committee, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th September, admits that the weights and measures used in this country should be uniform, agrees with the committee in thinking that these should be taught in all elementary schools recognised by the Government, and that the teaching of other weights and measures should be given up, and adds that we have to wait and see what the Government of India may do in the matter.

Weights and measures in India.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

59. While approving of the Government order discontinuing all grants-in-aid to enemy institutions in India, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th September, points out that it is the duty of the Government to see that the people, who are greatly benefited by these institutions, do not suffer thereby, and believes that the Basel Mission institutions in Malabar, which belong to the Swiss Mission, will be exempted from the operation of this order.

Enemy institutions.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

60. The *Vyavasaya Mitram*, of the 4th September, says that the administration of the district by Mr. Innes may, on the whole, be said to have been a sympathetic and successful one.

The Collector of Malabar.

VYAVASAYA MITRAM, *Cannanore*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

61. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st August, has an article under the marginally-noted heading:—We have already drawn the attention of our readers to the loan recently notified by the Government of India. Facility is given to those who are prepared to assist Government but are unable to invest large amounts. Such applications may be made for sums of Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 through the Post Office Savings Bank. This opportunity is given so that all classes of people may derive benefit from the loan. We will publish shortly the Government notification containing full particulars as regards the terms and conditions of the loan. As soon as the notification was issued applications aggregating six crores were received. A large number of people had, however, this grievance that, if the loan had been divided into small shares, other loyal subjects would not have been deprived of the opportunity of coming to the assistance of the Government. Government being now sensible of this fact has extended the scope of the loan and given up to the 30th October for the receipt of applications. We hope every right-thinking person will, according to his ability, participate in this loan; for there is no better way of expressing loyalty, and the beauty of it is this, it is at once profitable and meritorious.

"A loan of 4½ crores."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1915.

We shall now see how far the rich people of our country who were backward in contributing to the War Fund will excel others in subscribing to this loan, for this is not a question of the War Fund but purely a Government matter and it is incumbent upon us to render every assistance. In any case our opinion is that those who are able to subscribe to the loan should help the Government in this way and those who are unable to do that should according to their means contribute to the fund and thereby give practical proof of their loyalty.

Finally, every one should do what he can, for, while apparently such help is help given to the Government, on reflection it will be found to be really self-help.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1915.

The war and the Muhammadans.

62. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 5th September, says:—The present war is a ponderous stone which every man has to kiss. The condition of the Mussalmans shows that the stone has come with a vengeance, that is to say, they have been profoundly affected by the war. In India there are three classes of Muhammadans—officials, merchants, leisured class. The last class which is numerically very small consists of those who live on Government pensions, house or landed property or on charity. Obviously the door of trade is closed. Brokers and merchants who used to derive their profits from imports have been hard hit as unfortunately most of our trade was with hostile countries and all communications with them have been stopped.

The nature of the Mussalman service is an open secret, for most of the appointments held by them are those of watchmen, duffadars and petty clerks. Even if a handful of them have risen to high positions, the private life of such is best known to themselves.

We know of several hundreds of Muhammadans who on account of the war have been reduced to object poverty. Workers in lace, etc., have nothing to do. Brokers and commission agents have given up their business, the services of merchants' assistants have been dispensed with and in cantonments coolies and labourers are out of work.

Those who are unacquainted with the secret of the actual condition of our nation taunt us with having taken no part in assisting in the war and that we have not shown the enthusiasm we have been wont to exhibit on other occasions.

We consider such detractors excusable because they are unacquainted with the condition of our people. If they are intoxicated with their pride, let them be so, it suffices us that the rulers know our actual condition.

III.—LEGISLATION.

INDIAN LAW GAZETTE, *Madras*, July 1915.

The Religious Endowments Act.

63. The *Indian Law Gazette** for July advocates the amendment of the Religious Endowments Act in such a manner as to permit a portion of the funds of rich devastanams like that of Tirupati being used by the municipalities of such places.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Baroda.

64. The *Desamata*, of the 1st September, says:—A separation of the executive and judicial functions was effected in the administration of Baroda in 1904 with good results. It will be well if the British Government also follow this example.

Besides technical schools, Sanskrit schools, co-operative societies and agricultural banks have been started in Baroda to advance loans to ryots. Sir W. Wedderburn has urged on the attention of the British Government in India the desirability of starting such banks in British India, but in vain. The State of Baroda is developing in every way. The people will be perfectly happy if His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda spends less time in his tours and more time in his State.

---

* Received in the current week.

Some recent orders of the Mysore Government.

65. In the course of a leading article the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 9th September, says:—We welcome the insistence on the part of Government that Revenue officers who are entrusted with the trial of certain classes of criminal cases should, as a rule, hear them at their head-quarters, so as to obviate the necessity of the parties as well as the witnesses and pleaders having to move to distant places which these officers might fix for examination while touring within their respective ranges. We must add that we are equally eager to see that the Government insists upon a more speedy disposal of criminal cases. Another welcome line of policy is to be found in the abandonment of the system of Government aid to co-operative societies. For, not only is it to be feared that the facilities for obtaining loans from Government, at a rate lower than the market rate, are apt to further speculation or improvident habits among the people, but it is also natural to expect that if the people have come to learn the value of co-operation they will find their own funds to promote the movement. Again, the policy of establishing experimental farms is doubtless a laudable one; we would urge, however, that if these should be useful to the ryot in any real sense of the term the Government ought to ensure that these forms are always self-supporting. We are glad that allotments have been made for the improvement of the *Malnad* tracts. But it is rather doubtful how far the policy of bringing new areas under cultivation by attracting settlers by giving them loans would be productive of success. But we have no hesitation in saying that in the matter of promoting agriculture it is hardly possible to say that a Government can be too liberal.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

ERRATA.

Report No. 35, page 1511, line 8, *read* "Province" *for* "Provinces."
Do. do. line 13, *read* "bombs" *for* "bomb-shells."
Do. do. line 16, *read* "fighting" *for* "fightings."
Do. do. line 20, *omit* "out" *after* "evolve."
Do. do. line 34, *delete* "; ."
Do. do. line 39, *delete* "she sells them."
Report No. 36, page 1553, line 6, *substitute* "methods" *for* "means".
Do. page 1557, paragraph 64, line 5, *transfer* the line "of the former condition of this country" and *insert* it after "history" in line 6.
Do. page 1557, line 11, *omit* "have" *before* "disappeared".
Do. paragraph 65, line 1, *omit* "the" *before* "Indians".
Do. paragraph 65, line 10, *substitute* "h" *for* "H" in "Honourable".
Do. paragraph 1558, line 1, *insert* "Dr." *before* "Mrs.".

[Issued, 14th September 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 38 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th September 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—
Delay in removing a dead body in Madras 1613
Police high-handedness .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
The Lahore conspiracy case .. .. *ib.*
Appeal for enhancing sentence 1615

(*d*) *Education*—
The Director of Public Instruction .. .. *ib.*
The Madras University .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
The subordinate railway staff 1616

(*i*) *Public works*—
Irrigation works in Madras .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S. .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Civil Service 1617
Hindus and Muhammadans .. .. *ib.*
India and the Empire .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule for India 1618
India and the Imperial Conference .. .. *ib.*
Hindu-Moslem interests 1619
Industrial development .. .. *ib.*
Registrars of Co-operative Societies .. .. *ib.*
The Indian National Congress and self-government .. .. *ib.*
The Ernad deportations 1620
Gubernatorial tours .. .. *ib.*
Village panchayats 1621
India after the war .. .. *ib.*
The *Englishman* (Calcutta) and criticism of Government officials .. .. .. *ib.*
Civil hospitals in Madras 1622
The tramway service in Madras .. .. *ib.*
The Indian National Congress .. .. *ib.*
The freeman's privilege .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Principalship of the Mahraja's College, Trivandrum 1623

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1624
War notes	1625
The war	*ib.*
Japan	1626
The internal affairs of Germany	*ib.*
Mr. Asquith	*ib.*
Austria-Hungary and the war	*ib.*
Russian preparations	1627

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—

The high-handedness of the Police	*ib.*
The Valapad police	*ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—

Additional District Judge, Bellary	1628
District Court Sarishtadars	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

Technical education	*ib.*
The Hindu University	*ib.*
Education in Japan	*ib.*
"Neglect of religious education"	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

Malaria in Madras	1629

(*k*) *General*—

A circular to Magistrates	*ib.*
Henke's tile works	*ib.*
Reasonable and unreasonable patriotism	*ib.*
The Handwriting Test	1630
The Government of India Terminable Loan	*ib.*
The war fund	*ib.*
The aboriginal tribes	*ib.*
The report on the moral and material progress of India	*ib.*
The Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*
The despondency of the Indians	1631
Damage to crops in the Masulipatam taluk	*ib.*
Fraudulent import from Germany	*ib.*
The Congress	*ib.*
Forest panchayats	*ib.*
The South African Indians	1632
The Lahore conspiracy case	*ib.*
Industries	*ib.*
Tea and coffee shops	*ib.*
India and the war	1633
Government control over companies	*ib.*
The Indian Press Act	*ib.*
Indigenous dyes	*ib.*
Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee	1634
Gold currency in India	*ib.*
The meaning of "private water"	*ib.*
Swaraj	1635
A new regiment	*ib.*
The Madras Fishery Department	*ib.*
Weights and measures in India	*ib.*
Enemy institutions in India	*ib.*
The terminable loan and subscriptions to the war fund	1636
Financial aid to Government	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Indian Press Act and the *Abhyudaya*	1637

IV.—Native States.

Rules for the conduct of public servants in Mysore	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** .	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B.. European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post** * ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. W. Mitchell, European ..	3,000
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** † ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scapo & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Ceased to exist from 16th September 1915.

† Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant..**	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at the Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnataka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnataka Granthamale.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakaumudamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Keralopakari	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
160	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
174	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Hagganí Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
274	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
275	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
283	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
292	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrun, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri. 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
324	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniа, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ..	Do. ..	Vivekabhanu Press, Madura ..	Bi-weekly.	M. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years, and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	300
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued. February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Eward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
380	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
381	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *New India*, of the 13th September, observes :—"Recently one Saturday morning in the tank adjoining the Tiruvattisvaranpet temple a dead body was found floating. It was taken out by the police. The whole day passed. Another day dawned. The body was still there. Noon came on, but still it was not removed. In the evening, about 32 hours after the discovery of the dead body, it was found convenient to get it removed. The tank is on one of the best roads in Tiruvattisvaranpet and it is scandalous that in a civilised town like Madras a dead body should be lying in open for such a long time."

Delay in removing a dead body in Madras.

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th September, has the following :— "We publish elsewhere a remarkable account of police high-handedness and must express surprise that a Bench Magistrate should have been subjected to such humiliation and annoyance. We do not know whether the recommendation of the Deputy Magistrate that the constables should not be retained in service has been accepted or whether, as it sometimes happens in Bengal, these constables have been promoted to be Sub-Inspectors of Police as a recompense for their harassment in court. It is disgraceful to the entire constabulary that two of them should have behaved as the Ongole heroes. . . . . Read along with the article we published a few days ago on the police administration of Ongole, the judgment that we publish today emphatically demands that the Government should turn its attention to the Ongole Police. Something is rotten there, and it would be disgraceful, indeed, if what we are accustomed to see in Bengal should be enacted here. . . . . It is a scandal, and it is for the Government to see that the Ongole Police do not perpetrate such scandals again. Some screw is loose. It must be tightened."

Police high-handedness.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th September, observes :—"The whole country would have read with amusement and horror the judgment of the Commissioners who tried the Lahore conspiracy case. . . . . In the face of the disclosures made and the downright failure of the wicked men who would have sold their country and their civilization to make a German holiday, India stands today more grand and dazzling than ever ; and the British race can certainly take pride that their administration has endeared the people to them. The Commissioners who carried on the trial of the savage culprits bear evidence to the feelings of the real people in generous words. . . . . What does it mean ? India is loyal and the anarchists must find that they sow their seeds on barren soil. The loyalty of an entire people has not been demonstrated in a more striking manner than in this wild pestilential breath of sedition and rebellion passing away without any effect upon the illiterate and the poor, on whom the villains tried to throw their net. After this there will, we hope, be less inclination to suspect any general discontent in the country against British rule, and also to realise that, when the Government is criticised, it is not because there is no love for the Government, but that there is real love and confidence in it. After that thorough display of popular appreciation of the present condition, the Commissioners could have

The Lahore conspiracy case.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

been less harsh in their sentences on the fledging rebels, especially after the example in South Africa. . . . . India is as much civilised as any other country, and our judicial pronouncements, on such occasions, ought not to be tinged by the vindictive spirit. The miserable failure of these mischievous men ought to enhance the confidence of the Government in the people."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 16th September, says:—"We confess we fully sympathise with the opinion of the *Punjabee* that, since in the opinion of the Commissioners most of the accused were the dupes of the arch conspirator, Hardayal, a death sentence was not quite proper. . . . . There is little or no necessity to inflict a punishment to make the spectators revolt at the idea of such a crime as the accused are convicted of. Long before the Tribunal gathered at Lahore, the vast majority of the people had expressed their detestation of the conspiracy, and so the need for the punishment being exemplary is not very great. To avoid misunderstanding, we may repeat that the crime of which the accused are found guilty deserves any punishment; but we would ask the Government whether, in the interests of the country, the people and themselves, any punishment that may appear vindictive will not leave any harmful after-effects. Is not the attitude adopted by General Botha's Government towards the rebellion in South Africa more advantageous in dealing with such crime?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

In a further article on this subject under the heading ***Bombs and Halters***, the *New India*, of the 17th September, writes:—"If grown-up men choose to play the conspiracy game and to meditate the destruction of life and property, they have no fair complaint against the Government which replies with sentences of death. It is a crude and brutal way of settling differences, but there is sound sense in the statement that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword. . . . . We have no sympathy with men who try to murder non-combatants with the German weapons of bombs and conflagrations and who follow the underground paths of plots and secret efforts to seduce. They are the friends of autocracy, the helpers of tyranny, and are generally egged on by police spies and *agents provocateurs*. . . . . While we agree that the Government has a perfect right to put the conspirators to death, we shall deeply regret it. if they exercise that right. In the South African rebellion men were actually slain, much misery resulted; yet the arch-traitors receive only a short imprisonment and fine. If 'making war' is to carry the death-penalty, should a serious rebellion be so lightly punished and a failure to make war bring 24 men to the gallows? There was sympathy with the revolt in South Africa and the leading away of soldiers; here, there was no sympathy and the soldiers remained loyal. The one Indian dissents, the two Englishmen inflict. Having vindicated the law, the Government should remit the death-penalty. Otherwise pity will arise, where now there is no sympathy, and it will be felt that the Government has gone too far.

"When Governments silence open criticism, resort to coercive legislation and muzzle the press, there is always the danger that some will resort to secret plots. But it is a sign of weakness, of want of courage, of lack of skill. It makes coercion very much easier and throws the timid—who want to sleep peacefully in their beds and to possess their goods in quiet—on to the side of the Government that protects them and thus weakens the party of reform. Government is no means sorry to point to violence as the justification for coercion, and we have anti-Indian organs like the *Civil and Military Gazette* making the following atrocious suggestion as to 'the advantages of a summary trial':

"The fact that a case of this magnitude has been disposed of in about 4½ months suggests the question whether the special form of tribunal created under the Defence of India Act could not with great advantage be adapted to the regular criminal work of the country. If that work could be speeded up at the same rate as this trial, it would be the greatest check on the growth of serious crime that has been devised since the British came to India.

"Here is a cold-blooded suggestion that India should be put under martial law—a direct incitement to underground conspiracy. That an English paper should venture to make such proposal—in the face of the proofs of India's loyalty to the Empire, not only by her troops in the field and her huge gifts in money and goods, but by the entire failure of this carefully-planned conspiracy—shows the hatred and distrust with which a section of the British residents in India regard our motherland.

"The *Times of India* is more cautious, but in its leader on the conspiracy it makes the sinister statement that it 'must influence our form of Government.' What does this mean? It looks as though the conspiracy, probably prompted by Germany, which the *Times* admits was frustrated by 'the good sense and staunch loyalty of the mass of the people' as well as by 'the vigilance of the police' is to be used as an argument against the Home Rule which India has been asking for for thirty years and is now demanding in no uncertain voice. It is the present form of Government which gives the soil in which conspiracies can be sown. There was much conspiracyi n Ireland during the coercion period; it has all vanished with the granting of Home Rule. Anarchical movements can only spread where grievous wrongs exist, and wise Governments suppress them by removing the wrongs. It is right for a Government to crush a conspiracy, but it is most unwise to use it as a reason for coercing non-conspirators."

Appeal for enhancing sentence.

4. Referring to a case of murder in Cuddapah, in which the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life and the appeal by the Government of Madras to the High Court for an enhancement of the sentence, which ended in the accused being acquitted, the *New India*, of the 16th September, says:—"If this is the sample of the way in which the executive forms its opinion, the evidence on which it relies, and then pityingly smiles on all non-official representations, because it is in possession of facts which are unknown to the non-officials, we do not wonder at the blunders that are committed."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Director of Public Instruction.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th September, observes:—"Mr. Stone has come back to his scene of work, and he enters on his duties with the best sympathies of the appreciative public. . . . . To few men come such opportunities to do good and to earn lasting fame by rendering brave and honest work as now present themselves to Mr. Stone. Ever since Dr. Bourne left Madras, the public has been anxiously awaiting a turn in the educational prospects. . . . . The educational mountain has undergone worse than tolerable labour. What is to be the outcome? That Mr. Stone is made of the stuff to duly play the man, we have already had some signs. . . . . It is no doubt a sad irony of fate that the aid given to the schools during the last two years of the heartless Bourne *regime* was reduced in the first year of Mr. Stone's sympathetic and hopeful administration."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1915.

The Madras University.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th September, remarks:—"It is a pity that a narrow construction should have been placed on the excellent resolution that students should have permission to apply as many times as they had need for University examinations to qualify themselves for receiving higher education. . . . . The Registrar of the Madras University has arbitrarily fixed his own time-limit. He would shut out students who belonged to the older order—who studied before 1909. The University shuts the doors of higher education on the 1909 students and those beyond that period . . . . The restricted meaning sought to be applied to this new rule is unfortunate and partakes of the spirit behind the three years' rule which has been now destroyed. We hope that the University would display better spirit and not appear as an opponent of higher education. It ought to help every one seeking knowledge, not, as it does now, throw obstacles at every step."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

(*h*) *Railways.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1915.

The subordinate railway staff.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th September, remarks:—"The lot of the large number of our countrymen employed on the Indian railways is very hard, and it is a pity that public opinion is powerless to do anything for them. There is the assistant stationmaster compelled to keep awake every night for a series of years, and a civilized Government and a civilized people look idly on. Not even accidents due to the sleepiness of the traffic staff, due to their perpetual night duty, have roused the conscience of the railway companies. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai asked a series of interpellation in vain. It only served to show that the railway companies were the absolute masters of the situation and that no one had any authority over them. . . . . We cannot ignore the large number of our countrymen struggling under the heels of the railway companies, and the Railway Board can at least be expected to see that there is justice in dealing with the minor staff of railway servants. A large number of our half-educated young men turn to the railway service, and we must see that conditions of service are better than they are."

(*i*) *Public works.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

Irrigation works in Madras.

8. Referring to the programme of productive irrigation works for next year, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th September, says:—"The faith of the layman in the progress of irrigation works has been completely shaken, for what with the estimate and the revised estimate and the tortuous process involved in beginning work, unless a work is begun, no one can say whether it will ever be finished. Even if it is begun, many will not vouchsafe its completion and until the end has been a reality. Even then another expert may come and recommend the destruction and the reconstruction of any work. . . . . It would be well if the Irrigation department would concentrate its attention on urgent works and finish them, instead of taking up several schemes and wasting their time in examining them only to present a ready-made scheme waiting for money."

(*k*) *General.*

COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S.

9. The following appears in the *Cochin Argus* for the week ending 11th September:—"Mr C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, leaves for Europe on long leave in a few days after being in charge of the administration of this large, peculiar and difficult district for nearly five years. He leaves amidst the cordial and sincere good wishes of all classes in the district for his future welfare and prosperity, and the hope is generally expressed that he may return to Malabar on the expiry of the holiday which he has earned so strenuously and conscientiously. This is not a hope which proceeds only from the lip; it is a very real and living sentiment animating all sections of the community, except a few chronic malcontents who have provoked indignation in some quarters and amusement in others by quixotic onslaughts on certain phases of Mr. Innes' work in Malabar. . . . . Mr. Innes has not secured this strong place in the affection and gratitude of the people by any epoch-making acts or measures, nor has he done it by the cheap trick of playing to the gallery. He has always gone his way quietly and without fuss, striving only to get at the truth and to do what, according to his lights, would be best for the people. He did not advertise and he did not court attention, and so, as was only natural, the district came to realise and appreciate his worth only gradually. After nearly five years of Mr. Innes, the fact that the people would retain him amidst them at least another five years were it possible is sufficiently eloquent and convincing proof that, if it has not been epoch-making, his administration has been successful in the best sense of the term. . . . . Judged in the bulk, Mr. Innes' administration has throughout been one on which the people of this district can

always look back with genuine feelings of admiration and gratitude. Its sympathy, its manifest determination to do the right by the people, its invariable desire to enter into the feelings and aspirations of the people have been among its most prominent characteristics, and this is why there is sincere and universal regret over the departure of this kindly officer, combined with the sincere hope that he may return here on the expiry of his leave to resume the good work he has done for us these past five years."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

10. In a leading article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 13th September, writes:—"Of all the reforms which this country stands most in need in the course of her progressive development, that of the abolition or the reconstitution of the Indian Civil Service is the most important. . . . . If India as a result of the war, if not otherwise, has emerged, in the eyes of British politicians, from the chrysalis stage of a 'British dependency or possession', it is quite time that she should be freed from the incubus of a governing caste of officials, the vast majority of whom are 'birds of passage', having no permanent stake in the fortunes of this land except to draw their salaries and pensions. . . . . One of the characteristics of the Civil Service in India is the complacent belief that its members are capable of doing any and every work under the sun without previous training or knowledge. It is because its members have such a controlling voice in the administration that their most fantastic views find ready acceptance. . . . . Before the people of the country can be vested with any measure of self-government, the foreign hierarchy which holds, as it were, the government in fee must be displaced. It seems to us, therefore, that the reconstitution of the Civil Service is of paramount necessity and it must be in the forefront of any programme of reform for the better government of India, and intelligent public opinion must make itself heard on the point."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

11. In the second article on this subject, the *New India*, of the 13th September, writes:—"How has a 'Hindu-Muhammadan question' arisen, since it did not exist in the past, and does not exist in the Hindu or Mussalman States today? . . . . The answer is very simple. Sir John Strachey indicated the fundamental fact; where there are two parties in a community and a third party rules, perfect impartiality is impossible, and the policy of the third party, especially in times of difficulty, will be to play them off the one against the other. . . . . To some extent, this policy has been forced upon the British Government, forced, that is, as soon as they recognised religious differences as having weight in civic appointments. . . . . And when the preference goes by a religion, all the worst side of the religious concerned will strengthen the quarrels and the jealousies. Hindus and Muhammadans dislike Christianity more than they otherwise would, because Christian Indians may volunteer, while Hindu and Muhammadan Indians may not.

"When a Judge is chosen, not for his merits but because it is the turn of a Hindu or of a Mussalman to be offered a judgeship, the religious difference is forced on the attention of the public. When Mussalmans are favoured by being given special electoral privileges, Hindus feel a surge of resentment. . . . . The British have created the Hindu-Muhammadan question by colouring civic appointments with a creed paint and so implanting and fostering creed antagonisms. And so long as this pious wedlock of God and Mammon goes on, rivalries will never cease out of the land."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

India and the Empire.

12. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 13th September, writes:—"We are not very urgent about getting political autonomy. We are not very particular about attaining the goal of our aspirations, viz., self-government within the Empire at once. But what we are in need of rather urgently, what we are eager to have and are sadly missing is as the venerable grand old man of India has said in his reply to the congratulatory telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy *equality of citizenship* with the other parts of the

Empire. . . . . The present situation has given great opportunities for Britain to understand India clearly. The eyes of the British have just now been opened, though there may be some in England who would not see. . . . . But we are extremely sorry to note that facts are otherwise and the sons of India are denied their birth right, their promised reward. While there are 67 Colonials, Australians, Canadians and South Africans in the service of the Government of India drawing fat salaries Indians are even denied the right of entry into these colonies as coolies. . . . . And now to see that while the Colonial Secretary has declared that the colonies shall have a voice in the final settlement, the Indian Secretary is dumb, has only created disappointment among the Indians. If the Indians are not accorded equal treatment as any other *British citizen*, it would cause them most bitter disappointment."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1915.

Home Rule for India.

13. The *New India*, of the 14th September, has the following:—"In our telegraphic columns will be found an interview given to an associated press representative by Mrs. Annie Besant now in Bombay. In this she indicates her idea of definitely formulating our wishes and intentions and raising the cry of 'Home Rule for India.' . . . . Because of its associations, 'Home Rule,' we have hopes, will not be misunderstood, misinterpreted or misrepresented. Further, 'Home Rule' not only does not sound disloyal, but also for us Indians raises the picture of an uphill agitation, prolonged and continuous along constitutional lines by law-abiding methods only. This is what *New India* stands for: agitation, agitation, agitation, thoroughly loyal but also frank, thoroughly law-abiding but also persistently tending towards the ending of repressive statutes and mending of liberty-curbing institutions. . . . . Will Indian leaders in every town and village take up the cry of 'Home Rule for India,' hold meetings and explain to the masses and make them demand from the liberty-loving British race self-government for our country? Will Indian newspapers, zealously and perseveringly, keep on writing, writing, writing till the idea permeates Indian society as a whole and the demand is clearly echoed 'Home Rule for India!' . . . . India is loyal to the core and so is this paper, and it is our deep loyalty to the British throne and British institutions and British love of liberty which prompts us to take cudgels against insidious onslaughts on Indian rights and interests, and it is the latter which force us not to be 'bamboozled' by this one-sided argument of not worrying the Government in times of war. . . . . We know there are some friends among us—fortunately they are in a very small minority—who seem to believe that the Indian nation is not ready for Home Rule. This is, of course, false; the very arguments they put forward are hollow. . . . . There is a great war now going on, but in India there is another kind of struggle to be perceived as titanic as the European one. It is the travail before the birth hour. It is the dawn of a new incarnation of the soul of India."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1915.

India and the Imperial Conference.

14. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th September, writes:—"It appears to be understood that India will be represented on the Imperial Conference; but how it is to be done is a question yet to be settled. Hitherto the Imperial Conference has been constituted of representatives of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies, the former by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the latter by their respective Prime Ministers. India is now to enter the conference on a footing of equality with the rest of the Empire; and who is to represent India? . . . . . The Indian representative must be one who can act and speak entirely in the interests of India. There is unfortunately no constitutionally defined means at present for accrediting a representative from India; but a means can be devised to suit India's conditions and needs.

"The will and sense of India must be represented, and the only means at present is election by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils. . . . . The Viceroy of India has an official status: but there is no

guarantee of his possessing the confidence of the people. Lord Hardinge is an exception, and His Excellency will be able to speak the mind of India in the same manner that a representative of the people can do; and by the time the conference next meets Lord Hardinge will be out of office. Popular opinion in India will acclaim Lord Hardinge as the spokesman of India."

Hindu-Moslem interests.

15. Referring to the memorial submitted by the President of the last Special Conference of the United Provinces regarding a Governor and Executive Council for those Provinces, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th September, concludes an article on the subject with the following:—"After this emphatic answer from a Muhammadan of the position of the Raja, which has the support of the entire community of Hindus and Muhammadans, it is impossible to attach undue importance to an argument which has so little basis at the bottom except perhaps the nebulous notions of old world men who are incapable of discerning the actual conditions of the present day."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

Industrial development.

16. In commenting on an article written by Mr. K. T. B. Tressler, Director of Industries, Madras, in the *Mysore Economic Journal* on "Experts and Industrial Development," the *Hindu*, of the 15th September, says:—"If any Indian industrialist, enthusiast or otherwise naturally turns to this article of a responsible adviser and head of the Government Department of Industries for some practical guidance or concrete suggestions for promoting industrial development in India at the present moment, he will, we are afraid, be doomed to disappointment. A more confusing and contradictory set of observations on the present needs of industrial development in India it is difficult to make up. . . . . We have a right to expect more light and practical suggestions and less off-hand criticism and vague reflections from the chief industrial adviser to the people of the Presidency."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

17. Referring to the report of the Committee on Co-operation in India, the *Hindu*, of the 15th September, remarks:—"We wholly and strongly object to the contemplated measure of confining the posts of Registrar, Joint Registrar and possibly Assistant Registrar to members of the Indian Civil Service. It will be a disastrous step not to look for a qualified Registrar among Indians and will tend to render the movement lifeless and a slave to routine and red-tapeism. A recommendation of the kind coming from a committee of eight members, five of whom are members of the Indian Civil Service, need not excite any surprise; but it loses much of its value precisely on that account. It has to be remembered that the movement has been introduced to fight against, as it is described by the committee, 'the stagnation of the poorer classes and more especially of the agriculturists who constitute the bulk of the population'. . . . . These tiny societies are composed of poor agriculturists and it is monstrous to assume that a European member of the Indian Civil Service, with not even a working knowledge of the language of the people and knowing little of their manners and customs, could even remotely come up to the ideal of Mr. Wolff. . . . . Our contention is based, apart from the fact that an Indian is the best fitted for the post because he is of the people, on the claims of the Provincial Civil Service to better recognition in regard to the superior appointments. These men are already discontented and the latest acts of preferment of the Indian Civil Service for special favour shown by the Government have added insult to the injury from which they have for years been suffering."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

The Indian National Congress and self-government.

18. In a leader on this subject, the *New India*, of the 15th September, says:—"If the Congress does not, at this critical moment, stand by its creed and demand with no uncertain voice that self-government, an autonomy as complete as that of the colonies, shall be established in India, Great Britain will understand that there is no seriousness in

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

Indian politics, and that it may safely continue to keep it as a happy hunting-ground for its younger sons.

"We are tired of the talk about embarrassing the Government. No such idea has been put forward as regards the claims of the Dominions. They were made and were at once acceded to. India's claim need cause no more embarrassment, and an immediate favourable answer, like that given to the Dominions, will put all right. We have, unfortunately, a silent Secretary, who is either ignorant of Indian views or hostile to them. But even he may be pushed into speech. Continued silence will be construed into the ignoring of India's claims and will give rise to a quiet but determined agitation."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th September, observes:—"The Congress Committees are considering a scheme for self-government on colonial lines, and they are making very much of it. After the war, the relation between India and England will, of course, be readjusted, but only fools lay the flattering unction to their soul that immediately after the suspension of hostilities the Imperial Parliament will pass a Bill giving India a Parliament and such other features of self-government.

"We are greatly amused at the anxiety of certain people, and Mrs. Annie Besant is one of them, shown in regard to this matter. Instead of drawing up most ambitious schemes and creating expectations that can never be fulfilled, at least in our life time, they would do well to talk practical politics.

"There are several reforms which India stand urgently in need of. The abolition of the colour bar in the public service, direct representation of India in the Imperial Parliament, the aboliti on of the Secretary of State's Council, an elected majority in the Indian Councils, and the nationalisation of railways—these are the problems that should be taken up for solution. In asking this we do not cry for the moon, and England cannot reasonably deny us the reforms we ask."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

19. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 15th September, writes as follows:—

The Ernad deportations.

"As a sequel to the recent outbreak of dacoities and fanaticism in Ernad which culminated in a dastardly attempt on the Collector's life, we learn seven Mappillahs have now been deported for life under special orders of the Government based on an old Regulation. . . . . We do not know why deportation without trial was resorted to when there are numerous legal inventions suited to executive exigencies. It may, however, be said that in Ernad we have people of the fifth century to whom it may be difficult to apply the judicial procedure of the twentieth century. We certainly wish that the seven deportees had been convicted after due trial. Yet we have the satisfaction that the step was taken on the recommendation of an officer who has never acted rashly and who must have taken sufficient evidence to satisfy himself and the Government. It is at any rate very much to be desired that the report of the District Magistrate and the order of the Government will be published. The deportations seem to be the last though surely not the least of the measures adopted for the prevention of future criminal movements in Ernad and Walluvanad. Increased facilities for elementary education and establishment of two new police stations are obviously two other reforms recommended for the improvement of this tract."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

20. Referring to Lord Carmichael's recent speech on Governors' tours, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th September, says:—

Gubernatorial tours.

"Generally it is only the bright side of the picture the Governor sees and made to see. Such tours carried along such lines can serve no useful purpose; and it would be quite another matter were England to send out to this country statesmen of the stamp of Lord Carmichael. Indeed, it will be a happy day for India if this principle is followed, and so long as it is not accepted, the people might be left to attach whatever value they think fit to gubernatorial tours."

Village panchayats.

21. Referring to the resolution on village panchayats to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th September, writes:—"Village panchayats are excellent institutions no doubt, and we would rather welcome them, but within certain limitations. This institution originated in the good old days when rough and ready methods of justice were the order, and the elders sat under the spreading banyan tree and pronounced their decisions on the disputes brought before them. . . . . Is this institution suited to modern conditions, to the requirements of the age we live in, is the question we have to ask. Our politicians with their gushing enthusiasm for ancient institutions, who glorify the past to vilify the present, characteristic of the teaching of Rousseau and Locke would fain go back to 'the ancient and most efficient system' We cannot, of course, deny the truth underlying this statement, but to reinvest the panchayat with the high efficiency it possessed in the golden age, when society was in blissful simplicity and the perjurer and the tout were not born, is too difficult a task for modern imagination. . . . . It does not seem very desirable to throw us back into the legendary past to satisfy the demands of visionary idealists. If the panchayat, of course, constructed on ancient lines, should prove effective, the basis of social organisation has to be reconstructed. . . . . The many instances of self-seeking tendencies among our people placed in positions of trust and responsibility over their fellow-men bear eloquent testimony to the inadvisability of arming a handful of local worthies with so potential a weapon as the sword of justice which can easily be prostituted for baser purposes in this age. For a comparison one has only to look to the benches of magistrates, institutions similar in essence to the proposed village panchayats. Can any one deny that individual whims and fancies do not enter into the adjudication of differences by these honorary agencies? . . . . We should not, however, be misunderstood as opposed to the creation of village panchayats. Only we desire that these bodies, if created, should not be invested with any arbitraty or non-appealable powers. Their functions should be those of a municipal council in miniature, working under a controlling authority. Adjudication of civil and criminal disputes might be left to village munsifs and bench courts whose decisions are always appealable. Village panchayats must be instruments of political education, and not engines of oppression."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

India after the war.

22. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th September, writes:—"There is no doubt that the part played by the princes and by the people of India has been such as to raise India very highly in the estimation of the world. The colonies now find that India is not a land of coolies who can be treated as best suited to the interests of the white population; the world finds that the Indians can thrash and kill the proud German boastful of his culture. . . . . Why should, then, not Indians be permitted to manage the affairs of the country in the same manner that South Africa or Canada or Australia are allowed to do? That question is older than the great European war, but when Indians speak of India after the war they mean certainly that there must be a change after the war in the world's conception of Indians and India. Hitherto it was possible that the voice of the educated Indians could be hushed by the much-pretending official who claimed to know more and who could laugh at the matured opinion of Indian thinkers as wayward dreams of irresponsible politicians. It cannot be so hereafter. . . . . India after the war means an India whose capacity is acknowledged by the world. And Britain will have to deal with such an India differently from what it does now."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

The *Englishman* (Calcutta) and criticism of Government officials.

23. The *New India*, of the 16th September, remarks:—"Taking advantage of the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case, the *Englishman* again repeats its stock advice to the Government that 'certain well-known persons might be told plainly that political propaganda of all kinds is out of place in a time of war and certain editors might be advised to employ their pens in something more beneficial to the country than daily and one-sided criticism of acts of Government

New India, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

officials'. . . . . Does the *Englishman* honestly think that more discontent is caused by such criticisms than by the wholesale abuse of Indian leaders and the Indian people and even the Indian army—we have not forgotton the *Pioneer* article—in which Anglo-Indian editors indulge? Who should be warned? Not the Indian leaders and editors, but Anglo-Indian wire-pullers and editors who set at naught the ideal they wish us Indians to strive after—'Do not carry on political propaganda, for the war is on'. We answer: 'Cease to harass the growth of Indian progress. Do not try to checkmate Indian advancement. If you indulge in these there is no other way for the Indians but to expose such methods'".

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

Civil hospitals in Madras.

24. Referring to the report on the administration of civil hospitals for 1914, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th September, says:—"Always disappointing and always a reminder of how inadequate our provision for medical relief is, the administration report of the civil hospitals and dispensaries for the last year is particularly so: . . . . . It was a great blunder that a civilised country should have depended upon an outside agency for medical aid; and it can never be satisfactory, indeed, that India should have suffered for medical aid on account of a battle in France. . . . . The old order must change yielding place to the new, and the change will find our men well-fitted to bear the burden."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *New India*, of the 17th September, remarks:—"The impression which the report of the Surgeon-General on the returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries in this Presidency will convey to a casual reader is that he is at the head of a department which is evoking little public interest. There is not a word in the brief document on what the Government propose to do in the future, and even the closing of not less than 20 dispensaries during the year does not, in his opinion, call for any comment. His reference to an important new experiment tried during the year is equally disappointing."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The tramway service in Madras.

25. In concluding a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 17th September, says:—"We do not wish to say anything of the numerous defects in the cars and in the service; there is, in fact, an utter lack of control, and the police whose intervention the rules and regulations contemplate at every turn do not evidently bestow keen attention on the shortcomings which they are in duty bound to notice. It is time that real attention is paid by the authorities concerned to the way in which the tramway service in Madras is fast becoming a nuisance, instead of being a factor in the amenities of our civic life."

WEST COAST BULLETIN, *Cocanada*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

he Indian National Congress.

26. The *West Coast Bulletin*, for the week ending 17th September, says:—"Time was when the approach of the Congress season evoked in the mind of the Indians an unwonted interest in the national welfare, and there was sufficient reason that it should have been so; for in the early career of our national assembly, its portals were thrown open for the admission of all sorts and conditions of men whose hearts beat high with hopes and aspirations, unmistakably pointing to the growth of a stalwart Indian nation. . . . . In those early days the political appetite of 'the microscopic minority' at the back of the Congress was keenly whetted by the stout opposition engineered by the 'ruling race' against the Congress ideal which at that time was nothing more nor less than an all-round advancement of Indians under the benevolent *Pax Britannica*. . . . . It is no use hiding the truth that somehow or other the congress has now lost all its charm, and it is not known how near or remote the time of redemption is."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The Freeman's privilege.

27. In a leading article under this heading, the *New India*, of the 18th September, writes:—"Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw has written an interesting article in the *Morning Post* on the right of every freeman to carry arms and on his duty to know how to use them in defence of his native soil. The constant inculcation of this idea in England may help to explain why the Indian, as a

non-arms-bearing man, is looked down upon by the Englishman as belonging to an inferior race, for the carrying of arms is—as noted in the *Morning Post's* title, which we borrow above—the freeman's privilege. . . . . Let the Indian nation consider these English views. Up to 1878 India was an arms-bearing nation, and plenty of men now living were trained to the use of arms from childhood. . . . . But with the extraordinary and persistent mistrust which Anglo-India always manifests towards India, the Arms Act was passed, and the possession and bearing of arms forbidden to one of the most warlike nations in the world, and, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said, it was emasculating the nation. That fatal policy has been maintained, despite the annual passionate protests of Congress, and now come voices from England declaring that it is the right and the duty of every freeman to bear arms, and that a nation must arm itself if it is to be free. Well said, O Lion of England, speaking with the voice of freedom once more, and thy roar re-echoes in India. Repeal, then, the Act of 1878, which degrades India by proclaiming her to be a slave, for the bearing of arms is 'the Freeman's privilege'."

IV.—Native States.

The Principalship of the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

28. The *Western Star*, of the 11th September, writes:—"We have already briefly announced the appointment of Mr. A. R. Raja Raja Varma, M.A., M.R.A.S., Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages in His Highness the Maharaja's College for Boys, to act as Principal of the same institution in succession to Mr. L. C. Hodgson, M.A., who succeeds Dr. A. W. Bishop, PH. D., as the Director of Public Instruction. It is not, of course, to be wondered at that the news of this appointment has been hailed with great and unqualified satisfaction in some quarters, where there is a patriotic though scarcely logical tendency to insist upon the exclusive employment of indigenous talent in all high and responsible positions, irrespective of any conditions or circumstances that may render it not only desirable but necessary to recruit outside talent for certain of such positions. . . . . Even if the appointment of Mr. Raja Raja Varma is only of a stopgap character, it is one which calls for strong and reasonable criticism. In the first place, we really cannot understand why some sort of stopgap arrangement which had worked very satisfactorily on two previous occasions should not have been resorted to in the present instance also, and, in the next place, we do not consider that the Government has acted with practical wisdom and discrimination in removing the Sanskrit Professor from what we may pertinently describe as his natural element. We can only hope that the present appointment is not meant to be anything more than a very brief suspension of a most wholesome and desirable principle, which has worked highly satisfactorily in the past and the permanent abandonment of which is very strongly to be protested against in the present conditions of collegiate and university education in this State. . . . . Furthermore, we do not think that the reasonable aspirations and desires of our youth who seek the best possible collegiate education procurable ought to be left altogether out of account in a matter of so much moment to them as the present one undoubtedly is. We may be sure that, while personally nothing would be urged against Mr. Hodgson's present successor, the balance of student opinion will be antagonistic to the creation of what, from the point of view of collegiate instruction in the State, is an undesirable precedent. There is no justification of any kind for the creation of such a precedent. We note that Mr. Raja Raja Varma as Acting Principal is to draw Rs. 900, which is the salary attached to the post, and this being so, the question of economy in expenditure is obviously not involved. . . . . In short, we fail to see that there is any respect in which the action of the Government could be reasonably defended. We are satisfied, moreover, that we are voicing the discriminating and far-seeing section of public opinion when we protest strongly against the precedent that has now been created."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

29. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of 9th September, writes:—The telegrams received this week say that the French are continuing their bombardment of the enemy's trenches in the western theatre. It is stated that the object of this incessant bombardment is to see what efforts will be required to destroy the German trenches, which are believed to have been built very strongly in this region. Some people may think that this is just the time for the Allies to take the offensive in the western front. But we agree with General Joffre in thinking that it is better to wait till the German army is defeated in the eastern theatre and then take the offensive in the west.

The war in Europe.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th September, observes:—The fact that nothing has been heard of the German sub-marine 20–27 for the last so many days has made the Germans themselves suspect that it has been destroyed. This is one of the many instances to show how secretly the British Navy is doing its work. If Germany should give up her sub-marine warfare soon, feeling that she has not been able to achieve much by this, it should be attributed only to the exploits of the British Navy. The bombardment of the enemy's trenches continues with all vigour in the western theatre. The idea of the Allies is evidently to keep the enemy sufficiently engaged in this region and thus prevent his moving any portion of his artillery to the eastern front. The visit of the French General to the Italian front and that of the Italian General to the French front show that the Allies are entirely agreed in their plans and therefore their movements, carried out with a singleness of purpose, are bound to end in success.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

Adverting to the assumption of the supreme command of the Russian army by the Czar himself, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th September, says:—This is no doubt an unexpected event. But the letter which the Czar has addressed to the Grand Duke Nicholas clearly shows that the step now taken by the Russian Emperor does not in any way indicate the latter's want of confidence in the Grand Duke. The only conclusion we can come to is that the rapid advance of the German army into Russia and the tales of cruelty narrated by those who have been driven out of the places evacuated by the Russians have created a terror in the minds of the people generally and that the Czar has felt that it would not do for him to be quietly enjoying comforts in his palace at this juncture and has therefore come forward to share the hardships of war in common with his subjects. Like his father, the present Czar is not a born Military Commander and, excepting the usual military training which he had in his youth, he has never taken the field till now. So the only motive of the Czar for his present move should be to infuse confidence into his subjects and to lead them to a more vigorous attack by dint of the divine respect they have for their Emperor.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Sept. 1st, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 1st September, reproduces the translation of an article in the *New India* of the 28th July about the position in the Dardanells and published by the *Liva-ul-Islam* of the 26th August, and referred to on page 1549 of Report No. 36 of 1915.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 8th September, reproduces the purport of an article said to have been contributed to the *Pioneer* by one of its correspondents who says that there is no foundation for the impression that Turkey is in a very bad plight and that, though it is true that she is losing heavily in this war, she has got sufficient men, money and ammunition to stand firm as long as Germany stands.

In commenting upon the war, the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 9th September, says:—It is stated that though the Russians are slowly retreating in the eastern theatre, there is no probability of their concluding peace on this account and that they are determined to continue the war till they gain a victory. The two things on which they perhaps rely in being so sanguine of victory are the coming season, which is favourable to them and the certainty of the fall of the Dardanells. No doubt the coming season will be a help to the Russians, if the Germans enter into Russia by the east, crossing the rivers Loga and Dneiper. But if the enemy makes a stand on the western banks of these rivers, we do not know how the winter can help the Russians.

ISLAMIA PRASANGA NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

Referring to the recent *Zeppelin* raid on the east coast of England, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th September, observes:—The only motive of the Germans for these raids can be to terrify the English people. But we know that, instead of frightening them these raids have provoked them much and helped to strengthen their determination to destroy the militarism of the enemy at any cost.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

30. The *Siaphul-Islam*, of the 8th September, the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 9th September, and the *Bharati*, of the 10th September, publish what purports to be a translation of the speech said to have been delivered by the Kaiser on the day of the anniversary of the present war.

War notes.

SIAPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Sept. 8th, 1915; LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915; BHARATI, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

The *Muslim Dutan*, of the 11th September, reproduces the extract from the *Ceylon Gazette*, a German newspaper published by the *Liva-ul-Islam* of the 2nd August 1915 and abstracted on page 1585 of Report No. 37 of 1915 and adds:—It has become usual for Germany to indulge in such bragging from the beginning of this war. The more she suffers, the more she brags like this. There is no greater fool than he who laughs before the enemy is defeated.

MUSLIM DUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

31. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 11th September, says:—The Bulgarians say that they will join the Allies if the southern part of Servia and the territory newly included in Roumania be given to them. But Servia and Roumania do not agree to this. Bulgaria took some territory from the Turks and agreed not to join the enemy. The wheat produced in Roumania used to be exported through the Dardanelles. Now that the Turks have closed that strait, the Roumanians have to export it to Austria and Germany only. They asked the Austrians for the supply of railway waggons for the export, but the latter said that they would not supply them unless the Roumanians allowed their ammunition to pass Turkey through their country. It is announced that Germany will fight against Roumania if she refuses passage for ammunitions, but it is not known how far this is true. From the severity of the war in Gallipoli, it may be inferred that the Turks have very little ammunition left.

The war.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 10th September, says:—The German advance in the east has, as was expected, received a severe check. The Germans themselves now admit that they will be quite satisfied, if they succeed in capturing Riga befor the winter. This shows that they have realised that it is not an easy thing to advance into Petersburg (Petrograd), and this is more or less true. It was because of scarcity of munitions that Russia had to retire before the German advance. But war materials are now freely pouring in from Japan and through the Persian Gulf, and Russia herself is manufacturing munitions on a larger scale now than in the beginning. Last week's fighting clearly proves this. The one advantage of Germany over the Allies from the very commencement of the war has been her superiority in the supply of munitions, and when there is a sufficiency of the same on our side Germany can adopt no other course than to retire.

The war.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

The war.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th September, notes with pleasure that the Allies in the west are now bombarding the German trenches, which is a sure indication of there being no scarcity whatever of munitions, and that the Russians have not only arrested the German advance in the east but in several parts they have also begun to take the offensive, and observes that the situation may, on the whole, be said to be favourable to the Allies in all the theatres of the war.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Japan.

32. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 11th September, says:—The Western Powers feared that if Japan, which was powerful enough to overthrow the Russians, should occupy China, these two countries, forming one big Empire, would be a source of trouble to them. France, Germany and Russia united together and sent a communication to the Government at Tokio stating that the Japanese should not annex to their Empire the Chinese territory granted to them. There were indications in this letter that if Japan should act otherwise the Western Powers would bring compulsion to bear on her. The Mikado agreed to do as requested in the letter. The Japanese Statesmen suspected that the object of such interference on the part of France and Russia was to crush the Japanese supremacy.

SAMPAD ABHUDAYA, *Mysore*, [Sept. 16th, 1915.

The internal affairs of Germany.

33. Referring to the existence of two rival political parties in Germany, namely, the advocates of war and those of peace, and to the increasing clamour raised by the latter, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 16th September, says:—Already there is likelihood of Herr Von Bethman Hollweg's administrative policy being openly condemned by a large section of the Reichstag, and if this is done Herr Hollweg will resign. It is believed in some quarters that in the event of Hollweg's resignation German militarism will be more rampant than ever. It may be true that Hollweg is a great statesman of sober views, but he cannot be altogether free from blame so long as we find him supporting the policy of militarism which the haughty and self-willed Emperor and a large section of the people are so persistent in advocating. Hollweg by allowing himself to be associated with the policy of the militarists has lost his claims to statesmanship. It, therefore, devolves on the advocates of peace to crush the pride and haughtiness of their political opponents and compel their compatriots to sue for peace. These will by no means be wanting in support from the rest of Europe in any attempt to restore tranquility, on condition that the several belligerents will regain their status before the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

Mr. Asquith.

34. In a lengthy appreciative sketch of the career of Mr. Asquith, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 16th September, remarks that it is primarily he who by his masterly statesmanship averted what would have proved a greater calamity and a heavier conflagration if perchance the present opportunity of crushing German militarism were not availed of. The paper next praises him for forming the coalition ministry and concludes with a prayer for his long life, health and happiness.

NAZRANI DEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

Austria-Hungary and the war.

35. Under the heading "Austria-Hungary and the War", a correspondent in the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 10th September, refers to the internal dissensions in these countries before the war, in quelling which the murdered Arch-Duke played a prominent part, and points out that while England and France had no serious quarrels with Austria, the sole aim of Russia was to create disunion among the Austrio-Hungarian people, to root out the Catholic faith from these countries and to establish the supremacy of the Greek Church therein, this being evident from the dreadful and cruel deeds and religious persecution going on in Galicia, when it was occupied by the Russians, that in consequence the Austro-Hungarians put aside their own differences and began to regard the war in the light of a crusade, and that Italy's participation in it, which in their opinion could not materially affect the course of the

war, has, instead of disconcerting them in any manner, only tended to convert them into all the more united and enthusiastic patriots, ready to make any sacrifice for their country. He then quotes the message of the Austrian Emperor to his soldiers, condemning Italy's action as selfish and deceitful to a degree unheard-of in the history of the world, and expressing his complete confidence in their power to crush the new foe, and concludes his article with an expression of regret that Austria should unfortunately have become our enemy in this war.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1915.

Russian preparations.

36. The *Qaum Report*, of the 12th September, says:—The retreat of the Russian army is being felt in every part of Russian Empire and it appears the Tsar has, in consequence, himself assumed command of the army in order to encourage it to face the foe. The Tsar of Russia's action is really a master strike of policy. In every city, town and village the Russian people are seen to be taking an interest in the war and all are keen on preparing for the struggle and are bent on defeating the enemy. This fact is proved by a telegram the gist of which we publish in today's issue.

In the large cities and in other places means for driving the enemy back are being devised. Merchants and farmers are giving up their usual vocations in order to gratify their desire to join the army. Each one declares "I will, as far as in me lies, fight against the enemy and repel him."

Members of the Universities, students of colleges and schools, great and small, desire to show their genius for self-sacrifice on the battlefield. In some cities committees have been formed to manufacture munitions at their own expense and the members of these committees are prepared to give their own lives.

Wherever there are factories worked by machinery, masters and men have undertaken to make munitions.

When all these preparations are complete and every peasant takes up his military duty and places his life and property at his country's disposal, the enemy's fate will be scaled.

It appears it is on this account that Germany has not helped her Ally—Turkey—and that supplies, munitions and money are not forthcoming.

The German airmen have recently thrown bombs on the suburbs of London and also on certain villages causing some loss of life and damage to property, but their pride in the North Sea will very soon be humbled.

We already observe their enormous loss in trade by land and sea and German commerce has ceased to exist all the world over and she is now seeking a loan for putting her army in order and for making munitions.

The Austrian forces have not displayed any signs of bravery that might encourage the Germans.

As the French are now fighting very bravely with the bayonet and their artillery, the Crown Prince has not been able to achieve a substantial success.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The high-handedness of the Police.

37. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Justice Davar of the Bombay High Court on the police and the magistracy, passed in the course of the trial of a Sessions case, in which the accused was acquitted, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 8th September, says:—It is difficult to say who are to blame, whether the Police or the Magistrates, for committing innocent people to the Sessions. It should be ascertained whether this is due to the unwisdom and mischief of the officers or to the methods of administration. Such mistakes may be avoided by the Magistrates by going through the evidence carefully.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

The Valapad police.

38. Referring to the complaints against the Sub-Inspector and Police of *Valapad*, a note in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th September, points out that the able and

honest Circle Inspector of Ponnani can easily find out how far these are justified by facts and hopes that the District Superintendent of Police will do the needful in the matter

(b) Courts.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

Additional District Judge, Bellary.

39. A correspondent to the *Andhrachandrika*, of the 9th September, says:—The people of Bellary are of opinion that it will be better to establish a Sub-Judge's Court there than to extend the term of the Additional District Judge. May the Government take this suggestion into consideration!

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

District Court Sarishtadars.

40. The *Manorama*, of the 10th September, dwells upon the desirability of transferring District Court Sarishtadars, like the District Munsifs, every three years and of appointing third and fourth grade District Munsifs as Sarishtadars, owing to the responsible nature of their work, and invites the special attention of the High Court to the matter.

(d) Education.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

Technical education.

41. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th September, says:—From the number of candidates for Government Technical examinations it will appear that the people in this Presidency are evincing more and more interest in technical education. But the reason is not clear for the fall in the number of applications for the advanced grade except in shorthand and typewriting. It may be due to the fact that even those who come out successful in that grade are deemed fit only for cooly work. Although the Government have been holding Technical examinations for a long time, they have not provided the necessary apparatus for the Indians acquiring higher technical knowledge. They have not started a higher technical institution relating to handicrafts. There is evidence of mere sympathy, but actual work is not to be seen. We are at a loss to know why our representatives have not as yet worked for an Institute of Technology. We hope that the members of our Legislative Council will move the matter before the Government in the near future.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

The Hindu University.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th September, represents the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have stated as follows:—The Hindu University is to be subject to the ordinary authority of the visitor and the extraordinary authority of the Viceroy. The people have no share in its control at all. From this it will be plain that the policy of subjecting the Universities to official control, initiated by Lord Curzon, is followed even today unchecked. We should not place much confidence in the statement that the Government have changed their attitude. This may after all be an illusion. Whatever may be the attitude of the statesmen in England, the Anglo-Indians are running counter to the wishes of the Indians as a result of Civilian clique.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

Education in Japan.

43. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 9th September, says:—Japan with a population of 5 crores of people is spending $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees for purposes of education, while the Government of British India is spending only $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees for the education of 23 crores of ryots. It is this spread of education in Japan that has, to the astonishment of the world, raised Japan to great eminence within a space of fifty years.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

"Neglect of religious education."

44. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th September, says:—There is no doubt that in every sect children receive their early education in accordance with the principles of their religion, that they are made to understand their religious obligations in regard to duty to parents, etc., and taught loyalty and obedience. As regards patriotism and devotion to the Sovereign these they imbibe with their mothers' milk. All this is especially true of Islam. But it is observed with much regret that in these

days Muslim boys start their education with English, while they learn nothing of religious instruction and are unacquainted with the Koran, traditions and religious tenets.

It is not our intention that education should be limited to divinity, jurisprudence and exegesis to the exclusion of other sciences. Never! But we do desire, however, that the children should be instructed in the laws of their religion and in the obligations of Islam and that all these notions of freedom should be removed from their minds and obedience to parents and the Government inculcated instead.

For this purpose the editor suggests the advisability of allotting an hour to religious teaching in every English school where there are Muslim pupils, as is done in the case of *Madrasa-i-Azam*; he hopes that the benign Government which has granted so many facilities for religious instruction will be pleased to grant this request of ours also.

A formal petition dealing with this question should be submitted through the proper channel.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Malaria in Madras.

45. In commenting on the report on malaria in Madras, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th September, says:—It is regrettable that even after a year's work it was not found possible to publish a full report showing what results have followed the endeavours of the authorities to stamp out malaria. It is strange that the Government have not, in their review, dwelt on this defect in the report. But an examination of the nature of the work turned out raises in us the fear that expert methods are unnecessarily expensive. The grants made by the Government are simply wasted on temporary relief. Nobody who has the welfare of the people at heart will look upon this waste with complacency. We trust that the authorities will secure the co-operation of the people, avail themselves of their experience and adopt methods which will give them permanent health.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

A circular to Magistrates.

46 The *Desabhimani*,* of the 4th September, approves the circular issued by the Government of Bombay to all Magistrates that, in criminal cases in which imprisonment is awarded in default of the payment of fine, some time should be allowed to the accused to pay up the fine and that under section 388, Code of Criminal Procedure, there is nothing to prevent the Magistrates allowing fifteen days for this purpose, and suggests the issue of a similar circular by the Madras Government.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 4th, 1915.

Henke's tile works.

47. Referring to a memorial said to have been submitted by the employees in this big concern, which the Government has decided to close on the ground that it is being run by a German, that as such a closure would result in stranding thousands of people without a means of livelihood, steps should be taken by the Government to carry on this business through some other agency, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th September, strongly advocates the cause of the memorialists and observes that it will be most undesirable for the Government to close even the few factories which are doing good work in India and giving employment to thousands of Indians and that it is bound to see if it is not possible to work them by other agencies.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

Reasonable and unreasonable patriotism.

48. The *Bharati*, of the 10th September, reproduces the remarks under this heading made by the *Swadesamitran* of Madras of the 7th September 1915 and abstracted in paragraph 44 of the Report No. 37 of 1915.

BHARATI, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

---

* Received this week.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

The Handwriting Test.

49. Anent the report of the Examiners in the United Provinces that the handwriting of students is growing from bad to worse day by day, the ***Hindu Nesan***, of the 11th September, attributes it to the introduction of typewriters and the abolition of the Handwriting Test which had to be passed in olden days to get an appointment in Government service and suggests that the only way to make the students bestow some attention on their handwriting is for the Government to revive the old Handwriting Test.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

The Government of India Terminable Loan.

50. In inviting the attention of its readers to the notice published in its columns about this loan, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th September, says:—We need not lay stress upon the fact that, at this juncture, we are bound to help the Government in all possible ways. When we demand that the Government should grant several kinds of concessions to us, it is as much our duty to bear a portion of the burden of the Government. So we hope those who are in a position to lend will come forward to place at the disposal of the Government as much money as they can afford.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The war fund.

51. In agreeing with the *Madras Times* in its protest against compulsory collections to the war fund from persons receiving low pay, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th September, says:—Nothing can be more cruel than to invite voluntary subscriptions by word of mouth but actually collect them compulsorily from such poor people at a time when on account of the war living has become costly. It is said that the cashiers of officers who disburse payments put the low-paid gumastahs to this hardship by threats. We respectfully submit that the Government will direct the District officers to see that low-paid clerks are not compelled to subscribe to the fund.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The aboriginal tribes.

52. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th September, says that the best way of reclaiming the aboriginal races, such as the Boyas, the Erukalas, the Bhills, etc., is to enlist them in the army, for they do not know what it is to fear, and they can fight bravely.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The report on the moral and material progress of India.

53. Referring to the report submitted to the Parliament by the India Office on the moral and material progress of India, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th September, remarks that it is the misfortune of India that that report has been published in such a manner that it does not give the people in England a clear idea of the state of affairs in this country. It says that Mr. Wedderburn has been urging that the Indians should create a clear impression of such a state of affairs on the minds of the English people and hopes that the Indian leaders will at least now follow his suggestion.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

54. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th September, says:—In reply to a question put in the Supreme Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock has furnished a statement according to which the number of Colonials employed in the Government Service in British India is 67. Of them 14 belong to the Indian Civil Service and 17 to the Indian Medical Service. Which Indian perusing these figures will not be reminded of the injustice done to us in the several Colonies? Which Indian will not consider it a humiliation that the Colonials, in whose opinion who are not fit even to be coolies in their country, should be District Officers in India? But the liberal hopes held forth by Lord Hardinge in this matter are a consolation to the Indian mind. In reply to another question the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock stated that prisoners who are in a convalescent stage are also given the work of grinding corn. To allot such hard work to such persons, and to punish them with stripes if they refuse to do it, is most unkind. If the jail rules allow such a thing, the Government will do well to amend them immediately.

55. In commenting on an article in the *Madras Mail* in which that paper endeavoured to remove the alleged despondency on the part of some Indians in regard to the result of the war, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 11th September, says:—Every Indian is sure that the war will result in the success of the Allies. Nobody entertains any doubt about this. The Indians have from time immemorial known the tactics of war. It is wrong to say that such a people have ever formed any wrong impression about the present war. But they are despondent in another matter altogether. The English Statesmen have failed to carry out the pledges of Queen Victoria. Repressive laws were enacted in 1910, some of the leaders of the people were either imprisoned or deported without trial, and the loyalty of some great persons was suspected. Although the people have on this account grown despondent, they placed their all at the disposal of the rulers in the present crisis, for they know that the British are just and righteous. Hindus and Muhammadans are not enlisted in the Volunteer Corps. Indians are not admitted into the Military School established in India. The Secretary for the Colonies has announced that the Colonies will be represented at the final settlement after the war. But the Secretary of State for India is entirely silent on this matter.

The despondency of the Indians.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

56. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th September, says:—The drainage canal passing through the village Vadlamannadu, in the Masulipatam taluk, has overflowed this year destroying crops covering an extent of 4,000 acres and thus caused immense loss to the ryots. This canal has become silted up and has not been repaired for many years past. Petitions have been submitted to the authorities inviting their attention to this state of disrepair, but they have turned a deaf ear to them. Hence the present damage to crops. We pray that the District Collector and the Executive Engineer will at least this year arrange for the repair of the canal and prevent similar damages occurring in future.

Damage to crops in the Masulipatam taluk.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1915.

57. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th September, learns that cheap whisky and brandy manufactured in Germany are bottled in Switzerland and imported into India with labels which make the people believe that they have been manufactured in Switzerland. It prays that the Government of India will investigate the matter and put an end to such import at once.

Fraudulent imports from Germany.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

58. Referring to the split in the Congress, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th September, says:—There is not much difference between the two Congress parties. Their ideals are the same and their methods constitutional. They do not agree only as regards the qualifications required for men being appointed as delegates. Except in Bombay, much stress is not laid on this difference. That we do not settle this insignificant difference among ourselves betrays our weakness. We hope that the proposed sub-committee will meet and make the Bombay Congress an all-India-Congress.

The Congress.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

59. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th September, criticises the delay in the formation of forest panchayats, and remarks:—By the time Mr. Davis sent in his report, only three such panchayats had been formed in Cuddapah. The smallness of this number is due to his corresponding with the Collector in this matter. In the Chittoore taluk, however, he changed his policy and himself in collaboration with the District Forest Officer, formed twenty-one panchayats for the reserved, and two for the unreserved, forests. The Government should at least now note that the formalities of procedure cause unnecessary delay and that in matters relating to the welfare of the people, they should adopt the policy of going to the people themselves and coming to a decision at once. They should also see that non-official co-operation will be productive of good results.

Forest panchayats.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

It is strange that the district of Kurnool has not been included in the list of districts to which Mr. Davis is to go as a special officer. This district has got the largest forest area, and forest revenue is its chief source of income. We trust that the authorities will take steps to include it in the list.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1915.

The South African Indians.

60. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th September, says:—It is regrettable that the state of the Indians in South Africa is becoming unbearable. We have been under the impression that our difficulties in South Africa were over last year when the South African Commission came to a settlement with the South African Ministers on the South African question. But the difficulties have again cropped up perhaps on account of the mischief of the subordinate officers of the South African Government. From this it will be evident that some of the people there are determined to circumscribe the number of Indians going to that country. The Colonials can hold high offices in our country, but we should not even enter South Africa. It is a pity that such an act of injustice is allowed to be done in a part of the British Empire. There ought to be a rule of reciprocity between the two races, which will set right all such matters. We pray that Lord Hardinge will endeavour to obtain the assent of the colonies to the principle of reciprocity which he has suggested and take steps to solve the South African problem once for all. Before the expiry of his term of office, Lord Hardinge has to see that India is represented at the conference of the British Empire, that the repressive laws passed during his time are revoked and that the principle of reciprocity contemplated by him is adopted. Of these three duties the last should first be attended to, being most urgent. We hope that before handing over charge to another, Lord Hardinge will grant all these desires of the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

61. In commenting on the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th September, says:—There can be no doubt that the failure of this conspiracy will, like the present war, tend to bring the English and the Indians into closer relationship. The opinions of the Indian press on this case published today will clearly show how much the Indian public deplore the existence among them of some seditionists, and with what abhorrence they look upon them and their evil ways. These conspirators are so many enemies to India and are never her well-wishers. But that twenty persons will be hanged at one time, however bad they may be, is something which kind India cannot bear to hear. Of these twenty, one is an M.A., late Professor of History in the D.A.V. College. To sentence such a man to death violates the tender feelings of the Indian heart. Moreover, there was a difference of opinion among the Judges in the matter of the punishment to be imposed on him. We trust that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will reduce the severity of the sentences pronounced on him and the other conspirators.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

Industries.

62. In an article on the subject of industries, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th September, regrets that the Government of India have not taken any steps to improve the economical condition of India. It suggests that they should bring about the industrial regeneration of India before the trade of Germany and Austria is replaced by that of other foreign Powers. The Government are not prepared to give all the Indians or the majority of them military training, so that they may go to the battlefield and gain the victory for the British, but cannot they, says the paper, give the Indians industrial training?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

Tea and coffee shops.

63. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th September, learns that in pursuance of a suggestion from the Temperance Association, the Government of Madras have decided to instruct Collectors to encourage the opening, by the local merchants, of tea and coffee shops, or where the merchants do not agree to do so, to request Local Boards to do it, so that toddy drinkers may have a chance

of giving up drinking toddy and resort to drinking tea or coffee. The paper fears that this expediency will not touch the drinking classes, but will create another and entirely different class of persons who will acquire a new and expensive habit, namely, that of drinking tea or coffee, and the people in general will become much poorer than at present. It hopes that the Government will reconsider the matter if they have already issued the instructions referred to above, and that the country will be saved from another habit which involves waste of money.

India and the war.

64. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th September, observes:—The *Madras Mail* writes that there is much divergence of attitude in India as regards the European crisis, and that the news of the German successes in Warsaw and of the sub-marine attacks has led to the belief in some quarters that the enemy will triumph in the end. This paper has hardly understood the true state of Indian feeling. The Indians one and all look upon the German successes with extreme regret as they know them to be identical with their own reverses. The people of this country are not unmindful of the calamities which India may have to face, if perchance the enemy should triumph. Under the British sovereignty we were progressing in every direction except that of military training. The people are in great consternation because the success of the enemy might mean an end to all this progress. They are eager to render every possible aid to promote the success of the British and rejoice or grieve according as the Allies or the Germans have successes. We are surprised that the *Madras Mail* should have failed to read Indian feeling correctly and come to entertain such strange opinions. We have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that Indian eagerness for the success of the British is of the sincerest kind.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

Government control over companies.

65. In the course of an article deploring the absence of enterprise in India in respect of exploiting the mineral wealth of the country, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th September, says that one reason of the lack of confidence among the public in any fresh lines of investment is the existence of bogus companies which, not infrequently, style themselves Government Security Companies after making a nominal deposit in the Savings Bank and rob the people of their hard-earned money under some pretensions or other. The paper says that the Government are not without a responsibility to the public in preventing the formation of such bubbles.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

The Indian Press Act.

66. Referring to the demand of a security of Rs. 2,000 from the editor of the *Star of Utkal* in Cuttack and the refusal of the authorities to state whether the paper has been guilty of publishing any seditious articles, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th September, says:—An interpellation to the same effect was made in the Behar Legislative Council and it was stated in reply that the authorities did not consider it necessary to point out the objectionable feature of the paper. A section of the press questions whether this answer is appropriate. The reply may mean that the paper published articles calculated to create hatred or contempt against the Government and that it would be undesirable to give further publicity to these articles by pointing them out. This may or may not be true. If the Government should appoint a committee of arbitrators consisting of any five journalists of this country and these should uphold the action of the Behar Government, then we may grant that they were right in demanding the security. We hope the Government will give due attention to this subject. It is important that the British Government whose reputation for constitutionalism is so well known should not give room for an impression of arbitrariness. A Government which is based on the principles of truth and righteousness should never countenance such high-handedness.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

Indigenous dyes.

67. Commenting on the conclusions arrived at by the Dying Expert employed by the Madras Government to enquire into the possibilities of indigenous dye

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

products, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th September, asks whether, in view of the present difficulties of obtaining goods of foreign manufacture and of the opportunities which this crisis affords of ousting the enemy for all time from the Indian market, it does not behove the authorities to do everything in their power to turn all indigenous enterprise and industry to the best account, although the products thereof may not be so good as those of European manufacture. The paper refers to a valuable handbook written by Mr. H. H. Upshon of the Madras Jail department on the subject of indigenous dye products and finally urges that the Mysore Government should conduct a similar enquiry into the possibilities of this line of industry in their Province.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee.

68. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 10th September, in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee's ninety-first birthday, gives a eulogistic sketch of his career, in the course of which it says that the good wishes conveyed on the occasion to this veteran politician who is styled the "grand old man of India" from every corner of the country as also from His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay points to the unbounded esteem and popularity he enjoys in all quarters. The paper observes that the outstanding feature of his illustrious career is his unswerving patriotism, and alongside with his services in the cause of female education and the promotion of vernacular journalism, to him belongs also the unique honour of being thrice elected as President of the *National Congress* and that the third time he was elected President, he explained that the term *Swaraj* implied no anti-British feeling whatever and thus dispelled the mutual distrust between the Government and the people, holding up at the same time a definite ideal to the latter.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

Gold currency in India.

69. In the course of a lengthy homily on "gold" the *Bharathi*, of the 10th September, says:—Although India had a gold currency from time immemorial, we must observe in passing that since about the year 1800 our coins of the highest value have been only in silver and these too are worth less than their nominal value. . . . . The value of a gold currency is best seen in critical times like the present, when every belligerent nation tries to have under its control as much gold as it can. Although in India gold coins have not been in free circulation, our country has done her best to help the authorities since the outbreak of the war by restoring to the treasury the gold that was in circulation. More recent news tells us that twenty thousand pounds sterling out of the paper currency reserve have been set apart for the Bank of England. If we had a gold currency as in the olden days, it is easy to see how much more help we should have been able to render. Also, if the gold that is dug out of the Kolar fields were also to be converted into coin in this country instead of being exported as at present, we should have been able to render immensely greater aid in the present crisis. Patriots and servants of the Empire are alike deploring at heart their own inability to help the authorities with a larger quantity of gold just as they are grieving that they cannot display their loyalty by providing a larger number of troops. We feel sure that the statesmen at the head of the Empire will bear in mind this solicitude of the Indians to serve their rulers and will in turn endeavour to bring about greater cordiality in their relations with the Indians and accept whatever services the Indians are able to place at their disposal.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

The meaning of "private water."

70. Referring to a notification published as supplement to the August issue of the *South Canara District Gazette* stating that "any person who erects or uses any fixed engine or constructs any weir for the purpose of catching fish in any of the following waters, which is not 'private water,' namely, the Netravati, the Chandragiri, the Adkastala and the Charvattur rivers, shall be guilty of an offence," a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 10th September, enquires whether the notification does not imply that the other rivers of the district not mentioned in this notification are private water and whether the people are free to catch fish in

them with the help of fixed engines or weirs. The correspondent says that the notification would make it appear that the Pulani and the Gurpur rivers which join the Netravati are "private water" and urges that either the revenue officers or any of the readers of the paper may be good enough to enlighten the public on the point as to why some of the rivers have been regarded "private water" and others as not private, while it is usual to regard all of them as equally open to the use of the public.

71. In an article under this heading the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th September, writes:—Mrs. Besant is a woman of extraordinary ardour in whatever she undertakes. When she was engrossed in the work of the Thesophical Society her labours were indefatigable. Working for the elevation of the depressed classes she used every possible sophism in support of the movement. Be that as it may. Now she has turned her attention to more temporal matters and is exerting herself in the service of the country. She has begun to appeal to the British Government to grant "Self-government" or *Swaraj* to India. She is delivering one or two lectures every day on this subject. South Africa was granted *Swaraj* within five or six years of its coming under British control. Although we have been acquainted with the constitutional methods of the British administration during the last 300 years nearly, we have not had the benefits of *Swaraj*. Now that Mrs. Besant has taken up the cause, we are sure to gain the object of our heart's desire if all Indians should assist her.

Swaraj.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

72. In expressing joy at the recruitment of Nayar youths in Malabar into the army, the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 10th September, dwells upon the necessity of creating a new regiment, called "Malayali Regiment," consisting of all classes of people in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin, irrespective of caste, and observes that, inasmuch as the war is likely to continue for some time longer, nothing can be more honourable to the Native States, and more encouraging to the people, than their forming new regiments and sending them to the front.

A new regiment.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

73. In commenting upon the report of the Madras Fishery department for 1914–15, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th September, rejoices that, though the depot at *Tanur* was working at a loss, owing to the scarcity of fish during the year, all the experiments resorted to by the department have proved successful and showers praises on Sir Frederic Nicholson, the Honorary Director, and his Assistant Mr. V. V. Govindan for what has been achieved so far.

The Madras Fishery department.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

Referring to the report on the working of the Fishery Department for 1914–15, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th September, also pays a tribute to Sir Frederick Nicholson, the Honorary Director, and his assistant for what they have done for its improvement, points out that the West Coast cannot fail to derive considerable benefit from the department, if it be improved and satisfactorily worked, and suggests that for the benefit of fishermen primary schools should, as at Tanur, be opened in other parts of Malabar, and that the Educational Department should help them with grants.

The Madras Fishery department.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

74. In reviewing the report of the Weights and Measures Commission, the *Manorama*, of the 10th September, writes in a strain similar to that of the *Kerala Patrika* and of the *Kerala Sanchari*, abstracted on page 1593 of the Weekly Report No. 37, and adds that the people should be grateful to the Government of India for their efforts to standardize the weights and measures of the country.

Weights and measures in India.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

75. While approving of the Government's strictness in the matter of the internment of the Germans in India, the *Bhagyodayam*, of the 10th September, says that

Enemy institutions in India.

BHAGYODAYAM, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

it cannot agree with those who think that the institutions conducted and managed by them should be closed all at once, as it is the people of the country that mainly suffer thereby, makes a special reference to the rumour about the Government's decision to stop the working of Henke's Tiles factory at Feroke and to the memorial of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood on the subject, and observes that the Government should carefully consider these circumstances and make arrangements for the conduct and management of this and other German institutions under Government control till peace has been concluded.

VYAVASAYAMITRAM, *Cannanore*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

A note in the *Vyavasayamitram*, of the 11th September, approves of the Government order discontinuing grants to enemy institutions in India, but observes that they should see that the people, who are benefited by them, do not suffer thereby.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

76. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th September, says:—We now wish to draw the attention of our brethren to this loan and the question of subscription and to impress upon their minds the fact that God has placed us under the shadow of an Emperor whose royal favours are such that we cannot adequately express our thanks for them. Contrast the administration of ancient kings with the rule of today. In former times crimes such as murder, thuggi, dacoity, highway robbery, satti, charhal (swinging ceremony), etc., were prevalent. There was no knowledge of agriculture, trade, arts, or industries, and even if there was, it was very rare. There was no sign of the telegraph or the railway. Roads were in disrepair and almost impassable. Security there was none. But now by the grace of God no trace of these evils can be found. On every hand we see abundant peace and comfort and contented people. It is essential that we should be prepared to help in every possible way the Sovereign through whom we have received all these blessings. By this we do not mean to say that we have neither done nor given anything. It is true we have both done and given something, but our opinion is that we have neither done nor given enough. We should therefore not come short in helping the King until peace is established.

The terminable loan and subscripticns to the war fund.

The editor adds that the readers of the *Jaridah* must have read the notice about the terminable loan, whose allotments have been reduced to suit the means of all classes in order that they may have an opportunity of participating in the loan.

In order to give publicity to the objects of the loan and raise the money the editor thinks that Government might appoint a committee consisting of two Assistant Translators to Government, a Police officer and two Police constables whose duties should be to explain to the public in every city what the terminable loan and the subscription really mean. He is sure if this procedure were adopted the loyal subjects of His Majesty would never grudge putting what they can into the loan or into the subscription fund. To facilitate the work of the committee it is suggested that the Government motor-car should be placed at their disposal.

The editor in conclusion says that having regard to the experience, knowledge, honesty and loyalty of the Assistant to the Persian and Hindustani Translator he would be the most suitable person to explain and emphasise matters to the generality of Mussalmans, besides that gentleman is privately working strenuously in the interest of tranquility.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1915.

77. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th September, has an article on the marginally-noted subject which runs thus:—

Financial aid to Government.

We have frequently drawn the attention of the leading members of the community to the fact that we should help the Government in whatever way may be possible during the war, especially when that Government is fighting for our future well-being.

We have also pointed out to many of the loyal citizens that whatsoever one does, one does it for one's own good and not merely for the benefit of the whole world. If such a one's record should be better tomorrow than it was yesterday, it will be because he is a genuine well-wisher of the Government and his giving is based on pure loyalty. He does not wish that others

should be content with what he gives or to become responsible for the assistance of the entire community.

This does not apply to India alone but to the whole world, for in every nation there are the needy, the merchants and the rich. Now the war has not affected the Indians alone but all the world feel the hardships caused by it. Leave out of the calculation the condition of the working class whose income is limited and upon whom the effect of high prices falls as it falls upon no other class, but even so, among them, hundreds, yea thousands of people may be pointed who would give at least a couple of annas out of their monthly wage. But tell me what loss have the merchants sustained. If the price of an article goes up, they proportionately increase their profits, in fact it may be said that these war time merchants had collected in their godowns and stores, before the war began, thousands and even lakhs of rupees worth of goods.

Today those goods are sold at a profit, twice, three times and in the case of some articles ten times greater than usual, which necessity compels the customer to pay.

We do not wish, as some think, to blame the whole nation, for we know full well that the Muhammadans in general are loyal subjects of the British Government, and if the efforts are made now similar to those made during the Balkan war, it is quite possible that hundreds of thousands of rupees may be collected. The Mussalmans who then subscribed an anna, half anna or a quarter of an anna will not grudge to render like aid to our Government, if the leaders of the community will only take the trouble to collect the subscription.

Granted the community is poor and the merchants are in reduced circumstances, but are they too poor to respond to the appeals of their leaders?

III.—Legislation.

The Indian Press Act and the *Abhyudaya*.

78. Referring with satisfaction to the action of the Government of the United Provinces in having withdrawn the notice issued to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya to furnish a security of Rs. 2,500 for the *Abhyudaya* edited by him, the *Vaisyamitran**, of the 30th August, observes:—This case has clearly brought out the necessity for amending the Press Act in certain respects. As it is, there is no appeal against the action of a Provincial Government under this Act. It should be amended at least to such an extent as to permit the printers to appeal to the Government of India, if necessary. As the Hon'ble Pandit, who has now realised the effects of the Act, is himself a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, he will be conferring a boon on the whole country if he presses for an amendment of the Act at the next meeting of the Council.

Vaisyamitran, *Devakottai*, Aug. 30th, 1915.

IV.—Native States.

Rules for the conduct of public servants in Mysore.

79. In a leading article welcoming the publication of a set of revised rules for the conduct of public servants in Mysore, providing a salutary check on the acquisition of property by officers without the consent of the superiors, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 15th September, observes:—The value of such safeguards in regulating the conduct of public servants can scarcely be over-rated. These rules can be of little benefit, however, unless a strict enforcement of them is observed at all times. We therefore wish to draw the attention of the Government to the latter side of the problem, namely, of the desirability of showing a degree of firmness in enforcing the rules which they themselves have framed.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 15th 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Vritanta Patrika*, of the 16th September, observes:—These rules are doubtless calculated to restrain the vagaries of public servants and are of incalculable value in promoting the popular

Vritanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

welfare. We shall be glad to see a similar set of rules regulating the behaviour of public servants towards the public. In these rules the officers of Government are no doubt styled "servants of the public," but their attitude towards the public sometimes makes it seem as though they were their masters. They seem to forget that it is from the public that they get their pay and that their first care should be to promote the well-being of the people. We sincerely hope that every public servant will always bear in mind the dignity of his office and his duty to the people whom he serves and be a source of constant pride to the Government.

ERRATA.

Report No. 37.

Page 1587, 13th line from the top, *for* "slain" *read* "stain."
„ 1588, 24th line from the bottom, *for* "a few" *read* "as few."
„ 1594, paragraph 62, line 17, *read* "abject" *for* "object."
Article 33, line 3, from the bottom *read* "insuperable" *for* "insuperabe", and in article 65, line 7 from the bottom, *read* "farms" *for* "forms."

Issued, 21st September 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 39 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th September 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*d*) *Education*—

The proposed Training College for Anglo-Indians 1655
The Zamorin's College, Calicut .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

The Madras Corporation .. .. *ib.*
Sanitation in the Madras Presidency 1657
The Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras .. .. *ib.*
The Madras City Municipal Bill .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—

Third-class passengers 1658

(*k*) *General*—

His Excellency the Viceroy's successor .. .. *ib.*
India and self-government .. .. *ib.*
Mrs. Besant and Hinduism 1659
India and the Imperial Conference 1660
The Home Rule League .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Principalship of the Mahraja's College, Trivandrum 1661

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1662
War notes	*ib.*
The war	1663
Why has Japan joined the Allies?	1664
The enemy and the British	*ib.*
The prospects of peace	*ib.*
Zeppelin raids	1665
German swaggering	*ib.*
Germany's successes and reverses	*ib.*
"The effects of war upon India"	1666
The capture of Lahuj by the Turks	1667
A riot (or disturbance) on the English Coast	1668

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The morale of the Police in India	*ib.*
Police zulum	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
Sir Arthur Collins	*ib.*
The Lahore conspiracy case	1669
The late Sir Arthur Collins and the Madras High Court	*ib.*
(*c*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Corporation of Madras	*ib.*
Captain Russell	1670
A new toll-gate at Udipi (South Canara)	*ib*
The Pilgrims Committees' visit to Udipi (South Canara)	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
The Pilgrims' Committee	1671
(*k*) *General*—	
Swaraj for India	*ib.*
The separation of executive from judicial functions	1672
Students and civics	*ib.*
India and the Imperial Conference	*ib.*
The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Council	*ib.*
The Conference at Cuddapah	*ib.*
The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam	1673
India's future	*ib.*
Civilians	*ib.*
The Cuddapah District Conference	*ib.*
The Imperial Conference	1674
The Indian Institute of Science	*ib.*
The Lahore conspiracy case	*ib.*
Industrial progress	*ib.*
The co-operative movement	*ib.*
The Government of India new terminable loan	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant on "The future of young India"	1675
The Indians and the Union Government	*ib.*
The Malabar deportations	*ib.*
The Government and Khadiyanis	*ib.*
Hindus and Muhammadans	*ib.*
The Zamorin's estates	1676
The war and the Indian warriors	*ib.*
The crazy notion of self-government	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Principalship of the Trivandrum College	1677

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Famine in Bengal	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.†**	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March, 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years	300
26	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswalâyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhéra'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini .	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B.. European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post** * ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. W. Mitchell, European ..	3,600
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** † ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Ceased to exist from 16th September 1915.

† Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hitakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant..**	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies'. Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu; Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani or People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidánanda Jois, Hindu Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	P. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press. Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
160	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
174	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	400

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brotner Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co 's Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Amphill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual* ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risāla-i-Albadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risala-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalám.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
274	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
275	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	150
283	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
292	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

*Temporarily discontinued, 8th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama, Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
324	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalâratnâkaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	750
351	Vidyadâyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued. February 1915.
† Started, 25th April 1915.
‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	**Vira Kesari**	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur. Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wealeyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
380	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
381	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

1. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 20th September, remarks:—'Regarding the Training College for Anglo-Indians we are unable to see the need for it. . . . . A separate Training College for the Anglo-Indian class is a luxury which we cannot afford to have especially at the present time of expenses owing to the war. Even taking it for granted that teachers are required from among the Anglo-Indians why should there be an exclusive college for that particular community? At a time when we are looking for equality of treatment between Indians and Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the Colonials, at a time when any sort of extra favour shown to any particular community may raise up serious controversy, it would be unwise on the part of Government to open a sectarian institution for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

The proposed Training College for Anglo-Indians.

2. In a leading article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st September, writes:—"The affairs of the Zamorin's College were not being managed satisfactorily for some months; the Board of Management and Principal Moore were not pulling on quite well. . . . . The Principal had been warned before about the management of the affairs of the college, and the final decision, therefore, was to dispense with his service by giving him a month's salary. In the ordinary course, this would have been accepted as final. But the Zamorin, as is well known, made over the management of his estate to the Court of Wards; and now it is said that the Principal, who was removed by the late Zamorin, would be reinstated by the Court of Wards. . . . . We hope that the Madras Government will not lend any countenance to a dispute which the friends of Mr. More are bent on reviving, and that it will not do anything calculated to injure the interests of the college. It is, in the first place, doubtful whether the Court of Wards can interfere in the affairs of the college."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1915.

The Zamorin's College, Calicut.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th September, remarks:—"The burden of the song at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday was that the Commissioners had not the facilities for doing anything substantial for the improvement of the city. This has always been the complaint, but it found, perhaps, prominent voice because of the frank admission made by Mr. Molony in his report that affairs were not what they ought to be. . . . . We are accustomed to this curious spectacle of people anxious to wash off their responsibility. When thousands of rupees were being paid to Major Meagher we were told that the Commissioners were not responsible for it. The Commissioners that are not responsible for anything bad, each of them, we are sure, does claim to their rate-payers, that a particular improvement is due to his interest and influence. The affairs of the Madras Corporation are most indifferently managed. . . . . If the President would write witty essays and the Commissioners would disown all responsibility, we have to face infant mortality outside, depletion within and everything rotten everywhere."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

The Madras Corporation.

Writing further on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd September, says:—"We fear very much that the affairs of the Madras Corporation have reached a stage when to the public eye it presents a

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

picture of absolute chaos. Hitherto the rate-payer was concerned to find that his money was being wasted by mismanagement; it is nothing but mismanagement that there should have been defalcations; it is nothing but mismanagement that contractors should have to go to court against the Corporation. But the Corporation seem now to have rapidly left the rails and are rushing to destruction. Figures are published one day to show that the health of the city is scandalous; another day we are told that the Health Officer has resigned. . . . . Mr. Molony has been known to be an active officer; and, after Mr. Moore. his first outburst of his activity was hailed with delight by the public. But he has been rapidly losing the good opinion he won and very soon earned the reputation of being hasty and thoughtless. Perhaps he is convinced that the Health department is rotten, and that every one in that department should go before any improvement can be effected. But it should certainly be never said of an important office like the Madras Corporation that the Health Officer received a letter from the President in the noon and that the Health Officer sent up his resignation letter within five minutes of the receipt of the President's letter. The administration of a Corporation is certainly a more responsible work than writing humourous essays and passing hasty orders. Mr. Molony's administration has been a brilliant failure in the course of a few months. He was applauded and indulged; he is now unpopular and has himself to thank for it. He could write about the Corporation being dressed in silk and lacking bread, but evince concern for the dividend of the Tramway Company when proposals are made for an increase of the resources of the Corporation. . . . . We consider it a scandal that the affairs of the premier municipality should be in such a disgraceful state. It is for the Government to see that something radical is done to remove the impression, rapidly gaining ground, that the administration of the Madras Corporation is a huge failure."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

In an article under the heading "Wonders from the Corporation," the *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th September, observes:—"Rather a strange spectacle comes from the Council Chamber of the Madras Corporation, which must certainly dishearten every thinking citizen in the Presidency, and, indeed, in India, who cares for the development of local self-government in this country. Some officers of the Government even think it impertinent that any Corporation deity should lay down any rule for their guidance. This spirit is poisonous to the development of local self-government, and the sooner it disappears the better. How shall the ruined gardener of Tondiarpet, whose compulsorily closed tank has served to destroy his plants—and, in some cases, these plants were the means of his sustenance—hear of how the Corporation who caught him by the neck and dragged him to the Court stood on bended knees and faltering frame before the Government, afraid to ask the Government what had been inconsiderately forced upon the people. . . . . Government is above the law of the Corporation. The architect who plans for the Government is not subjected to the supervision of the Corporation, for he plans for the Government. But when the same architect plans for the people, his plans are subjected to the examination of the Works Department of the Corporation. Mr. Molony asked why—and it is for the Government to find the answer. . . . . We have set up the huge fabric of local self-government, not to ourselves do what is right but to force others to do what we think right. The whole burden is on the poor. They are helpless. They cannot spurn the Corporation as the Government spurns it. They must take lying what the executive commands. . . . . It is no wonder that Madras is in this unutterably abandoned condition when the President alone is responsible for everything; the Commissioners have no power to make their presence felt. . . . . As if an indifferent Government and an indifferent Corporation were not enough to explain the present deplorable situation, Mr. Molony dragged the people from their homes to complete the gruesome picture. . . . . Mr. Molony would have to join the Indian National Congress and plead for compulsory education, a vigorous industrial policy and a

generous land revenue settlement before he can get the co-operation of the poorer people. They cannot be expected to care for beauty and purity whose whole time is given to finding out the morsel of food to keep body and soul together. To speak of missionary efforts among the poor, to teach them to be clean and tidy, and to help the Corporation in its efforts for health, are all idle dreams."

Sanitation in the Madras Presidency.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st September, writes:—"The Sanitary Commissioner's report on the health of the Presidency is always a disappointing record; the one for last year is no exception to this rule. . . . . Advanced Indian opinion is that the question of sanitary improvement is a question of the economic improvement of the people. If they are more prosperous, they would have what is called their sanitary conscience developed, and they would do more than they do now. The responsibility of the Government towards such a people is great; and a war of words between the Sanitary Commissioner and the Government on one side, and between the Sanitary Commissioner and the Municipalities on the other, will not improve matters. The Municipality has no money and is waiting with the beggar's bowl at the gate of the Finance Member; the District Board has no money; and the Sanitary Commissioner wants that only certified men should be employed, and he would suggest motor lorries to carry the rubbish beyond municipal limits. But we have no money. We know we can escape cholera by protected wells—but we have no money. We know that we can escape malaria by neat surroundings and pure water—we have no money."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1915.

The Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd September, writes:—"We understand that Dr. Macdonald, Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, has tendered his resignation of the office, and that the Special Officer on Malaria Work has been asked to take temporary charge of the department. The sudden resignation will be received with surprise, and we fancy with relief. Dr. Macdonald's tenure of office has been singularly unsuccessful and the department needs thorough overhauling. Considering that the health of the city has, in the past few years, been getting from bad to worse, we trust that the Government will appoint to the post an officer of experience and ability whose work has stood the test of scrutiny. We would suggest that Captain Russell, who had acted as Health Officer and whose work was much appreciated, should be appointed."

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

6. The *New India*, of the 22nd September, observes:—"At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, a resolution was unanimously passed, at the instance of Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar, requesting the Government to give the Commissioners an opportunity to express their opinion on the Bill, which they propose to introduce into the local Legislative Council to improve the constitution of the Corporation. The President himself admitted that the Bill has been sent to him for an expression of opinion, and we read with intense surprise that he was prohibited from asking the opinion of even a few Commissioners. We do not know the grounds on which the Government decided to pursue that policy, and even the President, an official and a member of the Civil Service, could not justify it. . . . . There are excellent reasons why the Government should give up secrecy in the present instance. . . . . It may be said that the non-official members of the Legislative Council will examine all these aspects of the Bill; but the Government should not forget that once the Bill is introduced into the Council there is little chance of its important provisions being remodelled. Moreover, the Bill affects only a single city, and not the Presidency as a whole, and naturally several non-official members, as matters stand at present, may not be able to take as much interest in the measure as the citizens of Madras."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1915.

In writing further on this subject, the *New India*, of the 23rd September, says:—"It is most unreasonable that a Bill dealing with the Presidency City Municipality should be introduced into the Presidency Legislative Council without being first submitted to the Municipality and to the public of Madras. The President of the Municipality informed the Commissioners that it had been submitted to him, but that he was refused permission to show it to even a few of the Commissioners. Why this secrecy, this hole-and-corner policy? They only effect that it can have on the public mind is that the Government wants to rush through an unpopular measure without giving the public any opportunity of expressing its opinion. Does the Government think that such action is wise in the present state of the public mind and in face of the exactly opposite policy of the Government of India?"

(*h*) *Railways.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

Third-class passengers.

7. The *New India*, of the 25th September, observes:—"It is difficult to understand how the persons responsible for the framing of the agenda for the present Railway Conference could omit any reference to the inconveniences of third-class passengers. For there is nothing so shocking to the sense of fair-play and justice as that distinctive feature of Indian Railway administration. The companies make their huge profits because of the third-class passenger. . . . . The sins of the managing companies against third-class passengers do not end here. The charge for comforts for the small minority forms a very huge item in the Railway budget. The provision of sofas, of electric fans, and of waiting rooms in the stations, figures to no small extent on the expenditure sheet, and thus, under existing circumstances, the first and second class passengers not only inconvenience the people who pay, but even lessen the gain to the State accruing from the small returns of the latter. . . . . Everywhere the object of the statesman is to see that the rich sacrifice for the sake of the poor, that they at least pay in proportion to the services rendered to them. But what do our Railway Companies do? They take the money from the poor and spend it almost solely on the rich, and in that unhappy act put the former to no little pain and trouble. . . . . To put the problem in a more expressive way: if the fare of third-class passengers is not diverted to provide disproportionately greater comforts for the others, the Government of India will not find it in the least difficulty to provide funds to make primary education immediately universal and compulsory!"

(*k*) *General.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy's successor.

8. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th September, remarks:—"The name of the Earl of Beauchamp, brother-in-law of Lord Ampthill, is freely mentioned as Lord Hardinge's successor. We earnestly hope that this rumour has no foundation whatever, for Lord Beauchamp is not the sort of man we want here in India. He is at best a mediocrity who has so far made no mark in English politics, beyond filling up certain minor appointments in the ministry being a staunch and influential Liberal, we suppose, and has not given the world any proof of his statesmanship or administrative qualities. . . . . India wants a high statesman of proved ability, one who can put down with a high hand any tendency to inoculate the administration with the ideals of bastard imperialism. Why not send out to India Mr. Churchill or what about Lord Carmichael?"

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

India and self-government.

9. In a leading article under the heading "Should India ask for self-government after the war," the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 22nd September, writes:—"It is one thing to cherish self-government for India as the political goal to aim at; but quite another to realise whether the possibilities of reaching it are near or remote. It is, of course, possible to prove in the abstract that a people are best governed by themselves and it should logically follow that Indians, if they can, will govern themselves best. But when one

comes into the region of practical politics one is able to realise the limitations under which that comforting theory has to be applied to particular communities. In the case of a vast country like India the limitations are still more defined, and it will not detract from one's patriotism to recognise those limitations and order accordingly one's political activities . . . . We are now and again treated to eloquent discourses on self-government for India, a phrase which is rapidly developing or degenerating, into a shibboleth, and political shibboleths are generally partial truths which may come in handy for platform orations but are not of much service in the practical administration of affairs. . . . . If the self-government which is wanted for India is to be the real article, then it will be incompatible with any form of supervision or control by the British nation, and the question then is if it will be desirable to give the British Government notice to quit at once so that the people may govern themselves, and if the Government should be obliging enough to accede to the demand, are the people fit to take the reins of administration into their own hands, capable of preventing internecine quarrels and stem the tide of foreign aggression which will inevitably set in? . . . . Should we not make sure that we are ripe for a privilege before we demand it? Of course the old story of learning to swim and all that will be trotted out in refutation of our position; but it is not erring too much on the side of caution to make sure of a fair supply of water, before the swimming is attempted. . . . . Mrs. Besant, speaking the other day at Bombay, said that India should make preparations and demand from the Government of England a definite promise that when the war was over she would get her place in the Council of the Empire, and be the mistress of her own household, and explained that India's right to self-government rested on the inherent right of a civilised nation to manage its own affairs and not on any question of granting it by another country either out of gratitude or anything else. Mrs. Besant added that India asked England that she should place the crown of self-government on her brows as of right and not as a reward for her services in the war. In the first place, it is pertinent to ask, if India's right to self-government did not rest on any question of one country granting it to another, then why should India ask it of England at all? . . . . . Mrs. Besant seems to think and said so in effect that if self-government was not asked for and obtained at once India would never get it. Now or never, is the position taken by Mrs. Besant, and if that were so, it would look as if we were all engaged in a political gamble, and the stakes could be won at once or lost for ever according as we are able or not to work ourselves into a desperate frame of mind. It is scarcely an edifying way of going about the business, and we are led to wonder why Mrs. Besant should be in such a hurry, as she has herself said that a nation was fit for liberty the moment she was determined to have it. But, after all determination to have a thing is not always synonymous with the capacity to obtain it or the fitness to enjoy it."

Mrs. Besant and Hinduism.

10. The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 23rd September, writes:—"Professor Sundararaman is an accredited Hindu scholar of great versatality. A few days ago he spoke at the Sankaralya Vidyasala Sangam in Georgetown, in the course of which he gave some fine home-thrusts to Mrs. Besant whom some of her followers look upon almost as a divinity, a sort of twentieth century *avatar* of the goddess Saraswati. Professor Sundararaman emphatically repudiated Mrs. Besant's claim to speak in the name of Hinduism and proceeded to remark on the absurdity of interpreting the Vedas from what has been called the independent, that is to say, the Theosophic, standpoint and referring to women teachers of religion he said that women cared very little for truth for its own sake. He then proceeded to refer to the spectacle of a woman who from Christianity drifted to free thought, from free thought to spiritualism and thence to the congenial field of political agitation, and from politics to—God alone knows where. This repudiation of Mrs. Besant's pretentions to speak in the name of Hindus is

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1915.

welcome at the present day as the lady, though she has never adopted Hinduism as her religion or been admitted by Hindus themselves within the Hindu fold, would often make the world believe that she has the support of the Hindu nation in all her fulminations."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

India and the Imperial Conference.

11. The *New India*, of the 24th September, has the following:—"There is much satisfaction expressed, wherever Indians foregather, with the debate on Mr. Shafi's resolution in the Imperial Council. The cordial and sympathetic speech of His Excellency the Viceroy is very warmly commented on, and it has deepened the regret with which all India regards his approaching departure. . . . . Another point that gave great pleasure to Indians was the dignified tone of the speakers and their clear declarations in favour of self-government and that as a matter of right and of justice. It showed plainly what we are constantly declaring, that Indians are determined to have self-government after the war. Many have thought and said that the idea was Utopian, but the debate in the Imperial Council has proved it 'practical' beyond possibility of doubt. Speaker after speaker pointed to it, even took it for granted. Our insistent urging of the question, of the necessity of being ready with a scheme of self-government to be acted on 'after the war,' was based on the knowledge that the mind of educated India,—so far as the middle-aged and younger, and the wisest of the old, politicians were concerned—was set steadfastly in this direction. No number of Mrs. Partingtons and their brooms of coercion can sweep back the advancing tide. . . . . And all that is best in England will be with us; her pledges from 1833 onwards will spur England on; she will redeem her own promises; she will never allow her great Queen's Proclamation of 1858 to be trampled under foot as a mere useless scrap of paper. S. George of England—who after all was an eastern warrior—will fight for us against a system of rule alien from the free instincts of his people, and the Union Jack shall at last float over an Empire which is free."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

12. The following appears in the *New India* of the 25th September:—"Pussy is out of the bag wherein she lay purring contentedly, as we said a few days ago. All over India today will have been published the fact that a Home Rule League for India is in course of formation, with the G.O.M. at its head—such a 'calm and trusted politician,' according to *Capital*. Equally calm and trusted is Sir S. Subramaniam, whom India wished to have as the President of the Congress this year, but who was obliged to say that he could not face the long sittings which fall to the lot of the holder of that high office. The promoters of the movement in India and England have been closely in touch with Sir William Wedderburn since February last, and it is hoped that with such noble veterans as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir S. Subramania Ayyar as colleagues, he will not plead old age and weak health as excuse for not filling the third chair of the leadership. The counsel of such aged and experienced men, holding in old age to the ideals of their youth, and looking to the promised land with eyes clearseeing, undimmed by age, from the Pisgah Mount of venerable sagacity, will be invaluable and will guide the energy of younger men into wisely chosen channels. They inspire as well as lead. . . . . It is proposed that the Executive of the League shall consist for the present of its Vice-Presidents, leading men in each Province. Most, if not all of them, will meet in Bombay at the Congress and can then decide what may be necessary as to details. 'Home Rule within the Empire, to be gained by constitutional methods,' is obviously its principle, however that principle may be worded. Pen and tongue must be its weapons, and, as the great Prophet of Islam said: 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' Reason and justice are its pleaders, supporting its righteous appeal. And Britain will not deny in Asia the principle for which she is fighting in Europe, and on which she has staked the Empire."

IV.—Native States.

13. The *People's Weekly*, for the week ending, 18th September, writes :— "Our local contemporary the *Western Star* has lashed itself into fury over the appointment of Mr. A. R. Rajaraja Varma, M.A., as the Principal of the Maharaja's College. It is not at all surprising that the paper should have come out with a leading article condemning this appointment unreservedly. It is of a piece with the general tenor and policy of this local organ which for reasons plain enough wants to out-rival Anglo-India in its peculiar political views. . . . . In its fulminations against the appointment of an Indian to the principalship of the college the *Western Star* has reached the very acme of its hybrid policy and we cannot but pity that our contemporary should have thus tried to out-herod Herod and attack Indian interests under the garb of defending Anglo-Indian rights, which, for aught we know, are sufficiently strong and so securely entrenched as not to require a defender of the stamp of our contemporary. . . . . Our contemporary itself admits that it has nothing to urge against Mr. A. R. Rajaraja Varma personally. In that case, nothing should stand in the way of his being confirmed as the Principal. It was one of the redeeming features of the late administration that the bar-sinister placed on the Indian Professors as a class was removed then and it was reserved for Mr. Krishnan Nayar to dare and do the crowning act of that just policy by throwing open the principalship to the Indian. It is an act of wise statesmanship on which we should congratulate the Diwan. He has only tried, by such a step, to bring Travancore into line with the other progressive Native States of India as Baroda and Mysore."

The Principalship of the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

People's Weekly, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

14. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 16th September, says:—The particulars received regarding the artillery duels in the west show clearly the superiority of the artillery of the Allies. The French artillery has not only silenced the guns of the enemy, but also scattered his troops and the allied ærial fleet has also been doing good work in throwing bombs on Railway stations, ammunition factories and other places of military importance in the territory occupied by the enemy. All this shows that the Germans have not been able to gain an inch in the west. The bragging of the German Crown Prince that he will spend the coming Christmas in Verdun is bound to end in a dream.

The war in Europe.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 16th September, observes:—In the eastern theatre the Russians are now fighting in two places. One is near the town of Tvinsk and the other in the neighbourhood of Brest-Litovsk. It is only in the latter region that the Russians have to encounter difficulties, and, as they have been maintaining their ground here for the last one week and forced the enemy to fall back, it may not be possible for the German army to advance hereafter. In Galacia, the Russians seem to be obtaining grand victories and routing the Austrian army. It looks as if they will soon recapture all the territory captured by the Austrians and reach almost the borders of Rumania. If they should do this, Germany cannot do any injury to Rumania and her threat that, if Rumania detained the arms and ammunition intended for Turkey, she would invade her will have no value. Turkey has already begun to complain that she is not being helped properly by Germany and Rumania's attitude prevents Germany from assisting Turkey in any way. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who is now in Cacasus, is sure to carry everything before him and then Turkey's plight will be still worse.

Bharati, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

15. The *Bharati*, of the 17th September, publishes a long article describing the way in which the German Emperor moves from one place to another on the field of war, the precautions taken to guard his person and the facilities in the German camp for the different commanders to consult the Emperor, if necessary.

War notes.

Bharati, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 17th September, reproduces the extract from the *Ceylon Gazette*, a German newspaper, published by the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 2nd September, and abstracted on page 1585 of Report No. 37 of 1915.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 15th September, reproduces the following articles reported on already:—

War notes.

(1) The extract from the *New India*, of the 28th July 1915, describing the position in the Dardanells, published by the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 26th August 1915, and referred to on page 1549 of Report No. 36 of 1915.

(2) The extract from the *New India*, of the 27th August 1915, published by the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 2nd September 1915, and abstracted on page 1584 of Report No. 37 of 1915.

(3) The extract from the *Pioneer* about the plight of Turkey published by the *Saiphul Islam*, of the 8th September 1915, and abstracted on page 1624 of Report No. 38 of 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 15th September 1915, contains the following under the heading "A mighty æroplane":—

The Germans have completed an æroplane, which can seat 20 men. It has three decks and four machine guns. It has four big wings and can rise high or come down and the whole machine is worked by electricity. The bottom is covered fully by steel plate. Usually it is only two wings that are working. The other two are used only when necessary and then no enemy can approach it. News is received that six such æroplanes have been manufactured. It seems these will be used for attacking the trenches of the Allies.

The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 18th September, reproduces the above. — VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 15th September, reports that a telegram received from Amsterdam says that the Austrians and Germans have, from the beginning of the war, taken 2,000,000 soldiers as prisoners, of whom 330,000 are British, French and Belgian soldiers and the remaining 1,670,000 are Russians. — SIAPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 15th September, reproduces the extract from a German newspaper published by the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 2nd September 1915 and abstracted on page 1585 of Report No. 37 of 1915 and adds:—It is always easy to say anything, but it is difficult to do it. — SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

16. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th September, says:—It is a fact that Germany has an eye on Petrograd. But for several reasons it is impossible that that city will fall into German hands. In the north they are, perhaps, trying to reach Minsk, wherefrom there is railway communication. But it is impossible to reach Moscow from here, for the railway communication is too bad to afford facilities for a continuous transport of soldiers and the roads will become water-logged on account of rains. If after marching further on they find themselves obliged to retreat, they will only be caught in a miry swamp. So they will never venture to move forward under these circumstances. It may be that in the south the Germans are endeavouring to reach Kiev, which is a prosperous place. They, perhaps, hope to take Odessa also. But the remembrance of the defeat of the Austrians at Tornopol will make them hesitate. — KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

The war.

The *Ravi*, of the 16th September, says:—Nobody can deny that the Russians have suffered heavily at the hands of the Germans. The latter have chased the former from place to place during the last few months. But the Russians have not retreated from fear of the Germans. Their armies have not been vanquished. They are getting a large supply of munitions and are preparing for the offensive. The Emperor of Russia has taken the command. It is expected that the Russian armies will, under his command, drive the Germans back. — RAVI, *Cocanada*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

The war.

In commenting upon the war the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 18th September, again refers to Germany's long preparations for this war, coupled with her facilities of communication, etc., to which she owed her successes, points out that the German advance in the east has now received a serious check and that Russia has scored important victories in Galicia, thinks that Russia as well as the other Allies will overcome their difficulties due to the scarcity of munitions in a few weeks' time, and concludes by observing that, considering all the circumstances, we can look forward with confidence to the complete success of the Allies in the end. — MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The war.

In a long review of the war the *Desabhimani*, of the 18th September, points out that, owing to Germany's long preparations and to the want of forethought on the part of the Allies, the result of the *thirteen* months' war must, on the whole, be said to be favourable to the enemy, but that to those who carefully weigh things it is plain that the Allies have no reason to be — DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

dissatisfied with the condition of things, as their strength is increasing day by day, warns the people against expecting the enemy to be driven away from France and Belgium all at once, as, in the nature of modern warfare, and owing to the fierceness of the present-day guns, progress can only be very slow and inch by inch, answers the question why the Allies did not advance in the west, when fighting became fierce in the east, by pointing out that Germany had not, as people believed, reduced her forces in the west during her advance in Poland, and finally observes that powerful Russia was forced to retreat because she was short of munitions, which could be remedied only when the Allies could force the Dardenelles.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

17. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th September, says:—

Why has Japan joined the Allies?

The Western Powers have established their authority in China, depriving Japan of hers in that country. All this has kindled the fire of anger in the minds of the Japanese. Japan has been waiting for an opportunity to reinstate her authority in China and she has found it in the present European war. England being an Ally of Japan and France and Russia having joined England, Japan made herself ready to wreak her vengeance on Germany by joining the Allies. Again Germany and Japan have been rivals in trade. For many years past German has been making a great profit in her trade with India and other eastern countries in toys and glassware, and thus was a block in the way of the trade of Japan. Considering that the ousting of Germany from China is the only means for the expansion of her trade, Japan has taken the present opportunity to wage war with Germany.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

18. The *Sadhvi*, of the 17th September, writes:—

The enemy and the British.

The Germans are heard to say that they have but a single enemy in the whole world and that enemy is England and that their first duty is therefore to crush *her*. It is hardly necessary to reply that it is not the British alone but all right-minded persons on the face of the earth are her enemies. But her own wicked ambition is proving a yet more formidable enemy to her. Who with a spark of humanity in them will regard the Germans as human, when they see them use such diabolical methods of destruction as poisonous gases, petrol sprays and asphyxiating bombs? Who can deny that Germany is solely responsible for this conflagration?

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

19. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd September, writes:—

The prospects of peace.

Despite the facts that the Pope is trying his utmost to bring about peace and the several belligerents have already lost no less than 40 per cent. of their troops and the number of missing is also a heavy one, it is unfortunate to find that militarism is as rampant as ever. It is reported that in the western theatre alone as many as 20,000 shells are fired every hour. It is easy from this to imagine the amount of destruction in all the four theatres together. There are advocates of peace in Germany too and about a hundred members of the Reichstag are opposed to the war. They urge that, with the exception of Poland which should be granted self-government, Germany should restore all the conquered territory in Belgium, France and Russia and that she must content herself with the expansion of her trade, agriculture and industries, remaining wholly at peace with the world. But the militarists are tenacious in opposing this view which they condemn by saying that Germany is already pre-eminent in every branch of science and industries and that her progress is hampered by the fact that, unlike the insular position and naval supremacy of England which have so largely contributed to her greatness, Germany is hemmed in on all sides by the other Powers, that she must not rest until she is on a footing of equality with England and that, if possible, she will achieve this purpose by peaceful means and, if not, she will gain it by the display of her strength and valour. And these advocates of war are far more numerous than those of peace. The Allies are still more resolute in crushing this wicked ambition and will not consent to peace until Germany is tamed

down to a rational attitude. There can thus be no prospect of peace at least for some time to come. At the outset the Allies had felt rather embarrassed by shortage of munitions. But now the British are in a position to meet the wants of even their comrades in this respect. Besides, owing to the great demand the neutrals too have begun to manufacture munitions on a larger scale and sell them. Neither party has thus any dearth of munitions. The resources of the Allies are unlimited. Germany is adding to the resources that justly belonged to her already by robbing others. All these circumstances considered, the Pope's peace propaganda seems hardly likely to have any result.

Zeppelin raids.

20. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd September, writes:—The enemy is making incessant zeppelin raids on England. The result of these raids is that while the more strongly-built mansions can stand the attack, smaller houses and cottages belonging to the poor fall an easy prey to them. It is imperative that some means should be devised to prevent these raids. British airships should be kept in readiness to attack these zeppelins. A correspondent writes that while the modern long range guns can fire from a distance of 26 miles it is surprising that the enemy airships should be allowed to roam about fearlessly.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

German swaggering.

21. In an article giving a summary of the German Chancellor's recent speech in the *Reichstag*, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st September, writes:—It is curious, however, that the swaggering tone in which Herr Hollweg is trying to explain away Germany's responsibility for the war is silent upon the brutal methods such as the asphyxiating gases used by her. His boastful tone is hardly different from the exultation of a demoness who delights in her wicked doings only to display her power for evil. Of what avail then is Christ's precept which says that you must "Do good even unto those that do ye evil." No rightminded person can help laughing at these pretensions to righteous conduct in the face of such slavish obedience to the dictates of passion which has set the world ablaze.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 21st, 1915.

Germany's successes and reverses.

22. A long leader under the heading "Germany's successes and reverses" in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 15th September, says:—The continuance of the war for over a year has made several people very impatient. The united efforts of the Allies have not succeeded in reducing the power or prestige of Germany to any appreciable extent. In no part of Germany but Alsace are to be found her enemies. Many believed that the Allies will advance in the spring, but this did not come to pass and summer also has passed like this. From the speeches of Mr. Asquith and other Ministers it was thought that the Dardenelles would be easily forced. Every one believed that, if Russia had time to collect her forces, she would crush the Austro-Germans. But her defeat has come to her after a year's war. Many things like these may be said. The course of the war has been different from what we had expected or prophesied. New discoveries have completely changed the science of war itself. In the opinion of a good many people the fact that Germany has only achieved so much is a matter for surprise. After the declaration of war Germany brought into the west an army four times as large as what the French people had expected her to be capable of—a wonderful thing indeed! When the Russians advanced in Galicia, captured Prezmsyh and entrenched themselves on the Carpathians, the Hungarians became alarmed and said that they would change sides, if they were not saved from the Russian advance. Then a large German force with an immense number of guns began to rush forward. The skill which the Germans displayed in this advance was of a quite different nature, and the driving back of the Russians, the capturing of Ivangorod, Novo Georgevisk, and other strong forts, and the crossing of the Narew are things which cannot but startle anybody. With such an army and with her long preparations for this war the German Empire should have achieved far more within

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

a year than she has actually done. Her failure to do so is what surprises us all.

The paper then refers to the German advance in the west, which was considerably delayed by the resistance of the valiant Belgians, the retreat of the Anglo-French armies to the Marne where the latter made a stand, and defeated the Germans who had to retire in turn to the Aisne, to their various abortive attempts to capture Calais, to their present advance in the east which, according to it, was the result of their having realised the fact that, owing to the French preparations in the west being complete, no success could be gained in that quarter, to the loss of their Colonies and the complete paralisation of their trade, to their attacks on British merchantmen and other vessels by means of submarines, of which, however, many have now been destroyed by the British navy, to the discovery by the English of a means of protecting their warships from submarine attacks, which is still kept as a secret, and to the failure of the Zeppelins to fulfil the expectations of the Germans, and concludes:—It remains to be seen how long Germany will be able to find the necessary funds for all these Her world-wide trade has been completely destroyed, and now it is all in the hands of others. Though she has given evidence of such immense strength, as a result of her long preparations, we have yet to see how she will carry on her resistance to the Allies, whose strength is increasing day by day, if the war should continue some time longer. From Germany's attempt to conclude a separate peace with Russia it will be seen that her arrogant spirit has even now begun to cool down a bit, and that she is anxious to have the war somehow brought to a close.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

"The effects of war upon India."

23. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 18th September, says:—It is more than a year since flames of war spread over the whole of Europe. Its effects are necessarily being felt in every land as Europe was the source of all kinds of progress and with few exceptions all countries had relations with it. The effect on trade and economical conditions is patent to every one in regard to ordinary business routine and the means of livelihood. The real and moral advantages that will accrue from the war to Asiatics and especially to subject nations and which have already become apparent to a very large extent are being observed by very few people.

Before the commencement of the war there yawned a great gulf of hatred, prejudice and ill-feeling between the nations of Europe and Asia, but this has been appreciably reduced by this world-wide conflagration. In order to destroy German power and domination England and France turned to the nations of Asia for aid and to make use of their pluck, bravery and heroism. Hence the brown Indian and the swarthy African soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the white warriors of Britain and France and are behind none in displaying valour. Those who have read the speeches of the Prime Minister made in the House of Parliament and other places can judge how deeply the loyalty, valour and courage of the Asiatic nations have been impressed on the minds of the people of Europe and how they acknowledge and publicly express their appreciation of the valuable aid unselfishly rendered by these subject races in defence of their governments and empires.

On reflection it will be found that all the economical and commercial loss involved is as nothing compared with this one benefit, and, if we look on the distance at coming events, the future of Asiatics will appear both glorious and brilliant.

We have not yet forgotten the words of the speech of the Secretary of State for India when he acknowledged India's invaluable aid. They were as follows:—"There will be a greater breadth of view. In future Indian problems will be regarded with greater sympathy by the Indian Government itself and also by Parliament."

This sympathy proves that now no distinction exists between the rulers and the ruled, and that there have come into existence, between them, bonds of concord. Hence, in future, England will regard sympathy with India as kindness to herself.

Although we extremely regret at the loss of lakhs of lives daily and the expenditure of crores of rupees in this sanguinary war, yet we cannot help associating ourselves with His Excellency the Viceroy when he referred to the bright side of the war and compared it to a blessing in disguise which augured well for the future of India

It cannot be definitely stated at present what the shape or form India's glorious and brilliant future will be, as we have not yet had it explicitly from the mouths of the Parliamentary leaders. Recently, however, Mr. Bonar Law, the Colonial Minister, announced with reference to the colonies "that after the war the conditions would not be the same, and that the mother country had decided that the colonies should be represented when the time comes to settle the forms of peace."

That it was his long-felt desire and he was now sure that all the colonies would, according to their population and resources, take their share in the honourable task of the Government of entire British Empire.

Here the question naturally arises as to what will be the nature of the broadening of the point of view referred to and the kind of sympathetic consequences we are led to expect. This much we know that the Indians who are now sacrificing their lives will surely be shown some personal consideration as, for instance, proposals to make them free grants of land and to give them civil appointments are under consideration.

Indians are, as our benign and just Government has repeatedly asserted, fighting for the public good and the commonweal, therefore it will not be out of place if they expect such considerations as will be for the good of their country and nation. It is probable that their services will be rewarded in this way.

In any case our idea, which goes as far as the colonies, is supported by Mr. Bonar Law's words "that the material and moral results of this war upon non-European nations appear to be very momentous and to promise a brilliant future."

24. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 18th September says:—The local contemporary the *Madras Mail* has an extract from the *Times of Ceylon* of which we give a translation without assuming any responsibility.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The capture of Lahuj by the Turks.

Reuter informs us on the 12th July that the Turks had caused a panic at Aden and that the British troops were compelled to withdraw from Lahuj owing to scarcity of water and the difficulty of road which prevented reinforcements from reaching them.

The Branch National Bank of India at Aden sent the following message to the Manager of the Head Office on the 16th July:—

Reuter's telegraphic message exaggerated the strength of the enemy. From enquiries made of several British officers present in the engagement, it appears the Turkish troops consisted of only one regiment of infantry fully equipped with machine guns, etc. In addition to this the regular troops had three or four field guns and probably from two to three thousand Arabs armed with all sorts of rifles. This mixed force took possession of the city of Lahuj on the 5th instant.

A forced march.

The British and Indian troops after a forced march of about twenty-four miles from Aden through the sand and in the dreadful heat reached Lahuj quite exhausted and immediately it was obliged to fight. Our total losses were about 50. Most of whom died of sun stroke. The Sultan was wounded and died in Aden.

The retirement frustrated.

A correspondent writes on the 23rd July. Our troop retired to the coast and Shaik Oosman (name of a place) was taken by the enemy who cut off the water-supply from this place to Aden, but this was not done without

some fighting. Our losses were forty including two officers killed. The difficulty of obtaining water, which for several days was very trying, has now disappeared. Shaik has suffered very little loss. Strong reinforcements for the recapture of Lahuj have been received.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

A riot (or disturbance) on the English Coast.

25. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 16th September, publishes under the startling head line "A riot (or disturbance) on the English Coast" the Press Bureau's report of the zeppelin raid on the East Coast of England on the night of the 13th September.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The morale of the Police in India.

26. Quoting the remarks made by Lord Carmichael recently at Sardah about the Police in India, the *Vijayavikatan* *, of the 8th September, complains that though the Police Commission appointed in the time of Lord Curzon reported, after a full inquiry, that the people had good cause to be dissatisfied with the police, no steps have been taken by the Government to remove the causes of this dissatisfaction, and says that the only way to improve the morale of this department is to increase the salary of the subordinate officials and thereby attract men of culture and character to the department.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1915.

Commenting upon the same subject, the *Lokopakari*, of the 13th September, suggests that, in addition to making the pay of the constabulary and the subordinate officials in the Police Department more attractive than what it is now, the higher officials should make it a point to assemble the constables and the lower officials in any place once a week and lecture to them regarding the way in which they should move with the people.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

Police zulum.

27. In a long leader under this heading the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 17th September, refers in detail to a case in Guntūr, in which a Bench Magistrate in Ongole was charged by the local police under the Towns Nuisance Act, but was eventually discharged by the Deputy Magistrate with severe strictures on the conduct of the police and observes:—It is really surprising that it has been possible, even under the British Government, for two police constables to concoct a case against a man of the position of a Bench Magistrate, as a retort for his having attempted to rescue an innocent goldsmith from the worry of these constables. Our opinion is that summary dismissal from service, which has been suggested by the Deputy Magistrate, is not at all an adequate punishment for the constables concerned in this case. It is not yet known what has become of the case brought against the constables for assault by the Bench Magistrate. If they are found guilty in this case, they should be punished with a heavy fine or imprisonment. It is only then that other constables will realise that they exist only to help the people and not to tease them.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

Sir Arthur Collins.

28. Referring to the death of Sir Arthur Collins, the *Andhrapatriku*, of the 17th September, says:—That the present Chief Justice had not arranged for a special sitting of all the Judges of the High Court to express regret at the death of a predecessor of his and for closing the Court for a day might be on account of his ignorance about the deceased, or by reason of the fact that the deceased was greatly honoured by the Indians, or owing to his disapprobation of the policy defined by the deceased in administering justice. When he referred to Sir Arthur Collins, only those members of the legal profession,

* Received in the current week.

who are also Government officials, were present. The Vakils' Association and the Bar Association have subsequently passed resolutions protesting against such an omission on the part of the Chief Justice. It is regrettable that he behaved in this manner in relation to a popular predecessor of his.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

29. Referring to the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th September, points out that Haridayal, the chief conspirator, being in foreign countries, has not been arrested as yet, observes that, though the sentences passed on the accused may, as some people think, appear to be rather severe, the gravity of their offences and the serious consequences that might have arisen therefrom quite justify them, and hopes that this will be a lesson to the other anarchists if there be still such in this country.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The late Sir Arthur Collins and the Madras High Court.

30. The *Keralodayam*, of the 21st September, condemns the refusal of Sir John Wallis to close the High Court for a day as a mark of respect to the late Sir Arthur Collins, an ex-Chief Justice of the High Court, fails to see how Sir John could have said that it was not usual to do so, inasmuch as it had actually been done, when Justices Sir Bashyam, Krishnaswami Ayyar, Boddam and Davies died, and observes that it was only proper that one of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Barristers and Vakils conveyed an expression of their regret at the discourtesy shown by the present Chief Justice Arthur towards the late Chief Justice.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept 21st, 1915.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Corporation of Madras.

31. Referring to the administration report of the Corporation of Madras, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th September, says:—The administration of the Corporation of Madras is not what it ought to be owing to the absence of co-operation between the Executive and the Commissioners on the one hand, and between the Corporation and the public on the other. Mr. G. A. Natesan suggested that the Corporation officers might be invited to attend the Corporation meetings and reply to the criticisms of the Commissioners. But the President said there were many technical objections to this procedure. We cannot comprehend why there should be any such objections to a good course. The President has summarily rejected the suggestion as not worthy of any consideration. This shows that even such a good man as Mr. Molony is administering the Corporation with a high hand.

There is no use complaining that the public do not co-operate with the Corporation in conservancy matters. Primarily, it rests with the people to keep the city well and the Corporation should co-operate with them. This is the right attitude. Dr. Nayar has explained this, but it is to be regretted that the President and the Commissioners have not appreciated it.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

The Corporation of Madras.

Referring to the proceedings of the Corporation of Madras, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd September, says:—In Bombay and Calcutta, the Corporations levy a track rent of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 per mile, respectively, for tramway lines. So there is nothing hard in the proposal of Dr. Nayar to levy a rent of Rs. 1,000 per mile for single lines, and Rs. 1,500 for double lines in Madras. It is strange that the President of the Corporation of Madras has sided with the Tramway Company and pleaded in its behalf. But it is satisfactory that the resolution of Dr. Nayar has been accepted by a majority of the Councillors.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

In amending the law governing the Corporation of Madras, the Government have failed to take the Commissioners into their confidence. The Commissioners have now resolved that they should necessarily be consulted, and are going to place their resolution before the Government. We trust that the Government will not alter the law in secret, but will revise it with the help of all and in public, and create a higher type of municipal law.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The Corporation of Madras.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th September, says:—The Corporation of Madras has a Conservancy Department at a cost of thousands of rupees to look after the health of the people. Every three years Commissioners are elected whose duty it is to inspect the city houses and streets.

Their election depends upon the will of the people who vote for them in the hope that the Commissioners will take the trouble to inspect the streets and remove all real cause for complaint. It is, however, occasionally a matter of regret that the Commissioners after their election rarely carry out their duties.

The hydrants in most of the streets have no water and the taps in some houses are closed because the water is used in building operations. This is a good plan for preventing waste; no one considers how the cutting off of the water affects the neighbouring houses which get their supply through branch pipes. Some streets in Madras become so filthy especially during the rainy season that one is not conscious of having one's shoes on. In most of the streets muck is found lying at the side of the drains much to the inconvenience of pedestrians and to the detriment of their health.

The city fathers never take the trouble to visit the streets in their division where water stagnates in pools and gives off offensive odours in front of the houses of the poor. Doctors are of opinion that cholera germs breed in such foul stagnant water. It is very probable that cholera spreads from such streets.

The editor, in giving the mortality of the previous five years on the authority of the Health Officer, says that no reason has been given for the rise in the death-rate, and he attributes it to the bad conservancy of the city and the neglect of the drains and he hopes that the Health Department will take the matter into consideration.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

Captain Russell.

32. In recommending Captain Russell to the post of Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, which has fallen vacant owing to the resignation of Dr. Macdonald, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd September, says that Captain Russell is highly intelligent and good tempered. It is sure that if he is appointed, the health of the city will be well looked after.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

A new toll-gate at Udipi (South Canara).

33. Referring to the opening of a new toll-gate at Udipi, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th September, writes that this novel system of establishing a toll-gate well about half a mile on the inside from the boundary limits of the town on its north as well as east is causing extreme inconvenience to the local residents who are made to pay the toll every time they pass through the gate driving a cycle or carriage or carrying firewood within the town itself. The correspondent further says that the existence of several ferries at such close distances in this part of the district makes this extra toll-gate an unreasonable burden on the travelling public and urges that, if it cannot be abolished, it may at least be shifted to another place where it may affect only traffic which passes to and from Karkal, in which case there can be no cause for grumbling.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The Pilgrim Committee's visit to Udipi (South Canara).

34. Referring to the contrariety in the views expressed by the local public on the needs of the town of Udipi (South Canara) in the course of the enquiry by the Pilgrim Committee, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th September, in the course of a lengthy article deploring the mood of a section of the public satisfied with the existing state of things, writes:—According to the census of 1911 there are as many as 1,956 dwellings in the town proper. Although a "Union" may levy a house-tax ranging from As. 4 to Rs. 10, the average may be taken as Rs. 2 per house which brings the revenue from this source to Rs. 4,000 per year. As a large part of this will go to meet the cost of the establishment, the good that can result from this small amount can hardly be commensurate with the burden it entails on

the whole town. But the people appear to be startled by the very mention of the word "Municipality," without trying to understand the advantages it implies. Under a municipality we have facilities for raising only so much money as is needed. The receipts of the toll-gate at the "Stone bridge" will add to its revenue. It is important that the municipal limits should be extended to Malpe, not only because it is a port of considerable traffic but also for the reason that it is a hotbed of epidemics and therefore most dangerous in its present state in such close proximity to the town proper. Malpe, besides, is a rapidly-thriving seaport which is sure to relieve the burden of taxation on the entire town by its inclusion in the municipality. Further, the expansion of the town, too, is possible only in this direction. Other important matters which ought to receive the attention of the Pilgrim Committee are: The congestion in the extremely-crowded locality in the vicinity of the *mutts* should be relieved. New roads ought to be constructed in these quarters in order to provide for better ventilation. A few rest-houses ought to be constructed and the old tank repaired at *Ujjurkad* where some wells have been newly sunk for the convenience of the large numbers of pilgrims that visit the town on festive occasions, as the insanitary eating houses in the corners of crowded streets form at present the only lodgings for these pilgrims. The memory of the devastation caused by the small-pox epidemic last year must be still fresh in the minds of the public. As fresh epidemics of even a more dreadful nature are sure to be introduced into the town when thousands of pilgrims visit it from all parts of the country, it would be well to guard against these dangers in good time.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Pilgrims' Committee.

35. In commenting upon the representations made by the Indian leaders in Madras to the Pilgrims' Committee, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, makes mention of the want of accommodation in railway stations for third-class passengers to halt before and after the departure of the trains, the difficulty experienced by them in purchasing tickets and in changing from one train to another in junction stations and the absence of facilities for their answering the calls of nature as grievances which have not been touched upon by the Madras leaders, and hopes that the recommendations of this committee will be acted upon by the Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

Swaraj for India.

36. Referring to the message sent to the people of India by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji on the occasion of his 91st birthday, exhorting every Indian to do his duty to his country, the *Bharati*, of the 10th September, writes:—What a grand message! It is this great patriot who, as the President of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1906, declared *swaraj* to be our ideal and created in us a desire for it and a thirst for liberty, and his present message points out the way in which we can soon obtain this *swaraj*. If, as he says, every one of us does his duty to the country, as far as it lies in his power, there is no doubt of our obtaining *swaraj* at a very early date. The present opportunity is, owing to several reasons, conducive to the acquisition of *swaraj*. So let us act upon the advice of our grand old patriot and try to serve our country as much as we can.

BHARATI, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 17th September, reports Mrs. Besant to have stated as follows to a press representative at Bombay:—This is the proper time to demand *swaraj* for India. She will demand *swaraj* only as a right to which she is reasonably entitled and not as a reward for the help rendered by her to England in this war. India has the right to demand *swaraj* and to claim equal privileges with other parts of the British Empire. This demand should be made only now. If it is ignored now, it will be ignored for ever. The Englishmen will grant any concession to which the Indians are entitled, only

BHARATI, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

if the latter ask for it. They are not the people to give anything without its being demanded. India should clearly set forth her demand and create an enthusiasm for this throughout the country. It is only the Congress that has the right to guide India and therefore it should take this matter on hand.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1915.

The separation of executive from judicial functions.

37. In the course of a comic article on the evil ways of the world in general, the *Vijayavikatan*, of the 11th September, dilates upon the evils arising from Judicial authorities being vested in the hands of executive officials and especially upon the rigour with which the provisions of the Indian Press Act are enforced upon the editors of newspapers, making their position most unsafe.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1915.

Students and civics.

38. Referring to an article in the *Local Self-Government Gazette* on the duties which the people have to perform to lighten the burden of the Government, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th September, dwells upon the necessity of civics being taught to the students in India and observes:—In the system of education obtaining in the west, the students are not kept away from service to their country. As it is they who, as men, will have to take the responsibility of working for the progress of their country, it is thought that they should learn it while they are yet young. In Britain, students are taught to take aim and shoot. They are trained in gathering news in the territory of an enemy. In the colleges, the students are given military training. To be brief, the British youths enjoy a great deal of liberty and the teachers do not interfere with them unless the students desire it. That is why they are able to make a living even in a foreign country, without seeking the help of others. The instruction given in our schools should also be such as to create in our students this capacity of the British youths.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*. Sept. 17th, 1915.

India and the Imperial Conference.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, dwells upon the claim of India to be represented on the Imperial Conference like the colonies, and suggests the name of Sir K. G. Gupta as being an eminent Indian fit to represent his country at this conference.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Council.

40. While quoting extracts from the speech of Sir Sayyid Ali Imam on the occasion of a dinner given to him by his friends at Simla, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th September, says:—The speech lays bare the fact that the experience of Sir Sayyid Ali Imam in the Council has been no better than that of his predecessor, Sir S. P. Sinha. The Civilian Members always stood together and, being in the majority, managed to decide many important questions as they liked, even though the Viceroy and the Indian Member were against them. The conclusion come to by these civilians has very often been prejudicial to the interests of the Indians. We think no time should be lost in putting an end to this state of affairs. This system under which the Government of India is carried on at the will of a Civilian Bureaucracy should be done away with and a scheme should be devised for making the Government move on lines approved by the popular representatives.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The Conference at Cuddapah.

41. Referring to the address delivered by Diwan Bahadur V Subramaniam Pantulu as President of the District Conference held at Cuddapah, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd September, writes:—This speech clearly illustrates the difference in view between a retired official and a non-official regarding the rights which India can claim from her rulers. For example, Mr. Subramaniam Pantulu is afraid to demand *swaraj* for India on colonial lines. He will be content with having such a form of self-government as will be fit India; but he does not say what exactly it is. If India is to have *swaraj*, it should only be such as to give the Indians the right to protect their own interests, subject, of course, to the control of the British Government. India should have a Parliament of its own and the Government in India should be responsible

to this body in collecting and spending the revenues of the country. This is the true form of *swaraj*, and, if India is to have anything less than this, it cannot be called *swaraj*. Mr. Subramaniam Pantulu says that, even if India cannot have complete *swaraj*, she should at least be allowed to have a larger share in the Army and the Civil Service. Let alone our having a share in the army. Why should we have only a share in the Civil Service? The whole service should be thrown open to us. We do not approve of his suggestion that the members of village panchayats should be nominated by the Government, as there are factions in many villages. If there is faction in any village, it is due to the absence of a panchayat and therefore its introduction is sure to root out all factions.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th September, says:—In a speech made by the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam on the occasion of a farewell dinner given to him he states that as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council he had on several occasions to meet with opposition from his colleagues, which, but for the fact that the large-hearted Lord Hardinge presided in the Council, would have become unbearable for an Indian member. It will be well if Lord Hardinge himself endeavours to bring about a change for the better in this state of affairs and continues to be Viceroy till he chalks out a way for India attaining self-government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

India's future.

43. The *Desabhimani*, of the 22nd August (received on the 21st September), says:—India has manifested her profound loyalty to the British throne in the present crisis and helped England many times more than the Colonies. Mr. Bonar Law has stated in the Parliament that the Colonies will have equal rights with England, but has not even referred to India in that connection. The Indians have given up the agitation on the South African question because of the war, but hope that the problem will be solved after the close of the war. If the Colonies are given greater independence without the above question, at the same time, receiving a satisfactory solution, the hardships of the South African Indians will become insupportable. We pray that the Government will deeply consider this matter in view of the future happiness of India.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Aug. 22nd, 1915.

Civilians.

44. The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th September, says:—The pleadings of our representatives in the Legislative Councils count for nothing on account of the preponderance of the official element therein. The Civilian officers in India wish to have all power in their own hands. They say that their prestige will suffer if the Executive officers are deprived of their judicial authority. The Viceroy and the Governors also, who come from England, are mere puppets in the hands of the Civilians. If the Government in India should show any improvement, the rulers should not allow themselves to be guided by the Civilian officers. The Indians should represent to the authorities in England that it is not proper to send young inexperienced Civilians to India, that to the places which such men now hold Indians should be appointed, and that learned and experienced men, who are advanced in years, should be sent out to hold very high offices here.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The Cuddapah District Conference.

45. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th September, says:—The President of the Cuddapah District Conference stated that we should have as our ideal not self-government on colonial lines but self-government suited to our conditions, that the several Legislative Councils should have the power to elect the Indian members to the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and the Governors, and that, instead of appointing pensioners as Honorary Magistrates and placing them under the authority of inexperienced officers, they might be appointed to posts such as presidentship of District Boards in which they would work with greater zeal. It is not plain what the President means by self-government suited to our

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

conditions. He appears to have echoed the words of certain officers of Government and certain other Europeans who do not much wish the advancement of the Indians. Vesting the people with the power to elect a member here and a member there will not amount to the grant of self-government The representatives of the people should be fully and really associated with matters concerning the income, the expenditure and the progress of the country. Without this, self-government will be meaningless.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The Imperial Conference.

46. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd September, says:—We feel gratified to learn that the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi on India's representation at the Imperial Conference has been accepted by Lord Hardinge. We trust that the statesmen in England will approve of this resolution. Today will be a memorable day for the Indians for they are glad to learn that in the constitution of the British Empire they have equal rights with the Colonials.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The Indian Institute of Science.

47. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd September, writes:—Dr. Bourne, retired Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been appointed Director of the Research Institute at Bangalore. It is expressed in some quarters that Dr. Bourne has been out of touch with the study of science for many long years now and that his appointment as Director is hardly likely to help the progress of the institute to any large extent.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

48. In an article giving a brief summary of the seditious propaganda as brought to light in the course of the hearing of the Lahore conspiracy case, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th September, says that but for the timely intervention of the authorities the conspiracy would have led to a big riot as a result of which even peaceful and law-abiding citizens would have got into trouble. It is gratifying to learn that the conspiracy has been effectively put down.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

Industrial progress.

49. Referring to an article contributed by Mr. Tressler of the Madras Industries Department to the Mysore Economic Journal on the subject of industrial experts, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th September, says that a certain responsible personage has criticised this article as being of the same value as Mr. Chatterton's contributions and bulletins which consist of mere verbiage and thereupon ironically remarks that such empty talk is not without its value inasmuch as it stimulates a spirit of enquiry among the people and no harm can result therefrom if only the people can guard themselves against the dangers of launching any scheme without first enquiring into possibilities.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The co-operative movement.

50. Referring to the recent Madura-Ramnad District Co-operative Conference, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th September, says:—The Collector of Madura will preside at this conference. If the officials in this part of the country also should likewise show their sympathy with the movement, its progress can be promoted to a large extent.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore City*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The Government of India new terminable loan.

51. The *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 22nd September, writes:—It is a matter for universal rejoicing that the Government of India new terminable loan has been over-subscribed to the extent of two crores and a half. This one proof is sufficient to indicate the true extent of our confidence in the British Government. No greater token is needed to prove the solemn vow with which we have decided to stand by our rulers in the present crisis. In order to admit of a wider participation of the people in subscribing to this new loan, the Director-General has granted some further concessions regarding its conditions. The eagerness with which the people have come forward in subscribing to this loan will, we trust, fully bring home to the Government of India the readiness on the part of the Indians to do their utmost to promote any movement which may tend to the popular good. It is natural, however, that they should expect at the same time that, with the exception of the Departments of Education, Sanitation and Irrigation,

the Government will do everything in their power to retrench the expenditure in all branches of the administration. For the steady progress of the three above-named departments, however, the Government may raise as much money from the people as they like, just as they have raised the present loan. It is necessary that our people should realise the value of moderation and economy more and more. The resources of mother India are both steady and boundless. But we should be careful that they are not wholly a victim to foreign exploitation. We have just learnt an excellent lesson from those dastardly Germans who are doing us such an ill-turn the moment they found themselves fattened by the wealth of our own market. India will never forget this lesson. We may be sure that the Government of India are already abandoning their misplaced generosity in giving shelter to undeserving people.

Mrs. Besant on "The future of young India."

52. The *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 22nd September, publishes a translation of the summary of a lecture recently delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant under the auspices of the Hindu High School Literary Society, Madras, on "the future of young India", in the course of which the speaker, dwelling on the part taken by the rising generations of Italy and Russia in helping the recent political development of their respective countries, urges that just as young Italy and young Russia brought about a United Italy and a United Russia, young India should work for a United India.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore City*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The Indians and the Union Government.

53. A note in the *Manorama*, of the 17th September, regrets that Indians in South Africa are, as is evidenced by the resolution passed at a recent public meeting at Darban, still ill-treated by the Union Government and observes that the matter deserves the special attention of our Viceroy Lord Hardinge.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The Malabar deportations.

54. Referring to the deportation, under an old Regulation of 1818, of certain Muhammadans in Ernad, who were implicated in the recent Mappillah riots, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 17th September, thinks that, inasmuch as a few others were tried and convicted by Criminal Courts, the Government should not have had recourse to this old Regulation in the case of those that have been now deported, but refrains from making any comments on the subject on account of the existence of war, when they must necessarily have some special powers, and expresses a doubt as to whether this action of the Government, coming as it does immediately after the departure from Malabar of Mr. Innes, who is at the bottom of it, is not an indication of cowardice on their part.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The Government and Khadiyanis.

55. Referring to the persecution of the Khadiyanis by the other Muhammadans of Cannanore and to the decision of the Government to provide the former with a separte burial-ground, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th September, points out that the necessity for Government action does not reflect any credit on the Raja of Cannanore, who, as the head of the Muhammadan community, should have treated them all alike, instead of allowing one community to be persecuted by another, observes that the decision of the Government to help the Khadiyanis is only in consonance with their usual policy of coming forward to the assistance of the weaker party among their subjects, and calls upon the Muhammadans in Cannanore and other parts to remember this.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

56. Referring to the Hindu-Muhammadan question, the *Bhagyodayam*, of the 16th September, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *New India*, abstracted on page 1617 of Report No. 38, and adds that the origin of this problem in India may be traced to the existence of various parties in England, where Government is entrusted to that party, which commands a majority in the House of Commons, and that both the communities in India, whose goal

BHAGYODAYAM *Trivandrum*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

is self-government, to secure which they are even now acting together, would do well to put aside their small differences and work together for their future welfare.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

57. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th September, points out that though the cost of management of the Zomorin's estates by the Court of Wards may be rather heavy, it is nothing when we take into account the benefits accruing therefrom, and observes that all concerned must congratulate themselves on having the able, just and industrious Mr. Thorne for the management of these large estates.

The Zamorin's estates.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

The *Manorama*, of the 17th September, also speeks in a similar strain, and adds that, if the estates be managed on the lines of *Kavalappara* and *Punnattur* estates rather than on those of the zamindaris, the expenditure will not be so heavy.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1915.

58. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 15th September, says:—The prowess and valour of the Indian soldier are famous and even the British soldier admits his devotion. Indian soldiers are most hardworking, capable of endurance, patient and appreciative and to-day the Mussalman soldiers, especially, are proverbial for obedience and loyalty.

The war and the Indian warriors.

Lord Kitchener, who had had experience of this, has given his important testimony in regard to this matter.

Lord Roberts was aware of this latent quality and he always referred to it in his army orders. The Muhammadan soldier, whether belonging to Madras or to the Punjab, has fought victoriously and resolutely in the most terrible battles and has received a mark of the royal pleasure in the form of a medal. The specialty of the Indian troops is this:—In every situation and at all times they are loyal and obedient to their officers whose precious lives they prize more than their own. British officers from subaltern to Colonel acknowledge the courage and pluck of the Mussalmans, and it is a well-known fact that the English officers prefer the Mussalman soldier and generally employ him to do their work. The former are sympathetic and friendly and the latter loyal and faithful.

The present war has brought out this fact into bold relief and firmly established it. Now most English papers insert photographs of Indian soldiers and publish records of their brave deeds. These appear chiefly in illustrated papers. Even the people who formerly only knew Indians as natives now admit their worth and courage and collect the means for providing extras and comforts for the sick and wounded. English and French ladies nurse them in the hospitals and feed them with their own hands as they would their own brothers. What is this the fruit of? Facts readily supply the answer; the fruit of bravery and fidelity. Loyalty to the King will never go unrewarded.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

59. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th September, says:—Self-government is that form of rule by which political control is in the hands of the people. This insane notion was first engendered in the minds of our Hindu brethren who have been supported by a few short-sighted Mussalmans. As this is an exceedingly delicate question it is incumbent upon every single individual not to meddle with it before carefully considering its advantages and disadvantages.

The crazy notion of self-government.

In the first place we should consider how many different races, creeds and nationalities there are in India and to what extent the aspirants to self-government can keep them contented.

Would that India were a country like South Africa, Canada or Australia inhabited by people of the same race and religion; for them our benign Government would have granted self-government before a demand for it could be made.

But India is a country inhabited by thousands of nationalities whose ideas and opinions are diametrically opposed to one another. The demand for self-government is therefore at once crude and crazy.

A contemporary the *Mushriq* has published a letter wherein by process of sound reasoning those desirous of self-government are held up to ridicule. He writes—"Some people were so influenced by the reasonableness of the demands of the congress that they were prepared to spread sedition in the country. They began to throw bombs at officials and regarded lawlessness and crime as the way of rectitude. In another direction their brethren arose and demanded self-government. No matter how degraded or ruined the Mussalmans might be, no matter if mosques were demolished and temples erected in their place, they would be satisfied with self-government!"

The editor of the *Jaridah* proceeds to observe that it can be said without fear of contradiction that self-government for India would be productive of no appreciable benefit but rather of incalculable harm. Mussalmans especially would enjoy no freedom whatever. Equality would begone and existing comfort, convenience and contentment would have to be looked for with a lamp.

Our being opposed to self-government does not mean that we are inimical to our Hindu brethren; far from it. We simply wish to show what we have already established that self-government instead of conferring freedom upon India will prove injurious to it. The editor, in plain words, requests Mussalmans not to follow the Hindus in this respect telling that the British Government, whose blessings we have already clearly set forth, is the one that suits India.

IV.—Native States.

60. Referring to the appointment of Mr. A. Raja Raja Varma to act as the Principal of the Maharaja's College in Trivandrum, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th September, says:—We are informed that there is every chance of Mr. Varma being confirmed in this post ere long, and we hope this information is true. Till now the Principal of this college has always been a European; and we think the time has come for an Indian being appointed to this post. When an Indian is capable of being a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and of the India Council too, it cannot be that he will not be a successful Principal of a first-grade college. Mr. Varma is an M.A. of the Madras University and is also Malayalee and the fact that he has been appointed to act as Principal shows that the Travancore Darbar thinks that he is fit to occupy this place. If, however, this Darbar should think that Mr. Varma cannot be the permanent Principal, it can well choose an Indian trained in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. If the Indians themselves have no confidence in their brethren, how can the foreigners be expected to have confidence in us? Englishmen coming out as Principals of other than Government Colleges are always second-rate and third-rate men and instead of appointing these men, it will be far better to appoint Indians on the same salary. It is not at all fair to give a lower salary to an Indian Principal than to a European Principal. There are so many advantages in an Indian being the Principal of a College which cannot be derived if a European were occupying this position. The main features of the present-day education are that there should be an *esprit de corps* among the students and that the teachers should help the creation of such a spirit. This object will be gained best by the Principal of a College being and Indian and not if he were a European. An English Principal can never be as intimate with Indian students as Indian Principals.

The Principalship of the Trivandrum College.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1915.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

61. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th September, publishes the following in its news columns:—From Calcutta we have a heartrending piece of news of a man who

Famine in Bengal.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1915.

died of starvation. There is famine in the district of Tipperah. In a village called Sivapur in this part of the country a certain man had to starve for two days without getting a grain of food. The next day he got a little rice which he was about to hand to his wife for cooking. Just then the man who had come to collect the "Chowkidari" tax snatched it away from his hands. On this, the man who was already writhing from the pangs of hunger was driven to desperation and hung himself with a cord. His devoted wife unable to stand the bereavement also committed suicide. Alas! The pangs of hunger!

ERRATA.

Report, No. 38.

Article 67, line 1, *for* "Dying" *read* "Dyeing".

Page 1636, paragraph 76, line 7, *substitute* "to-day" *for* "Today".

Page 1636, paragraph 76, line 26, *substitute* "p" *for* "P" in "Police".

Page 1636, paragraph 76, line 31, *substitute* "a" *for* "the" before "Government".

Page 1637, line 10, *insert* "?" after sustained".

Page 1637, line 12, *substitute* "war-time" *for* "war time".

Issued, 28th September 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 40 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 2nd October 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

	PAGE
(*b*) *Courts*—	
A resolution of the Madras High Court	1695
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Madras Corporation	*ib.*
Stagnation in local self-government	1696
The Hyderabad (Sindh) Municipality	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
The industrial situation of India	*ib.*
The India Council	1697
The Home Rule League	*ib.*
The Public Services Commission report	1698
The Tata Research Institute, Bangalore	*ib.*
The Indian Member of the Bombay Executive Council	1699
His Excellency Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
Eurasians and the army	1700
The Indian Civil Service	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mahraja's College, Trivandrum	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
War notes	1701
The war in Europe	1702
The war	1704
The cruelties of Austrians	*ib.*
The German heavy guns	1705
Conquered territory	*ib.*
The effect of scientific advancement in the East and in the West	*ib.*
The war and the Armenians in Turkey	*ib.*
The British Budget	*ib.*
A proof of Indian loyalty	*ib.*
India's true representation	1706

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
Dacoities at Chingleput	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
The Lahore conspiracy case	*ib.*
The Punjab Chief Court and its rule restricting the number of vakils to be enrolled	1707
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Triplicane Girls' school	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Corporation of Madras	1708
The municipal administration of Mangalore (South Canara)	*ib.*
Loans for building houses	1709
Infant mortality in the Madras Presidency	*ib.*
The Calicut Municipality	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
A railway line from Shornore to Wynaad	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
The Post office at Tiruvidamarudur	1710
The Pilgrims Committee	*ib.*
A case of wanton shooting in the South Arcot district	*ib.*
Local self-government	*ib.*
The Madura re-settlement	*ib.*
Deportation again	1711
A commercial congress for India	*ib.*
India and the Imperial Conference	*ib.*
Lord Hardinge	1712
The Imperial Conference	*ib*
The industries	*ib.*
Indians and high offices	1713
Tilak's new work on the *Gita*	*ib.*
Mrs. Besant on "Home Rule for India"	*ib.*
Co-operative credit societies in India	*ib.*
The Guntūr riot	1714
Cataract	*ib.*
What is the position of India in the British Empire?	*ib.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Nawab Gulam Ahmed Sahib Bahadur	*ib.*
The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council	*ib.*
The Basel Mission medical and educational institutions	1715
The Sanitary Board	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Budget for 1915-16	*ib.*
Recent appointments in the Travancore Educational department	1716

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Floods and distress in Northern India	*ib.*
Famine in Eastern Bengal	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad. but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaléyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post** * ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** † ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem.

† Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payônidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tao'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,800
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus. Brahmans.	350
160	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
174	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	800

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sonai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Farqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwariah Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridaya *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,300
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Séradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
274	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
275	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	650
283	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
292	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

*Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
324	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varadathikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kaorancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
380	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
381	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,900
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

1. The *Hindu*, of the 30th September, remarks:—"We learn that the Judges of the Madras High Court have resolved at a meeting held some days ago that no speeches or adjournment of the Court should take place in future on the occurrence of the death of any retired Judge of the High Court. This resolution is obviously an outcome of the recent agitation in connection with the death of Sir Arthur Collins and an implied ratification of the action of Sir John Wallis. We think, with all deference, that the time of the learned Judges may be worthily devoted to more important matters of business. It is also difficult to see why their successors should be prevented from exercising their discretion judiciously."

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

A resolution of the Madras High Court.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th September, has the following:—"Many speeches were made at the Corporation meeting on Saturday about the state of sanitation and public health of Madras. The debate arose on a resolution moved by Mr. Aiya Ayyar to appoint a special officer to place the Health Department on a satisfactory footing, and the Commissioners were unanimous in their opinion that the administration of the department was unsatisfactory; but they were by no means unanimous as to the remedy. . . . . The ill-health of the city is obvious; it has been, we suppose, always obvious. There is very little to be discovered. And we cannot think that an enquiry or the appointment of a special officer would help much to improve the sanitation of the city. There are enough of officers and men in the Health Department. What is wanted is proper organisation of work, proper control and direction of the subordinate staff. . . . . The duty to see to the sanitation of the city primarily rests on the Health Department; and by antagonism between the Executive and the Commissioners or between the Executive and the public, there can only be waste of energy. . . . . The President could disregard the Commissioners who were not with him. If they passed a resolution, he simply refused to carry it out, and there was no remedy. That is the state now, against which it is only possible to complain. . . . . The Commissioners are, therefore, entitled to disclaim responsibility for the state of the Corporation, for its errors and faults; and they have still the power of criticism which is ineffectual. No President has treated the Commissioners with such scant consideration as Mr. Moore; but Mr. Moore went on promotion, and thus came the 'change in a very opportune moment' to which Mr. Thiagaraya Chetti referred. But this change was not due to the dissatisfaction of the Commissioners, but to the exigencies of the service and the good luck of the President. . . . . We have no doubt that the health of the city would have been better if a little more attention had been paid to the streets and lanes where the lower classes live and a little less to the more prominent localities. It would have also been better if there was the possibility of heartier co-operation between the Commissioners and the Executive. The Health Department has often been the target of attack by one or the other party in the Corporation. The spirit of antagonism to the Commissioners has been very often evident. Mr. Molony's rēgime has been characterised by energy; but it has so far only resulted in the resignation of the Health Officer, not in the improvement of the Health Department. Perhaps with a new Health Officer, things may show improvement."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

The Madras Corporation.

HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 28th September, says:—"If a correct estimate of shortcomings is a sure indication of coming improvements, the Commissioners of the Corporation of Madras constitute a body which, because of its prodigious knowledge of its defects, must be presumed to possess elements of future success. . . . . To some extent, the defective constitution of the Corporation and the ignorance of the people also contribute to the unedifying spectacle of a city which has earned an unenviable notoriety for insanitation and ill-health. We trust that the expectations of the dawn of better days are well founded, and the anxiety and concern shown by the Commissioners and the Executive augur well for the future. . . . . There are indications of a growing cordiality of feeling between the Executive and the Commissioners, and we sincerely trust that this gratifying feature will help in improving the health and amenities of the capital of the Presidency."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

3. Writing under this heading the *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th September, says:—"The most forcible feature of our local self-governing institutions is their stagnation. As Mr. Lloyd once expressed it, 'there is nothing striking'. There cannot be anything striking under the circumstance.' When, as in Madras, anything striking is attempted, it lends to the description of being 'dressed in silk attire and lacking bread.' . . . . The same cry of inefficiency comes from every department of municipal activity. In the matter of conservancy plant there was a falling off. This may be due to improvement in the quality of the plant, but as a general rule the plant employed in most municipalities are of defective pattern and inadequate in number and capacity with the result that much of the rubbish and night-soil remains *in situ* and never leaves the town."

Stagnation in local self-government.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

4. The following appears in the *New India* of the 30th September:—"The Municipality of Hyderabad (Sindh) stands bravely to its guns. The Government, our readers will remember, threatened it with suspension if it would not accept a Municipal Commissioner and impose a house-tax. It has declined to do either and offers to resign in a body, so that the Government may appoint a new municipality. It is encouraging to see so bold a spirit in a public body, and one withal so wise; it offers to take itself off, so as not to embarrass the Government, and thus throws the whole responsibility of any future trouble that may arise on the shoulders of the Government. We hope that the citizens of Hyderabad will emulate their municipality in public spirit and in wisdom. Local self-government becomes a farce if the Provincial Government is to ride rough-shod over it in this way."

The Hyderabad (Sindh) Municipality.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

Writing on the subject the *Hindu*, of the 1st October, says:—"One such highhanded act of the Government as that taken by the Bombay Government in respect of the Hyderabad (Sindh) Municipal Council is enough to make local self-government a farce and keep self-respecting men away from the so-called self-governing bodies. . . . . The Council has, in our opinion, acted in a very dignified manner; its protest against the action of Government, induced as it was apparently by the reports of local officers, is as respectful as it is effective. This case, along with the Palghat case in Madras which happened a few years ago, proves that the Government have not yet shown a proper understanding of the principles underlying local self-government and are still wedded to extremely annoying bureaucratic methods."

(*k*) *General.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

5. Referring to the speeches on "Indian trade conditions" at the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bereau held at Bombay, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th September, remarks:—"Public opinion has persistently and unequivocally

The industrial situation of India.

expressed itself in favour of a vigorous and forward policy. We see around us the sign of a great change. Germany and Austria have ceased to export. Japan is straining every nerve to capture our market. We are aware of it all. We are conscious that in the race for progress and power, on which we are set, wealth alone will conquer. We are anxious to be wealthy, and, therefore, anxious to be an industrial country. But we can, it seems, only talk and the Government can only watch. . . . . Why should we not do what it has been possible for Japan to do? That question is on the lips of all. We refuse to take the answer that we are unfit and unprepared. We are fit for any work, and if Great Britain cannot prepare us for any work within the smallest time, we confess we must have misjudged the resources of Great Britain. The will alone is wanting—not in the people, but in the Government."

The India Council.

6. The *New India*, of the 27th September, remarks:—"The sigh of relief with which India heard of Sir Charles Bayley's departure is turned into a sigh of sorrow that he enters the India Council to be a block in her path. Happily the India Council will soon perform *harikari*, or be despatched by Parliament. It has long been an expensive absurdity and a superfluity, for, as Mr. Eardley Norton long ago pointed out, either the Secretary of State for India, or the India Council, is useless, and therefore one or other should go. It lives unrespected and will die unmourned."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

7. Referring to the criticism of the *Madras Times* to this League, the *New India*, of the 27th September, writes:—"We have carefully read the speeches of English statesmen and the leading articles written upon them, and we have seen 'Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions' repeated *ad nauseam*, but never a word of India. Words enough about her soldiers' courage, of her loyal help, her outpoured treasure, but of her right to share in the power of Empire as well as in its burdens none. One brave man, Mr. Charles Roberts, spoke of a change in the 'angle of vision' and has been turned out of the India Office! And we have there, now, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, of whose policy we know nothing, but we know his father's only too well, since he suggested the peculiarly mean device for excluding Indians—without annoying Japan—that now disfigures the Australian rule. This seems to indicate that the angle of vision has been changed for the worse, a view strengthened here by the increasing pressure put upon the press, the frequent internments and deportations now going on. . . . . Does not every one who speaks out for India's liberty know that he is watched by the C.I.D., do not timid friends warn him, does he not know his house may at any time be searched by the police? . . . . . India will not slacken in her support of the war, in her ungrudging service. She wants to do more not less, and the only use she will make of the 'opportunity' of the war is to stand ready to increase her outpouring on the altar of the Empire. She asks for nothing, wishes for nothing, until 'after the war,' but she is resolute to claim her place and to speak with her own voice in the Imperial Council which is to be created."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th September, says:—"Mrs. Annie Besant's brain is always working; her spirit is restless and every day she puts another iron in the fire. The latest product of her imagination is the 'Indian Home Rule League,' which has just been announced with a fanfare of trumpets in her own paper. . . . . We confess, we are not charmed with the new toy dangled before our vision, for the very simple reason Home Rule will not come within our life-time, nor in that of the next generation. Practical politicians have to admit that India, as she is today, with her sects and creeds, with divergent interests, the ideal of nationality still in its nebulous state, with internecine quarrels and jealousies, cannot realise complete autonomy for many years to come. . . . . Indian public life today is not as pure as it ought to be, while there is

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

absolutely no denying the fact that its Brahman domination has created in other communities a sort of resentment which, to quote an instance, manifested itself when the constitution of the Reception Committee of the last Congress was announced."

United India and Native States, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 30th September, observes:—"It has been announced that a Home Rule League for India will soon be established and that our venerable countryman Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar will be the President of the Indian section while it is expected that Sir William Wedderburn will be the President of the English section. It is not known what precise position has been assigned to Mrs. Besant from whose fertile brain the scheme seems to have emanated. While Indians can with perfect justice agitate for Home Rule, holding self-government within the empire as the ultimate goal to be striven after, we think that the present is hardly the time for starting an organisation of the kind. It is open to serious doubt whether the country, in its present condition, is fit for the immediate introduction of the measure. . . . . Such being the case we think that the political leaders of Bombay where the scheme seems to have been evolved are scarcely justified in springing this contentious proposal on the public and the Government at a time when the empire is engaged in a devastating worldwide war. It is scarcely fair that an attempt should be made to embarass the authorities at this juncture."

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

The Public Services Commission report.

8. Referring to the return to the Madras High Court of Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim after an absence of nearly three years on this Commission, the *Hindu*, of the 28th September, says:—"It is an instance of the colossal waste of public time and public money, and it shows with what little wisdom India is governed, that a Commission like this has been supposed to be working for such a prodigiously long time with no tangible evidence of it in the shape of a report having yet seen the light of day. We think the report should be published without any further delay, and we cannot understand the sensitiveness which, under cover of the war, seeks to shirk its being published at the present time. 'Business as usual,' if it applies to anything, must be the rule of action in this case."

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

The Tata Research Institute, Bangalore.

9. In a leading article on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 29th September, writes:—"It is extraordinary that the Government of India should be persistently withholding information from the public regarding the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Repeated requests for papers connected with that unique institution have only shown the determined disinclination of the Government to disclose its true condition. . . . . This attitude is scarcely satisfactory and is not calculated to inspire confidence in the public as regards the future working of an institution which had raised great expectations in the public mind. . . . . We were astounded, however, to learn that Sir Alfred Bourne, a man who has never been known for his sympathy with the advancement or the aspirations of Indians, has been chosen as Director without any professorial work on a salary, we are told, of something like Rs. 4,000 a month. Dr. Bourne is no doubt a distinguished Zoologist and has specialised in snakes, crabs, fishes and lower animals. But this knowledge is certainly not what is wanted in the institute. He was, of course, the Director of Public Instruction in Madras when he retired from service, but one is curious to know what extraordinary talent he displayed in administration or what beneficent reforms he carried out as the head of the Department of Education in Madras, or in what ways he improved or advanced education during the whole course of his service of 30 years as an educationist, to justify his election as Director of research work in physics, chemistry, etc., required to be done in the Tata Institute. Our readers must be quite familiar with his record of work as the head of the Educational Department, which was characterised by utter lack of sympathy and extreme illiberality. It is also somewhat absurd and

inconsistent that a man who has retired on account of old age should be selected for more strenuous and important work and on higher pay. . . . . Sir A. Bourne is not fitted by his antecedents or his equipment to carry on the work in the way that the donor and the public expected and wished it to be carried out. . . . . The appointment of a pensioned officer with no special qualification is likely to embitter the minds of the people and to make them characterise the incident as an instance of jobbery and favouritism. . . . . India is a poor country and the Tata Institute is the only one of its kind. We can therefore ill-afford to look on with folded hands when the institute, which owes its existence to the princely liberality of a great Indian captain of industry and from which so much was expected, is managed in such an indifferent fashion as we have attempted to describe above. We should therefore urge Indian publicists, especially the non-official members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, to take the matter in hand and represent to His Excellency that immediate and vigorous measures should be taken on behalf of the Tata Institute."

The Indian Member of the Bombay Executive Council.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th September, remarks:—"Sir Prabashankar Pattani, in the course of his farewell speech, bore testimony to the cordial treatment that he had received at the hands of the Government of Bombay. To His Excellency Lord Willingdon he paid a personal tribute for the uniform courtesy and confidence that he had always extended to him. That is certainly a credit to the generosity and breadth of mind of the popular Governor of Bombay. It is, however, significant that an Indian Member should have had to say in public that he had been trusted as much as a Civilian Member had been trusted. . . . . We can certainly find no reason to be elated at the picture that comes from Bombay of the Indian Member being trusted; if he were not trusted, he would not remain there for a moment. He is there to be trusted, and we have had by this time enough illustrations of Indian Executive Members being trusted and being found to deserve the trust."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th September, observes:—"Simla bids farewell to the greatest Viceroy since Lord Ripon—the greatest. Viceroy, even without that single exception, as we shall soon hear reverberating from end to end of India, for it was left to Lord Ripon to breathe the breath of sympathy and love that Lord Hardinge has been breathing, but not to do what Lord Hardinge has done. The remarkable speech of the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be read with avidity by every Indian. It expresses what every one feels; it expresses, in a happy manner, what every Indian would like to say on such an occasion. In the address which the citizens of Simla presented to His Excellency is yet another proof of the reluctance with which the Summer Capital says its farewell. Lord Hardinge has captured the hearts of millions in India. His Excellency had occasions to display his generous heart, his real love for the people, his correct estimate of the millions over whom he bore sway. And by doing as a liberal Britisher was expected to do, he has won a position in the heart of the people, of which any man may be proud. . . . . The deeply personal note which rings in the address and in the speech will draw from every quarter ready and sympathetic response. India feels the loss, almost personally, of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and Lieutenant Hardinge. . . . . What Simla feels today, all India must feel in a few days. The dreaded word 'farewell' must start from every lip. Lord Hardinge's work in India is an open book for successive statesmen, where the secret of success is writ large —'love the people and act as you would to those whom you love'."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 30th September, says:—"It was a very touching and beautiful speech that of His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla; it came so evidently straight from his heart that it must have touched the hearts of all present. . . . . How seldom has she had such a Viceroy, one who

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

made it his all-absorbing aim to fulfil his duty to the country and the people. India's benediction will rest upon him, and a people's blessing is a treasure not to be despised."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

Eurasians and the army.

12. The *New India*, of the 30th September, writes as follows:—"At the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to an interpellation by the Hon'ble Mr. Abbot, pointed out that the Government of India is now considering a scheme by which the members of the domiciled community, commonly known as the Eurasians, may be drafted into the army. . . . . Indians have all along resented the favouritism the Government have shown to the Eurasians. We have not been able to understand why they should enjoy the same rights as Europeans in the matter of pay, or of their status as distinguished from that of Indians.

"The distinction made between the Europeans and the Indians is by itself very unfortunate, but there is at least this much to be said in favour of it: that the persons so favoured come to serve in a foreign country. Even that argument cannot be put forward in the case of Eurasians, and Indians have always maintained—and he must be a very blind man to deny it—that in all departments of national life they are the superiors of the former. That being so, the favouritism shown to them has always been a rankling sore, and it is not statesmanship to take any step that may tend to harden the grievance yet further."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

13. In a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 1st October, writes:—"Exclusiveness is the dominant characteristic of the bureaucracy which rules India and a competent writer, himself a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, has truly remarked that 'the criterion by which proposals will come to be approved or discarded will be, not so much the good of the governed as their effect on the prerogatives of the governors.' The comparative failure of attempts at reform, administrative and otherwise, in the past has been due to this spirit of intolerance of any measure which may even remotely diminish their authority or impair their prestige. The adamantine opposition set up by the service to proposals for widening the restricted sphere from which its members are chosen can, under the circumstances, excite no surprise. Ever jealous and wary as it is, it spreads its tentacles far and wide, it grasps every opportunity of advancing its interests and of preventing others from encroaching on its preserve . . . . The feeling of superiority and the superstition that Civilian servants are fit for any kind of work have had strange and calamitous results, one of them being the periodical addition to the cadre."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

The Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

14. The *New India*, of the 30th September, remarks:—"The Maharaja's College at Trivandrum is now working temporarily under the principalship of Mr. A. R. Raja Raja Varma, M.A. The *Western Star* has put in a very strong criticism of the Travancore Government for departing from 'the very laudable and manifest policy' of 'reserving the principalship and certain of the more responsible professorships in His Highness the Maharaja's College for European officers.' . . . . Some people seem never to get rid of the idea that a European has a wider culture and a broader vision than an Indian. We emphatically repudiate the suggestion implied in such a denunciation, and we heartily congratulate the Travancore Government on the wise choice it has made in the present appointment of the Principal of His Highness the Maharaja's College."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

15. Under the heading the brutality of Turkey, the *Yadartavachani*,* of the 29th August, observes:—Words cannot describe the cruel acts done by Turkey. The English saying, "No grass will grow where the Turk's horse has placed its foot" has been proved to be quite true by the conduct of Turkey in its Asiatic Province. Information having reached the Sultan that the inhabitants of Armenia were helping the Russians, he issued orders for the massacre of all the people in Armenia. Nine thousand women and children were confined in a place without food or drink for two days and then driven to the banks of the Tigris like cattle and shot dead there and the corpses thrown into the river. Another river in this region had its share of this glorious massacre in having to carry away the bodies of 1,000 men who were killed by the sword Orders seem to have been issued for the massacre of nearly 12,000 Armenians living in a different portion of this Province. These men are opposing the murderers. Alas! They have no ammunition on hand. It looks as if the Armenians will be rooted out altogether.

War notes.

Yadartavachani, *Kumbakōnam*, Aug. 29th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st September, publishes *in extenso* a communication from an inhabitant of a neutral country, well disposed towards the Allies, about many points relating to this war, from which the following is an extract:—The object of Germany is to conquer Russia first and then Servia, France and England in order and she would look to Italy leisurely. The idea of the Germans is to separate the Allies from one another and conclude peace with each independently. German spies have been busy for the last fourteen months, in creating an impression in the minds of the people in several neutral countries that Germany cannot be defeated, and they have utilised the positive victories which the Germans have gained to strengthen this impression. Germany is able to learn everything which is taking place in countries hostile to it from the merchant vessels plying between England and France and the neutral countries. The Germans laugh at the statement that their spies in England have been rooted out. They take up the business of spying for the very love of it, and it is believed there are still a good number of spies in England.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 23rd September; the *Bharati*, of the 24th Septemter; and the *Muslim Tutan*, of the 25th September, reproduce the above letter.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1915; Bharati, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1915. Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 22nd September, reproduces the purport of a communication to the *London Times* by its Petrograd correspondent regarding the objective of the Germans, of which the following is an extract:—Some people thought that as soon as the Germans captured Warsaw, they would send their troops to the western front. But their movements after the fall of Warsaw do not support this view. The attempt of the Germans to get the banks of the Dvina under their control makes the Russian newspapers say that the objective of the Germans is Petrograd. Whatever this may be, it is officially stated that the Germans can be successfully prevented from approching Petrograd. The lakes and marshes around this city are a natural barrier to the advance of the Germans.

War notes.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

---

* Received in the current week.

This paper also reports a Russian newspaper to have written as follows on this subject:—The object of the Germans is to capture Petrograd. There is a vast difference between the advance of Napolean on Russia in 1812 and the advance of the Germans now. The Germans have now brought nearly seven times as many soldiers as those who followed Napolean and they have also new types of guns, etc. When Napolean invaded Russia, the Russians had as much ammunition as the French. The Germans have now captured more important places in Russia than those taken by Napolean. They know that it is Petrograd and not Moscow that is the most important place in Russia. From Riga it is possible to reach Petrograd in one night, as there are good roads and double railway tracks between these two places. So it will not be very difficult to reach Petrograd. The present war is not like the war of 1812. So we should clearly understand the real state of affairs. It is in the interests of the Germans to finish their work in the east as early as possible and go to the west and therefore their objective is Petrograd and not Moscow. If Petrograd is lost, Russia will lose all facilities of communication in the Baltic Provinces and will have also to lose their capacity for manufacturing munitions.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 23rd September, reproduces the two articles quoted above.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 22nd September, also reproduces the article about the movement of the German Emperor on the field of war. published by the *Bharati* of the 17th September 1915, and referred to in paragraph 15 on page 1662 of report No. 39 of 1915.

Malabar Islam, *Cochin*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

War notes.

The *Malabar Islam*, of the 24th September, has the following from a German paper called the *Cologne Gazette*:—It is certain that victory will be ours. The Allies will never be successful in the Dardanelles, nor will they succeed in driving us back from our positions in the eastern and western theatres of the war. We will never withdraw from these theatres, unless and until some definite conclusion has been arrived at regarding Poland and other countries. . . . . Our merchantmen will again begin to ply their course earnestly and vigourously. The enemy countries will meet with grief.

According to an Italian, who returned after his travels in Germany, the people there speak as follows:—What have we gained after a year's war? What reason have we to think that peace will be concluded in accordance with our wishes? Our country is short of metals. Though there is no scarcity of foodstuffs, all our war materials will be exhausted in a short time. Our officials prohibit the circulation in foreign countries of newspapers which openly deal with these matters. Can our scientists produce all such things, as have to be imported from foreign countries, for the manufacture of munitions?

Lokaprakasam, *Trichur*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

War notes.

The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 27th September, says:—It is said that up to the end of July last the Germans have captured as prisoners 1,082,000 Russians, 280,000 French soldiers, 26,000 English soldiers and 42,000 Belgians, besides taking 3,820 guns and 2,685 machine guns. It is also seen that the Austrians, too, have captured 551,000 Russians and 45,000 Serbs, together with 630 guns and 800 machine guns. This information is not based on records.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1915.

The war in Europe.

16. In commenting upon the progress of the war in Europe, the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 23rd September, says:—It is now nearly four months since the Italians entered into the war and every telegram received till now from the region of war has been referring only to their victories. As a result of this continuous success, they have captured 15 villages in the province of Tyrol and this is a grand feat indeed, considering that it is a hilly region and that it had also been strongly fortified by the Austrians. Leaving this alone, it is now a month since Italy declared war against Turkey and yet nothing seems to have been done. Why did she make this declaration of war? Surely it could not have been done for mere show.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 3rd September, observes:—News received this week of the secret conference of the German Ministers in Berlin, at which the German Chancellor is reported to have stated openly that Germany was on the brink of bankruptcy, shows clearly that the Germans are now anxious to put an end to the war and conclude peace. It is stated that another German submarine was sunk near the coast of Norway two days back. Though we are not informed as to how it happened, it is a matter of gratification that a sub-marine which was making it unsafe for the allied vessels to pass these waters has been destroyed. We see that the German sub-marines have not been giving much trouble of late. So we believe the German Government might have issued instructions to the captains of its sub-marines to refrain from their mischief for some time. It is also a fact to be noted that none of the German sub-marines, which succeeded in sinking the allied vessels, was allowed to live for a long time. For example, the sub-marine, which sunk the *Hesperian*, was destroyed soon after and that which sent down the *Arabic* was itself sunk, a few days later. News has been received this morning that Vilna has, after all, been taken by the Germans. This should be a serious loss indeed to the Russians; for it was a very important town, where a number of railways met and it was also a great commercial centre. We hope the Russians destroyed everything valuable in this town, as usual, before they vacated it.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th September, comments upon the war in the following strain:—There has been a turn for the better for the Russians in the eastern theatre and their special knowledge of the internal details of the marshy district of Pripet has enabled them to surprise the enemy and capture an important forest and bridge. A special feature of this favourable turn is that the Russians have been able to advance in the very face of General Mackenson, who won a name for having led the Germans to success in Galicia and South Poland. This speaks volumes for the military skill of General Ruski, who now leads the Russian forces in this region.

The war in Europe.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Muslim Dutan*, of the 25th September, says:—Though fighting seems to continue in the Dardanells no details are available. It is stated that full particulars will be published only after something decisive takes place. It is to be noted that the Mullahs of Turkey have risen against the Sultan, Enver Pasha and the young Turks. Anyway the only prayer of the Indians is that Turkey should get out of the wily clutches of Germany soon and conclude peace with Great Britain.

MUSLIM DUTAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th September, writes:—The German sub-marines, of which we have not been hearing for some time, seem to have begun their misdeeds again. Three Harrison liners are reported to have been sent down by an enemy's submarine. The fact that these submarines do their mischief by fits and starts confirms us in the conclusion that a good number of them has been destroyed already and the few that remain attack one or two vessels at random and then hide themselves in some secure place.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 27th September, observes:—The telegrams received last week show that no event favourable to Germany has happened anywhere. In the west the French are bombarding the enemy's trenches incessantly and are gradually advancing. The increased supply of ammunition to the French and English enables them to slacken the force of the German battery. Bulgaria is getting ready for war. She seems to lean towards Germany and Turkey, and her object seems to be to recover Macedonia, which was lost by her in the second Balkan war. If she would join the Allies, the condition of Turkey will be changed and the war will come to an end soon. So it is necessary that the Allies should give Macedonia to Bulgaria and bring her over to their side. In Turkey the Mullahs have outcasted the Sultan, Enver Pasha and his followers, and the people are against the Germans and their supporters in Turkey. This may lead to Turkey concluding peace with the Allies soon.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th September, says:—When the Russians gain the upper hand in East Galicia, the Germans will certainly unsheathe their sword against Roumania and try to march their armies through that country to Turkey. If the Germans win, the fate of the Balkan States will be sealed. If the Allies gain the victory, it will be to the advantage of every country. The Balkan States know this and will surely join the Allies.

The war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 28th September, writes:—It is too early even now to predict the ultimate result of the war. We cannot say that all those newspaper reports represent the true state of things. There is any amount of exaggeration in them. The Germans boast of their own victories. The Allies, if they have not achieved anything very great, have at least arrested the progress of the enemy in the western theatre. The events of the last thirteen months of war show that, even after continuing the struggle for several years more, the situation is likely to remain more or less the same as we find it at present. Up to the end of March last the British had incurred an expense of 1,300,000,000 pounds sterling on account of this war. About 40 per cent. of the troops were lost. And now they have to be spending £35,000,000 per day. There is much difference between the position of England and that of the other nations of the Allies party. The others are responsible only for their own good or ill, while the British have to share the responsibility of all their comrades. The protection of Belgium has fallen to their lot. They have to assist the minor Powers such as Servia and Montenegro. They have to furnish Russia with money and munitions. In short, they have to protect the well-being of the whole of their party. Like the patriarch of a joint family, the British are burdened with the cares and vicissitudes of their entire party. A king, a philosopher observed, was the most unhappy of human beings. The immense responsibility and anxiety which the British, who have now to protect the welfare of several kings, must therefore feel at the present moment can only be imagined but not described. Still they are a nation which, just as in point of wealth, stands second to none in the hour of danger is equally unbending. The ultimate success therefore must belong to righteous people of this type.

The war.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.
YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war the *papers* noted in the margin refer to the rumour that the Crown Prince of Germany was killed by a shell from his own side, and the *Yogakshemam* adds that a certain society in France, which has collected sufficient evidence on the subject, points out that the Crown Prince has not yet gone to see his new born child, that great pains are taken by the authorities to conceal the truth from the Germans, and that therefore printed papers containing the news should be scattered all over Germany by means of æroplanes.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

The *Manorama*, of the 24th September, points out that the British Government have been doing more than what they had been expected to do in this war, and that the recent decision of the British Parliament to lend a sum of 25 crores of pounds sterling to the Allies would be an agreeable surprise to those who thought that they were not doing everything possible to bring the war to a successful issue, refers to the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Selborne, which indicate that there are differences of opinion in the cabinet on the subject of military service being made compulsory, and observes that, though Vilna has been occupied by the Germans and the Russians are in a serious plight, the latter will, as in previous crises, certainly extricate themselves from their present difficulties.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

18. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th September, says:—The Austrians directed certain Italians living within the borders of Austria to leave those borders. While the Italians were doing so, the Austrians fired at them and killed them. Are these Austrians beasts or men? How can these devils be made to understand that they cannot commit a greater sin than this?

The cruelties of Austrians.

19. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th September, says:—Some of the big German guns throw shells weighing 749 pounds to a distance of 1,115 feet in a second. With these they committed great havoc against fortresses. The Austrian guns can throw shells weighing 39 pounds to a distance of 7 miles. The Germans have guns of a superior kind to reduce forts. At Dunkirk in the month of May these guns threw balls to a distance of 23 miles. But the French with their smaller guns are successfully coping with the heavy guns of the Germans.

The German heavy guns.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

20. In an article under this heading the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th September, after giving the extent of the several colonial tracts belonging to Germany, says:—All that is left to her now is a small piece of territory in East Africa about 384,180 square miles in extent. Germany used to derive £4,000,000 from her trade with these overseas tracts. She has now lost it all. In return for this, however, she has taken hold of the whole of Belgium and portions of France and Russia. But she cannot expect to retain this territory. The Allies are hardly likely to terminate the war unless they have regained their lost country. If Germany is vanquished, she will lose not only all that she has won hitherto but also her present pre-eminent position among the European Powers. If, perchance, she should emerge victorious, the territory lost in Africa might by and by go back into her possession. For the present there seems no likelihood of the enemy being vanquished. It looks probable that the situation will remain unchanged for some time to come.

Conquered territory.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*. Sept. 24th, 1915.

21. In a leading article drawing up a contrast between the effect of scientific advancement in the East and in the West, the *Mysore Star*, of the 26th September, purports to observe that while the great thinkers of the East who have contributed to the intellectual advancement of their whole race were always swayed by ideals which were conducive to the moral and spiritual welfare of humanity and thus we have a peaceful and contented race, the masterminds of the West have used their knowledge of science wholly to materialistic ends and hence these titanic struggles. The paper proceeds to deplore the internal ends to which Germany has used her *Kultur*, remarking that this is a striking illustration of the havoc that is sure to follow from power in the hands of the wicked.

The effect of scientific advancement in the East and in the West.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Sept. 26th, 1915.

22. In a long leader under the heading "The War and the Armenians in Turkey," the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 29th September, details the dreadful atrocities committed by the Turks in several parts of Armenia, which eclipse even those of 1875 and 1876, points out that these were encouraged and connived at, if not actually ordered, by the young Turks, and that the German Emperor, to whom the neutral countries made an appeal on the subject, has declined to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, regrets that Turkey should have chosen to commit these atrocities at a time, when all the Christian Powers are involved in the present war, and finally notes with pleasure that at least one Turkish Minister has testified to his sympathy with the Armenians by resigning his office.

The war and the Armenians in Turkey.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

23. The *Keralodayam*, of the 28th September, points out that the passing of the British Budget by Parliament is a clear evidence of the people's readiness to do anything for the sake of their country, and rejoices that the proposals contained in the first budget of Mr. McKenna have met with universal approbation and have established his reputation as a financier.

The British Budget.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

24. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 24th September, says:—In this war every race in India has by the giving of life itself, or by the bestowal of wealth or by

A proof of Indian loyalty.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

profession demonstrated its obedience and sympathy in a manner which needs no description. India has doubtless very frequently been tested and on every occasion it has given proof of its sympathy and affection.

Indians are not aware of the principles on which the loan is being raised, nor of the benefit that will accrue therefrom to the banker. The rates of interest bankers are accustomed to, are not possible in Government loans. Nor does a banker exactly know whom he has given a loan, how he is going to recover it, but when it was notified in the Government Gazette that a loan of 4½ crores of rupees would be raised in India and only a very short time was fixed for the submission of applications, requests aggregating six crores of rupees or two crores in excess of the amount of the loan required were made.

The same thing occurred in England when a notification for a loan was issued at the beginning of the war. But there is difference between England and India. Bankers in England have been accustomed to such transactions for a century or a century and a half, and such incidences are of common occurrence ; whereas this was the first occasion for India and that, too, at a critical juncture.

Therefore we congratulate the country and wish to point out to Government that although there may be in the minds of a few individuals of a particular nationality signs of revolutionary excitement, there can be no question of the admitted loyalty of our country.

The Government in response to the popular desire to assist in the war and to render some help to the empire, have devised this plan, that those who wish to subscribe to the loan amounts from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 may forward their applications to the Post Offices Savings' Bank which will issue to them Government promissory notes as soon as the money is paid. If so desired by the subscriber the promissory notes can be kept in safe custody at the Post offices without payment of any fees. If a subscriber should desire to dispose of his notes at any time the Post office will undertake to sell them free of brokerage or fees.

The editor considers the plan a good one as it means good security for the money and at the same time sympathy with the Government. Applications will be received at the Post offices up to the 31st October 1915 (*sic*).

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

India's true representation.

25. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 28th September, comments approvingly on the passing of a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi in the Imperial Legislative Council as to India's representation in the Imperial Council (Conference) and says :—Lord Hardinge's tenure of office has, in fact, been a period of freedom and enlightenment. But for the advent of this ill-starred war India would have assumed by now, more or less, its original and essential shape.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

Dacoities at Chingleput.

26. The *Desamata*, of the 22nd September, says :—It is very regrettable that two torchlight dacoities have taken place at Chingleput which is a very populous town. We are at a loss to know why the police did not turn up there till 7 in the next morning although information was sent to them on the very night of that occurrence. It cannot be denied that it is a sheer omission of duty on their part not to have gone to the scene of dacoity at once to arrest the dacoits.

(*b*) *Courts.*

NAZRANI DEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Sept. 21st, 1915.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

27. Referring to the Lahore conspiracy case, the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 21st September, observes that, if the conspirators had met with success, the only effect thereof would be to place India under martial law, to stain her reputation for

loyalty, and to deprive her of all the benefits that would certainly accrue to her from her tremendous sacrifices in this war, and that India should, therefore, rejoice at the severe punishment awarded to the culprits, doubts whether Germany herself would now care for Haridayal, who could not successfully carry out his object, and asks how the Indian Commissioner could have opined that transportation for life would have been sufficient in the case of Paramanand, M.A., who is nothing but a serpent with a jewel in its hood.

The papers noted in the margin also comment favourably on the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case and hope that this would be a lesson to the other anarchists in the country.

CHAKRA VARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Sept. 25th, 1915;
KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1915;
BHAGYODAYAM, *Trivandrum*, Sept. 23rd, 1915;
MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Sept. 22nd, 1915;
MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 27th September, has the following in English:—The judgment of the Special Tribunal affords opportunities for teaching many serious lessons as well as for pointing more than one moral, most prominent of which is the manifestly unsuccessful attempt of the revolutionaries in tampering with the loyalty of a fair majority. As has been remarked even by the *Times of India*, the conspiracy is alien to the dominant spirit of the Indian people. It is most unfortunate that a crime like the one under reference should have been designed and attempted at the very time when the whole of India is demonstrating its traditional loyalty so as to extort the admiration even of the enemy powers. However, whatever, regard having had to the rare courage and the truest gifts of statesmanship His Excellency the Viceroy is rightly credited with, we hope that Lord Hardinge will take this opportunity to exhibit to the world at large that justice tempered with clemency is the coping-stone of the highest order of statesmanship. It is needless to recapitulate here the several discussions that took place when the Conspiracy Bill was in the legislative anvil or the assurance then given to the effect that the Government having the right of reprieve and pardon would carefully consider all appeals preferred to it. Throughout India His Excellency's decision in these cases is most anxiously awaited.

LOKOPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

28. Referring to the rule of the Punjab Chief Court that only the first thirty that pass the LL.B. examination are to be enrolled as vakils, and to the protests of the people against it, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th September, points out that it is regrettable that even high and responsible officials should think that vakils are an impediment to the conduct of administration, though no harm may be done by low-paid officials entertaining such ideas, and observes that, inasmuch as an increase in the number of those who enter a profession will reduce their incomes, and thereby cause a decrease in the number of such by natural processes, the employment of artificial means is at once useless and meaningless.

The Punjab Chief Court and its rule restricting the number of vakils to be enrolled.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

29. The *Sasilekha*, of the 28th September, says:—The Government are contemplating to buy and demolish certain buildings in Triplicane in order to erect a building for the Government Girls' school at Triplicane at a great cost. We consider it is not proper to spend a large amount on this item at a time when the Government are endeavouring to cut short their expenditure. We suggest that a building for the school may be constructed in the open ground lying by the side of the Ladies' Club on the Beach Road.

The Triplicane Girls' school.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

The Corporation of Madras.

30. Referring to the proceedings of the meeting of the Corporation of Madras held on the 25th September, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th September, says:—The President said that he would listen to whatever the Commissioners had to say, but that he would not commit himself to the statement that he would always act according to their wishes. Unless the Commissioners are vested with some authority, they cannot be expected to work with whole-hearted application about municipal matters. If our rulers had true self-government in their view, they should confer on the Commissioners due authority when amending the municipal law. We trust that the law will not be revised secretly, but that the authorities will take the Commissioners into their confidence.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

The municipal administration of Mangalore (South Canara).

31. Commenting on the annual report on the municipal administration of Mangalore and the Government review thereof, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 24th September, writes:—The Government have noticed the gradual fall in the attendance of the nominated members of the council. We would point out in this connection that in the selection of candidates their public spirit and capacity for work should receive greater importance than all other considerations. The revision of the list of tax-payers last year has led to an increase of Rs. 5,000 in the income from this source; and the comparatively small number of appeals against this revised assessment has led the Government to infer that the work of revision has been very carefully done. The revision of the tax, however, raises the average to Rs. 1-3-1 per head, including the income from the toll-gates; and this average, in a poor city like Mangalore, can by no means be regarded as low. It is necessary that the municipal conservancy establishment, which is seen to be more and more in request, should be largely increased and the superintending staff rendered more efficient. We heartily endorse the remark made by the Government that the public roads in the municipality are in excellent condition. The municipal expenditure on education forms only 3¾ per cent. of the taxes collected. Compared with the expenditure incurred by municipal bodies in other parts of the Presidency, the Government have rightly observed, this expenditure is very low. We would point out that although the municipality has a sufficient number of secondary institutions, the facilities provided for elementary education are extremely inadequate. At present only seven elementary schools are being conducted by the municipal authorities. A municipality which levies a tax of Rs. 1-3-0 per head should surely make better provision for the education of the masses. We would urge that the municipality, with the aid of Government grants, should establish a higher elementary school in some central part of the town for the benefit of the poorer classes who find the secondary schools beyond their means on account of their excessively heavy rate of fees. It is gratifying to see that the hospitals maintained by the municipality are steadily increasing in popularity. We should like to point out in this connection that the recent extensions of the town, such as *Pentlandpet*, make the existing hospital too distant for suburban residents who, we understand, after walking three to four miles for medicine, have sometimes to return disappointed because of the inability of the inadequate staff to attend to all the cases. We would therefore suggest that one or two dispensaries may be opened in the suburbs of the town so that the residents of the neighbouring villages outside the municipality may also be benefited thereby; and in that case the amount contributed by the District Board towards their maintenance may also be reasonably increased. The public health during the year may be said to have been satisfactory. The ravages of plague were not so great. The municipal administration is on the whole satisfactory. Only we would urge a thorough enquiry into the causes of the decrease in the births and deaths rate.

Loans for building houses.

32. In an article dwelling on the importance of neat and comfortable habitations in determining the health and well-being of the poorer classes, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th September, observes that although it is usual in the west to provide such dwellings for the benefit of the poor and to recover the cost from the occupants in small instalments ranging over twenty to thirty years, this system must be considered somewhat unsuited to this country, where the poor, if they only have the necessary funds, can build for themselves much cheaper than through contractors or any Government departmental agency. The paper thereupon urges that it behoves the authorities to promote the well-being of the poorer classes by helping them to provide themselves with cheap and sanitary dwellings by giving them loans at a favourable rate of interest and recovering the amount in small instalments. The paper finally observes that the value of such a scheme in promoting the economic advancement of the country can hardly be over-rated.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

Infant mortality in the Madras Presidency.

33. Commenting on the increase in infant mortality in the Madras Presidency as shown by the statistics for last year, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 24th September, urges the necessity of providing more capable midwives within easy reach and of educating the masses in regard to the laws of sanitation through all possible agencies such as schools, popular public lectures, the medical department and the health department of municipalities.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

The Calicut Municipality.

34. In commenting upon the report of the Calicut Municipality for the year 1914–15, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th September, points out that the administration of the municipality appears to have been better than that of the previous year, but that the chief defect in it is the backward condition of its roads and sanitation, which, however, cannot be remedied without a considerable increase in its income. It endorses the opinion of the Collector that the appointment of a special engineer has tended to improve the condition of the roads, and that coercive measure might not have been necessary for the collection of taxes, if the authorities concerned had paid more attention to it, and advocates the appointment of a special Revenue officer, which will materially improve the collection of taxes. In its opinion, the sanitation of the town cannot show material improvement, unless and until good gutters have been constructed, this and the question of water-supply being, however, still under consideration. It hopes that bullock carts will be used in all parts of the town for the removal of night-soil, and that the surpluses at the disposal of the municipality will be utilised for purposes that are most useful to the people in general. Finally it expresses its satisfaction at the hearty co-operation between the chairman and the councillors.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th September, points out that without Government help it may not be possible to keep the roads in better condition in a town like Calicut, unless new taxes be levied, which, however, cannot be palatable to the people, invites the attention of the Health officer to the great nuisance caused by the present system of removing night-soil, which could be remedied, only if the number of bullock carts used for the purpose be largely increased, approves of the formation of a co-operative credit society, of which the Municipal Secretary is the President, for the benefit of the sweepers and scavengers, and concludes by remarking that the administration which shows improvement in several directions, was on the whole satisfactory.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

(*h*) *Railways.*

A railway line from Shornore to Wynaad.

35. Referring to the reply of Sir Harold Stuart to the address of the Wynaad planters, in which he pointed out that the construction of a line from Shornore to Wynaad is under contemplation, the *Kerala*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

Sanchari, of the 22nd September, thinks that, inasmuch as the existing railways run mostly through the coast, the line in question, which passes through the interior, cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

(k) General.

YADARTAVACHANI, *Kumbakönam*, Aug. 13th, 1915.

The Post office at Tiruvidamarudur.

36. The *Yadartavachani*, of the 13th August,* complains that the Postmen of this office are not discharging their duties properly, that they are allowing their friends to read the newspapers received by post before delivering them to the addressees, that they are selling posts cards and covers without permission, and that the Postmaster does not take any steps to remedy these evils.

YADARTAVACHANI, *Kumbakönam*, Aug. 23rd, 1915.

The Pilgrims Committee.

37. In dwelling upon the work done by this committee till now, the *Yadartavachani*, of the 23rd August,* takes exception to the informal suggestion made by the committee that a poll-tax may be levied on pilgrims, on the grounds that (1) a number of pilgrims who proceed to attend festivals are so poor as not to be able even to make the offerings to god and cannot therefore be expected to pay this tax, (2) it may be difficult to find out whether the people who proceed to sacred places are pilgrims or merchants, and (3) even the smallest tax will be felt to be a very hard burden by the people at this juncture on account of the general rise in prices of all articles owing to the war.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

A case of wanton shooting in the South Arcot district.

38. The *Desabhimani*, of the 18th September,* observes as follows in English:—"The case in which a Forest Ranger and a Deputy Ranger in the district were charged for having shot a girl dead in a forest was inquired into by Mr. Nurse, the Cuddalore Divisional officer, and ended in conviction. The Ranger was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, while the Deputy Ranger with a larger fine and imprisonment till the rising of the Court. It is a pity that the culpable Forest officers should have been so negligent and reckless in their action and the worst of it was that they seemed to have been utterly callous towards a human life in danger and left the spot with apparently perfect equanimity, leaving the girl to her own fate. Considering the nature of the case and the circumstances under which it happened, it looks as though the Divisional Magistrate has not adequately exercised his judicial discretion in the punishment he meted out to the offenders."

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Sept. 20th 1915.

Local self-government.

39. The *Lokopakari*, of the 20th September, says:—The Indians are now making a Herculean attempt to have local self-government. But what is the system of Government that obtains in our country now? It is a known fact that it is the Government of the English officials in the Executive Councils of the different Provinces. Though the motive of the Government in increasing the number of representative members in the Legislative Councils is only to grant greater privileges in the matter of local self-government to the Indians, their words carry no weight in these councils, as the official members always stand together and oppose them. Similarly, the Governors of the different Provinces are not able to have their own way on account of the English members of their Executive Councils joining together against them, and this was openly stated by Lord Carmichael in a speech delivered by him at Krishnagarh. Even in Britain the Government is conducted only by the Parliament and not by the King, and so it is but fair to expect that the same system will be followed in India. Let our British Government note this.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1915.

The Madura re-settlement.

40. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 20th September, takes exception to the land-tax in the Madura district having been raised by 25 per cent. on wet lands and 12½ per cent. on dry lands by the Special Settlement officer, while in every other

* Received in the current week.

district the tax has been increased only by 12½ per cent. in the first case and 6¼ per cent. in the second, and dwells upon the hardships suffered by the agriculturists on account of this increase, especially at this juncture when all articles are selling at high prices.

Deportation again.

41. Referring to the deportation of some persons in Bengal, the *Bharati*, of the 24th September, says:—It was in 1908 that some eminent patriots like Lala Lajpat Rai were deported and we have not heard of deportations after that. No details have come to hand regarding the charges on which some people have now been deported. We hope the Government will soon publish the details on this subject for the information of the people. It is our humble opinion that it is not desirable to enforce the law of deportation at this juncture when the whole of India is submerged by the flood of its loyalty.

BHARATI, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

A commercial congress for India.

42. Referring to the attempt of Sir Fazulbai Kharimbai of Bombay to have a commercial congress in that city, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th September, dwells upon the necessity for such a congress in the following strain:—At present the commerce of India is wholly under the control of European merchants. These have an interest only in the import and export trade of this country, and yet it is they whom the Government consults if necessary. Though the internal trade and industrial activities in India are as important as the import and export trade, the Government does not pay much attention to the former. The European merchants have no sympathy or love for their Indian brethren. The rights and objects of the one class differ widely from those of the other. So a central institution like the congress now proposed to safeguard the interests of the commerce and industry of India is quite necessary. The existence of such an institution will not only help the advancement of Indian commerce and industry, but also prevent the Government from ignoring them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th September, also adduces the arguments noted above and advocates the holding of a commercial congress.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

India and the Imperial Conference.

43. Referring, with satisfaction, to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahommed Shafi moved in the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference having been accepted by the Government, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th September, observes:—In communicating to the Council the fact that the Secretary of State for India has accepted the principle of this resolution, Lord Hardinge said that the Secretary of State has stated that the question of acting upon this resolution would depend upon the opinion of the Colonial Ministers. Now two questions arise and they are: (1) why should the representation of India in the Imperial Conference depend on the will of the Colonial Ministers, and (2) if a representative is allowed, who should represent India in the Conference? The Imperial Conference is conducted not only with reference to the rights of the Colonies, but to those of the whole British Empire. The head of this Empire is the British Government and not the Colonial Governments. So the duty of satisfying India and guarding her rights rests with the British Government and not with the Colonial Governments. If there is discontent in India on account of her not being allowed to have her representative in this Conference it is the British Government that will be responsible for the injurious results which may follow from it. As Lord Hardinge said that the military strength and commercial prosperity of Britain would suffer materially, in the absence of co-operation from India. So we cannot understand what the Secretary of State meant when he said that India can have a representative in this Conference only if the Colonies are for it. This only shows the weakness of the British Government. It is always afraid to provoke the Colonies and ignores the effects of this attitude upon India. Coming to the question of who should represent India, we do not approve of the suggestion of the Viceroy that the Secretary of State can do it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

Though the Secretary of State for India is in name a Minister for India, he can, as a matter of fact, represent only the interests of Britain and not those of India. He has never seen India and he does not know anything of the condition and aspirations of the Indians. This argument applies also in the case of the English officials in India. So the representative of India at this Conference, if one is allowed, should be a non-official Indian and we would suggest that the Viceroy may select one of the non-official members in the Imperial Legislative Council for this purpose.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept, 28th, 1915.

India and the Imperial conference.

After giving a brief history of the Imperial Conference, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th September, deplores that notwithstanding the fact that several people admit that the glory and welfare of the British Empire depend upon India, and that there are many questions to be settled between India and the other parts of the British Empire, India had not hitherto been given a place in the Imperial Conference, points out that the magnificent loyalty displayed by India in this war has made a favourable impression on the people in England and the Colonies, and that the number of those who correctly estimate the value of India is daily increasing, rejoices that the Viceroy has accepted the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi to the effect that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference and that His Excellency has promised to do his best in the matter, observes that the fact that India is to be represented by an official need cause no alarm, as the opinions of official and non-official Europeans about Indians have, as a result of the war, undergone a considerable change for the better, and that the fact that India is not to be totally discounted, when questions of Imperial interest are discussed, must, as the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee says, be regarded as a great achievement, and prays that the Colonies may respond to India's appeal conveyed to them by the Viceroy.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge.

44. In the course of an article on the unveiling of the Viceroy's portrait, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th September, says:—There have of course been repressive measures passed in the viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. In the confused state in which the country was, he felt himself bound to give his assent to them. But in his heart of hearts he was all sympathetic. The whole of India believes that he is the proper person to repeal these laws when the time comes for it and secure for India all reasonable privileges. We are therefore in full agreement with the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya in wishing that the term of office of Lord Hardinge may still further be extended.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1915.

The Imperial Conference.

45. Referring to the concluding portion of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the question of India being represented at the next Imperial Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd September, asks:—Is not the highest ideal of the Indians contained in these utterances of His Excellency? Do not these utterances raise in the minds of the Indians the hope that in a short time India will have equal rights with the self-governing dominions of the British Empire?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th September, says:—There is a proposal in New Zealand to send to the Imperial Conference not only the Prime Minister and the other Ministers, but also the leader of the opposition in that colony. We trust that this proposal will succeed so that India may follow New Zealand and send to the Conference a representative elected by the people along with the official representative.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The industries.

46. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd September, is in full agreement with the *Madras Times* in thinking that if the Government had taken the same pains in developing the other industries, that they had taken in improving the manufacture in India of ammunition, foreign nations would come to India to learn the secrets underlying such industries just in the same way as they are coming here to learn the manufacture of ammunition. It is a matter for

regret that while the other Governments have taken the opportunity afforded by the war to improve the industries in their respective countries, neither the Government in this country nor its people have taken any steps to effect its industrial regeneration. If the Government cannot see their way to introduce the system of protective tariff in India, they may at least guarantee profits in industrial concerns just as they do in the matter of railways constructed by private companies. They can never find a better opportunity than this to satisfy the wishes of the people.

Indians and high offices.

47. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 25th September, says:—On the occasion of the farewell banquet given in honour of Sir Ali Imam, Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir Harnam Singh referred in terms of praise to the many qualities of head and heart possessed by Sir Ali Imam, which have commanded the respect of His Excellency the Viceroy and his colleagues, and also the affection of the people. Some years ago certain Englishmen used to remark that the Indians lacked administrative capacity and that it was dangerous to appoint them to high posts requiring administrative skill. But the ability displayed by gentlemen like Sir Ali Imam in the discharge of the responsibilities attached to their high offices has given the lie to such remarks and has proved beyond doubt that the Indian can safely be entrusted with any high office in the State.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

Tilak's new work on the *Gita*.

48. In an article reviewing Mr. B. G. Tilak's newly-published commentaries on the "*Bhagavad Gita*," the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 24th September, observes:—The author of this precious work says that he learnt *Pāli*, French and German while in prison. No rightminded person who reads this book of his will fail to be struck with the truth of the saying that the adversities of the learned are only a source of gain to the world. For bestowing this marvellous store of literary wealth on his countrymen, not only we but all succeeding generations will ever remain indebted to Mr. Tilak.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

Mrs. Besant on "Home Rule for India"

49. In an article giving a summary of Mrs Annie Besant's recent lecture on "India after the war," exhorting the audience to form a league to agitate for Home Rule, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 1st October, writes:—Mrs. Besant has rightly pointed out the way in which India can best promote her national advancement and participate in the affairs of the British Empire. If we should take up her suggestion to organise a Home Rule League and establish branches of the League in every town and village, and if all patriotic citizens should preach Home Rule and work for its attainment under the guidance of the British, we may expect to reach the goal in eight or ten years. Mrs. Besant is a woman of extraordinary learning not only in religion but also in politics. This suggestion of hers is alone sufficient to prove her immense solicitude for the welfare of the Indians as also the vast expanse of her knowledge. The late Sir Seshadri Ayyar remarked that she was like *Saraswathi* (the goddess of learning). This, at that time, was considered an exaggeration. But her present Home Rule suggestion seems to justify that comparison.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

Co-operative credit societies in India.

50. After a brief reference to the origin and history of the co-operative credit societies, the *Manorama*, of the 24th September, comments upon the report of the committee, presided over by Sir E. D. Maclagan, as follows:—According to the report, Indians welcome these societies, because they can obtain loans at small rates of interest, forgetting, however, that their main object is to teach economy. By teaching economy alone, and not by providing loans at small rates of interest, these institutions can attain any measure of success. This is the point emphasised by the committee in several parts of its report. There is room for differences of opinion regarding its observation that advancing loans at small rates of interest will be making the people thriftless. While we agree with the committee in thinking

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

that it is necessary to fix the number of years and instalments for the repayment of the loans, we cannot say that their suggesstion that the rate of interest should be sufficiently prohibitive is a reasonable one. We are of opinion that in fixing the period for repayment in the case of agricultural loans regard should be had to the condition of the crops and to the peculiar nature of the country.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd September, thinks that, when people see that loans could be had at small rates of interest, the number of those who borrow is likely to increase and that therefore this system may prove ruinous to themselves and to the societies, and endorses the views of the committee regarding the enhancement of the rates of interest, the reduction of the period for repayment of loans, and the extension of the same in the case of agricultural and industrial loans, according to circumstances.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 22nd, 1915.

The Guntūr riot.

51. Referring to the "Guntūr riot" of November last, a leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd September, points out that but for the courage displayed by the District Superintendent of Police it would have assumed serious proportions resulting in immense loss of life, rejoices that the head constable, who made strenuous efforts to save his superior from danger, has now been made a Sub-Inspector, and calls upon the people to remember always that they themselves will suffer in more ways than one if they attack Government officials who are administering justice for their own good and that those who try to create disturbances will not go unpunished.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Muttanchevvi*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

Cataract.

52. Referring to the decision of the Madras Government to circulate pamphlets in various languages on the subject of *cataract*, based on the opinion of the Honourable the Surgeon-General who condemns the system of native treatment in the case of that disease, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 25th September, points out that India, which was once highly advanced in all the sciences, at present occupies only an unenviable position, for which Government themselves are partly responsible, deplores their present attempt to put down *Ayurvedic* treatment, as in medicine alone India can at present hold her own to some extent, and observes that though it is desirable to reduce the number of quacks, the step proposed to be taken by the Madras Government on the recommendation of one of the western doctors, whose views are ever changing, is entirely wrong, and that it is merely a waste of public money, which those, that care for the Arya system of medicine, can never agree to.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

What is the position of India in the British Empire?

53. After a brief reference to the systems of government obtaining in the several parts of the British Empire and to India's position therein, which is like that of a dependant of a *tarward*, while the colonies are regarded as branches of that *tarward*, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 24th September, asks why India, too, should not be treated as a branch of such a *tarward*, rejoices that the Viceroy has accepted the recent resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council to the effect that India should be given a place in the conference which proposes to consider what changes should be introduced at the conclusion of the war in the management of the *tarward*, and observes that the benefits that will accrue to India from the acceptance of this resolution will be far greater in importance than the various advantages which India has already derived during the régime of Lord Hardinge.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Sept. 24th, 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nawab Gulam Muhamed Sahib Bahadur.

54. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 24th September, expresses its gratitude towards the Government for having appointed Mr. Nawab Gulam Muhamed Sahib Bahadur as a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

55. Referring to the recent speech of Sir Imam Ali, in which he said that there were many difficulties which an Indian Member, being single, had to meet with in the Viceroy's Council, and that he had

received valuable help from Lord Hardinge whenever he was faced with such difficulties, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th September, observes:—That he might have been compelled to refer to these difficulties because the views of an Indian Member who knew the country and its people well might not have been accepted by others, and says:—Sir Sankaran Nayar, his successor, may meet with the same difficulties, and as Lord Hardinge will shortly vacate his office, he cannot expect any help from His Excellency. It is not known who His Excellency's successor will be and whether he will have the same skill and tact. But Sir Sankaran Nayar, being a man of extraordinary courage and patience, may succeed in overcoming the strong opposition of the European members.

56. Referring to the Government order discontinuing all grants to medical and educational institutions of the Basel Mission, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th September, points out that the order, though just, will cause considerable hardship to the people, and that the abolition of the second-grade college at Calicut, in particular, will injuriously affect the Tiyyas and other classes who are not admitted into the Zamorin's College, and hopes that the Government will see that no such hardship is caused to them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Guntur*, Sept. 25th, 1915.

The Basel Mission medical and educational institutions.

57. In commenting upon the Sanitary Board's report for the year 1914, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th September, observes that sanitation is now receiving more attention at the hands of our Government than before, and that the people should be ever grateful to them for what they have already done and what they still contemplate doing in the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

The Sanitary Board.

III.—LEGISLATION.

58. In commenting upon the proceedings of the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 22nd September, the *Keralodayam*, of the 28th September, points out that the Muhammadans gave up their University scheme, because several of the proposals of the Government regarding its management were not acceptable to them, and that, if, as suggested by the select committee, the study of Hindu religion be not made compulsory, the university defeats its own purpose, and that, if such be the case, the promoters of the scheme will be placed in an awkward position, as many of the people have given liberal donations in the belief that the teaching of their religion will be made compulsory, at least in the case of Hindu students.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

59. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 30th September in a leading article commenting on the Mysore Budget for the year 1915–16, writes:—The net fluctuation of Rs. 41,43,000 from the budget for 1914–15 is naturally the result of the dislocation caused by the war which Mysore has to suffer only in common with the rest of the world. The deficit in the estimated receipts for the past year under some heads such as Forests has been considerably made up partly by increased revenue under other heads and partly by retrenchment. It is the 52 lakhs of rupees contributed by His Highness's Government towards the expenses of the war that is largely responsible for this increase under expenditure. The budget for the current year shows an estimated surplus of Rs. 32,000. Provision has, at the same time, been made for extraordinary items such as the Cauvery Reservoir, Railways, Tramways and other works for which the requisite money will have to be drawn from the invested funds. Rupees 10,000 has been allotted for the work of the Economic Conference, the expenses of which have been increasing year by year. Rupees 15,000 has been sanctioned for public libraries and Rs. 5,000 for improvements on the Nandi Hill. This expenditure has been provided for under civil works. As the existing cash balances

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

The Mysore Budget for 1915-16.

are insufficient to meet all these items of expenditure it is proposed to draw upon the invested funds of the State. But it is nowhere stated what the actual value of these invested funds is, and in what form these funds are at present invested. We would, therefore, urge that the Government should publish a balance sheet setting forth all its assets and liabilities. Another point which the budget fails to make clear is as regards the revenue derived from the *Muzrai* department (Religious or charitable institutions) which has been put down at $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs without stating the details. From the progress made in the construction of the various capital works during last year, we may confidently say that the allotments made under this head are scarcely likely to be fully utilized. We may, therefore, expect that there will be no need to draw upon the invested funds. In any case, we have to exercise the greatest caution in the matter of expenditure until the European crisis is over. For the prices are going up enormously and the attempt to convert the invested funds into cash might lead to heavy loss owing to the depression in the market.

TRAVANCORE PAPERS, ETC., *Cochin State*, Sept., 1915.

Recent appointments in the Travancore Educational department.

60. All the Travancore papers, and most of those in Malabar and Cochin, approve of the recent appointments in the Educational department of that State, and some of them add that, if an Indian can be the Educational Member in the Viceroy's Council, they cannot understand why Mr. Raja Raja Varma should not be the Principal of the Trivandrum College.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

Floods and distress in Northern India.

61. Referring to the distress prevailing in Lucknow, Tirhut and other places in Northern India on account of floods the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th September, observes that in facing calamities of this kind it is the poor who naturally suffer most, and it is primarily the duty of the Government and next that of the more affluent among the public to organise relief works for the benefit of the labouring classes, who, it must be remembered, are, in truth, the real source of income both to their better-placed brethren and to the Government. The paper observes that it is reported that the distressed population in these parts is driven to the necessity of placing themselves under the clutches of the Sowcars by borrowing money at ruinous rates of interest and that neither the public nor the Government are giving these destitute people the extent of help which they have a right to expect from them.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

Famine of Eastern Bengal.

62. Writing on this subject the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 29th September, has the following:—The terrific nature of the popular distress in Eastern Bengal can hardly be described in a few lines. We should nevertheless relate to our readers an incident which happened there the other day. An extremely poor couple, after starving for two days, on the third day got two or three handfuls of rice which they were engaged in cooking when there came the *chowkidar* to collect the tax and attached everything he could find in the house including the utensils and even the cooked rice. Then the poor man able no longer to stand the iniquities of this cruel and wicked world put an end to his own life. The unfortunate wife distressed by the sight of her dead husband also killed herself. They have left behind two children who are too young even to realise the loss of their parents. Is this not a striking example of the relentless manner in which the irresponsible servants of Government collect taxes even in famine-stricken areas?

ERRATUM.

In the last line of paragraph 30 of Report No. 39 *delete* the worp "Arthur."

Issued, 5th October 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 41 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th October 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The Government of Ceylon	1733

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
Road accidents in Calicut	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
The Lahore conspiracy case	*ib*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Calcutta University	1734
Students in Madras	1735
The University of Madras	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Government of Madras and town-planning	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
The withdrawal of concessions granted by the Indian railways to Clergymen ..	1736
Third-class passengers	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
His Excellency Lord Hardinge	1737
The Department of Agriculture in Madras	*ib.*
Madras and its industries	*ib.*
The Bengal Civil Service	1738
The Indian Civil Service	*ib.*
Village panchayats in the United Provinces	1739
Dacoities and fire-arms	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1740
The war	1741
German atrocities in Belgium	*ib.*
Bulgaria and the war	*ib.*
America and Germany	1742
The British budget	*ib.*
The German net in Russia	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—	
Mr. Roberts, the District Judge of North Malabar	1743
A resolution of Madras High Court	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Hindu University	*ib.*
The School of Arts	1744
Revival of the vernaculars	*ib.*
Education of boys attending factories	*ib.*
The Zamorin's College	1745
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Calicut Municipality	*ib.*
The Tellicherry Municipality	*ib.*
The Hyderabad Municipality and the Government	1746
(*h*) *Railways*—	
The Railway Conference at Simla	*ib.*
The Railways in India and third-class passengers	*ib.*
(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri*—	
A strange remedy	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
The sun never sets on the English Kingdom	1747
Japan's trade with India	*ib.*
A Home Rule League for India	*ib.*
Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
The report of the Public Services Commission	1748
The *Madras Mail* and *swaraj* for India	*ib.*
The Public Safety Regulation	1749
The Indian Member in the Executive Council	*ib.*
The Home Rule League	*ib.*
Hospitals	1750
Daccities in Bengal	*ib.*
The Pilgrims' Committee	*ib.*
In the event of *swaraj*	1751
His Excellency Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
India's place in the empire	*ib.*
The late Mr. Keir Hardie	*ib.*
Some European women in India	1752
The Madras Fishery department	*ib.*
The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council	*ib.*
India and the Empire	*ib.*
Our Viceroy	1753
Marriages between Eurepeans and Indians	*ib.*
The hospital ship *Madras*	*ib.*
The Viceroy	*ib.*
The Viceroy's speech at the Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*
Lord Hardinge the Viceroy	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Medical Degrees Bill	1754

IV.—Native States.

Agricultural education in Mysore	*ib.*
Industries in Mysore	*ib.*
Public health	1755
The Diwan of Cochin	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mamun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyahnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhéra'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commonweal** ..	Do.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
62	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
63	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
64	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
65	**Daily Post** * ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,600
66	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
67	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
68	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
69	**Do.** † ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
70	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
71	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
72	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
73	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
74	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
75	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scapo & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
76	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
77	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
78	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
79	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
80	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
81	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
82	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
83	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
84	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
85	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
86	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
87	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
88	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
89	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
90	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
91	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem.

† Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
93	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
94	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
95	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
96	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
97	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
98	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
99	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
100	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
101	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
102	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
103	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
104	**Indian Emigrant..**	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
105	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
106	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
107	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
108	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
109	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
110	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
111	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
112	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
113	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
114	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
115	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
116	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
117	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
118	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
119	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
120	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
121	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
123	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
124	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
125	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
126	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
127	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
128	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
129	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
130	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
131	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
132	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
133	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
134	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
135	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
136	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
137	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
138	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
139	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
140	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
141	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
142	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
143	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
144	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
145	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
146	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
147	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
148	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
149	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
150	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
151	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
152	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
154	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
155	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
156	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
157	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
158	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
159	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
160	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
161	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
162	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
163	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
164	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
165	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
166	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
167	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dose *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman. 23 years.	250
168	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
169	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.R.U., European, 84 years.	332
170	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
171	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
172	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
173	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
174	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 54 years.	5,000
175	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
176	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
177	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	400

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly, ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
179	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
180	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
181	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
182	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
183	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
184	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
185	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
186	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâthi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
187	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
188	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
189	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
190	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
191	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
192	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
193	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
194	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
195	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
196	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
197	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
198	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
199	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
200	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
201	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
202	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
203	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
204	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
205	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
206	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
207	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
208	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, F.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
209	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
210	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
211	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
212	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
214	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
215	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
216	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
217	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
218	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
219	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
220	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heneman, B.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
221	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
222	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
223	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
224	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
225	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
226	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
227	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
228	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
229	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
230	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
231	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
232	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
233	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
234	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
235	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
236	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
237	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
238	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
239	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
240	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
241	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	K. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
242	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915.

† Discontinued, 1st April 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
244	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
245	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
246	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
247	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
248	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
249	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
250	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
251	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
253	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
254	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
255	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
256	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
257	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
258	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
259	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
260	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
262	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
263	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
264	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
265	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
266	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
267	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
268	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
270	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
271	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiculta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
272	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
273	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
274	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
275	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
276	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
277	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
278	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
279	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
280	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
281	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
282	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
283	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
284	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
285	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
286	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
287	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
288	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
289	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
290	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
291	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
292	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
293	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
294	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
295	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
296	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
297	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
298	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
300	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
301	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
302	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
303	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
304	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
305	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
306	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
307	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
308	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
309	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
310	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
311	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
312	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
313	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
314	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
315	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
316	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
317	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
318	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
319	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
320	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
321	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
323	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
324	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
325	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
326	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
327	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
328	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
329	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
330	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
331	Tiruppanittoshan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German; 50 years.	450
332	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
333	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
335	**Trilinga**	Telugu,	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
336	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
337	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
338	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	550
339	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
340	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
341	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
342	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
343	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
344	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
345	**Varadathikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	500
346	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
347	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
348	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
349	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
350	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
351	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.
† Started, 25th April 1915.
‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Iriah Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
353	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
354	Vijaya Vikatan. ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
355	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
356	Vira Kesari ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
357	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
358	Visvakarma Kulopakari.	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
359	Visvakarman ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
360	Viveka Bodhini ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
361	Viveka Chintamani.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
362	Vivekavati	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
363	Viveka Vidya * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
364	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
365	Vokkaligara Patrike.	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
366	Vrittantam or The News. †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
367	Vrittanta Patrike.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
368	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
369	Vyavasaya Mitram	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
370	War News	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
371	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
372	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
373	Wealth of India ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
374	Wednesday Review.	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
375	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
376	West Coast Bulletin.	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
377	West Coast Reformer.	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
378	West Coast Spectator.	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
379	Western Star ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	600
380	Wisdom of the East. ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
381	Yadarta Bhaskaran.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
382	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil...	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
383	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
384	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,500
385	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
386	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
387	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 5th October:—"There are strange doings in the adjoining island of Ceylon which is a Crown Colony, the nature of the administration of which makes us echo the wish of an Anglo-Indian contemporary, that being not much larger in extent than a district in British India, it would be well for the people living in it if the island were made a part of British India so as to be governed by the same laws, the same ideas of justice and public institutions. The dramatic suddenness which marked the Government's taxation proposals on Thursday last and the surprising hurry with which these were carried with the help of the official majority and in spite of the vehement protests of non-official members, European and native, is a conspicuous instance of the rough and ready methods which characterise the Government of Ceylon and which would not be tolerated in any country which possesses the vestiges of representative Government. . . . . The recent action of the Government and judicial authorities in the matter of the riots which took place some time ago and which arose out of a collision between two communities shows that the island is being administered in a manner not always in consonance with the traditions of British justice, as if the population of the island consists of semi-barbarous people."

The Government of Ceylon.

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 3rd October, remarks:—"Traffic accidents, actual and averted, are frequent in Calicut. . . . . The regulation of traffic by the police leaves much to be desired. Not only rash driving continues and causes accidents, but even sober traffic is imperilled for want of guidance through difficulties. Hardly a day passes without some accident or other at the narrow junction of the Coast road and the Big Bazaar or Palayam road. At this point where two busy roads cross each other and traffic converges from four sides, a policeman is posted, but the traffic is not carefully regulated and collisions are frequent. Special instruction ought to be given to the man who is posted to duty at such an important place where life and property are always at stake. The policeman should be prohibited from taking shelter in the nearest tea shop or chatting with people elsewhere. He should take his stand in the centre and regulate the traffic."

Road accidents in Calicut.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Oct. 3rd, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. The *Hindu*, of the 7th October, writes:—"There is a consensus of opinion among the Indian journals as well as responsible Indian leaders throughout the country that His Excellency Lord Hardinge should add to the numerous proofs of his statesmanship and devotion to the interests of the people of this country by exercising the power of clemency in respect of those among the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case who have been sentenced to death. The whole country is in ardent expectation of such a benign act, and we venture to say that the circumstances of the case fully justify this hope on the part of the people. It is to be feared that the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the subject of the Lahore conspirators at the last

The Lahore conspiracy case.

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

Legislative Council meeting was not calculated to make smooth the action of the Viceroy in the matter. His Honour's comparison of the Lahore accused with the Boer rebels under De Wet to the disadvantage and prejudice of the former will not carry conviction to dispassionate minds and his reference to the subject in the way he did was, to say the least, inopportune and infelicitous, when the matter of the capital sentences on the prisoners is under the consideration of the Viceroy. . . . . The offence of the Lahore conspirators, so far as it was aimed at the Government, did not go beyond the stage of criminal intention and preparation. . . . . On the other hand, the Boer rebellion under De Wet was a well-organized and disciplined movement, and it was one which placed the Government in imminent peril. If the Boer rebels were sentenced to terms of imprisonment only for their crime, the case for a lesser sentence than that of death in the case of the Punjab conspirators seems to us to be overwhelming. . . . . It is left to Lord Hardinge's sense of justice, generosity and humanity to deal with the matter on its merits, notwithstanding the usual howl on the part of a section of the Anglo-Indian press that no mercy should be shown to the condemned conspirators. . . . . The vengeful spirit which once characterised the utterances of the Anglo-Indian press in matters relating to the people of the country seems still to dominate a section of it. It must be remembered that the Lahore conspiracy case was tried by a Special Tribunal and under a special procedure by which some of the valuable safeguards for the elucidation of the truth and the vindication of justice were withdrawn from the accused. The prisoners had not the benefit of publicity attaching to proceedings of courts of justice, of trial by a jury and of the most important right of appeal to a higher tribunal. The convictions rest entirely upon the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices which is a grave flaw in the proceedings, especially in the case of those who have been sentenced to death. Having regard to these considerations, we hope that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will signalise his beneficent *regimé* by an act of clemency in favour of those conspirators who have been comdemned to the death penalty."

(*d*) *Education.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

The Calcutta University.

4. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 4th October, writes:—"Persistent attempts are being made to discredit the administration of the Calcutta University, especially during the time when Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee occupied the chair of Vice-Chancellor, and the debates and discussions in the Senate have for some time past taken a turn which cannot augur well for the efficient discharge of the multifarious obligations which, helped by munificent donations and endowments, that University has taken upon itself. The acrimonious debates on the financial condition of that body and the sorry attempt to expose its alleged bankruptcy constituted one of the weapons used by a section of the Fellows to throw dirt on the late *regimé*. . . . . The concerted way in which the three Governments acted in this matter supports the obvious inference, drawn by our contemporary, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the Government of India has had a hand in it. If it is so, their extraordinary action cannot be sufficiently condemned, for it means that in their desire to interfere with the working of the Calcutta University for reasons which have not seen the light of day they had recourse to questionable methods. In order to achieve this result, they had to issue instructions to local Administrations in an affair in which, in the ordinary course of things, the latter would have allowed their officers full liberty of action. . . . . If Fellows, in the service of Government, are to be thus dictated to and fettered in their action, the only alternative is to remove them altogether from the Senate. In an educational body, Fellows have to think of educational interests without reference to Government predilictions and views and it is preposterous that the Government should—as in a similar instance which occurred in Bombay a few years ago—take advantage of their influence over their servants who happen to be members of the Senate,

either to force their own opinion on such a body or, if that was not possible, to bring it into discredit. . . . . Though the relative proportion of Europeans in the Calcutta Senate may be larger than in Madras, the Calcutta Senate, generally speaking, has acted in conformity with Indian interests. What is equally important, the Syndicate . . . . . has relatively a larger proportion of Indians than in Madras. Abundant food for reflection is provided by the state of things in Madras and in Calcutta. While Indian Fellows who are almost always in a minority in Madras have refrained from obstructing the work of the University when their wishes were not respected, a section of European Fellows in Calcutta feeling helpless in the matter of forcing their views on the Senate are attempting to practise questionable methods, and it is a thousand pities that the Government should have given countenance to this mischievous propensity."

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th October, states:—"The report of the University Committee on the lot of students in the city discloses a very discouraging condition. Over one thousand boys are left to themselves, and they seem to be living in dirty quarters and eating dirty food. No one cares for them, and all at once they are thrown on the top of the billows of the largest city in the Presidency. . . . . It is a sad commentary, indeed, on the educational system in India that such an inquiry should ever have had to be instituted, or that such a state should be revealed distinctly shows that the teachers care for the boys only during the lecture hours and forget about them afterwards."

Students in Madras.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 9th October, observes:—"Important subjects are coming up for consideration at the meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras on Friday, the 22nd instant, as may be seen from the agenda published elsewhere. The Madras Christian College for Women started and maintained by missionary bodies has been working for the last few months, and its application for affiliation to the University in Intermediate and certain B.A. courses has been recommended by an inspection committee and the Syndicate. Our readers may recollect that we wrote some time ago that it was unfortunate that this Christian College was being started, when a Government College was already in existence in the city. We adhere to that opinion and we would urge that the Senate should not light-heartedly come to a decision on the question of affiliation. In the present state of female education, the number of girls that desire to undergo the collegiate course is very limited, and elementary prudential considerations should convince even a superficial observer that it is sheer waste of money and effort to maintain two institutions for girls when one of them is itself far from full. . . . . There is absolutely no scope for more than one institution, and the 'different ideals and methods' alluded to, pointing as they possibly do to the religious instruction that will be made compulsory in the Mission College, constitute the very reason why affiliation should not be granted."

The University of Madras.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

7. The *Hindu*, of the 9th October, writes:—"Town-planning is the favourite subject of the Government of Madras at present, and it continues to absorb a good deal of the energies of the Secretariat. We had first the genial Professor Geddes to visit various towns and lecture to the public on what to preserve and what to avoid. A member of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, was then placed on special duty to examine the schemes contemplated to improve the amenities of several towns in the mufassal, the result of whose labours and the Secretariat remarks on the same are being gradually made known to the public. Some time ago, an official *Communique* told us that the services of a town-planning expert in England were being obtained for a period of six months, and a Government order, of which an abstract is given elsewhere, defining his duties, has just been

The Government of Madras and town-planning.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

issued. . . . . We must remember that these experts, their tours into districts and their other activities imply the expenditure of a very large amount of the tax-payer's money. . . . . There is always a tendency, almost an insidious tendency, for work of such special officers to drag on necessitating the extension of the period of the services of these experts. But the poor people of India cannot afford this costly luxury, and our suggestion to attach an officer of the Provincial Civil Service to the expert is to enable the Government to continue to give the Municipal Councils such advice and assistance in regard to town-planning as may be necessary after Mr. Lanchester completes his term of six months."

(*h*) *Railways.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

The withdrawal of concessions granted by the Indian railways to clergymen.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 4th October, writes:—"A most notable resolution of the Railway Conference which concluded its deliberations on Saturday last is that relating to the withdrawal of the concessions at present granted to Christian ministers of religion and missionaries. We think that it is necessary for the public and the Government to realise the importance of this decision. The reasons which induced the Conference to withdraw the concessions are such that they are equally applicable to the case of State-support of the Christian religion in India, which yearly absorbs, in salaries paid to Bishops and their establishment alone, a very considerable amount of money. . . . . It is exactly for similar reasons that the expenditure incurred in maintaining the large ecclesiastical establishment in India has been objected to; and we trust that the question, which is many years old, will be taken up and pressed, so soon as the prevailing nervousness about controversial subjects should disappear."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 6th October, says:—"At the Railway Conference in Simla, which has just concluded its sittings, it was resolved to discontinue certain concessions which have been given to Christian priests and missionaries during their journey by rail. The President of the Conference explained that in a country chiefly inhabited by non-Christian people the grant of a concession to ministers of Christian religion alone could not be justified. The light has at last come to the Railway authorities. They have tried to justify the religious neutrality of the Government. The Government, however, continue to pay from general revenues the salaries of Bishops, Chaplains, etc."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

Third-class passengers.

9. In an article under the heading "Rob Peter pay Paul," the *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 4th October, writes:—"Take as much as possible from the third-class passengers and make all possible conveniences to first and second class passengers especially if they are foreign tourists—such is the motto of our Railway Companies. . . . . While the income derived from the third-class passengers comes to about 90 per cent. of the aggregate, while the number of the third-class passengers is 96 per cent. of the aggregate, while the third-class passengers are huddled up like cattle in cattle trucks, and while these poor people are made to bear the brunt of the sun and the rain at the various stations for want of sufficient waiting accommodation, comforts and luxuries are heaped upon the least paying. . . . . We cannot but think that so long as the management of the Indian Railway Companies are under the management of foreign companies we cannot expect a better state of things and unless the State comes to their aid the third-class passengers can expect to have no redress at the hands of the companies."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 6th October, remarks:—"The sufferings of third-class passengers in Indian railways, the inconveniences they are put to, and the insults and annoyances they experience, has long been a theme in regard to which much has been said and little done, mainly owing to the freedom from control which Railway Administrations have enjoyed. The recent visit of the Pilgrims' Committee has once more brought the matter into prominence,

and we trust that, having made special inquiries on the subject, that committee would specifically refer to the utter lack of facilities for a class of passengers who contribute most to the income of Railway Companies."

(k) General.

10. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 2nd October, remarks:—"His Excellency the Viceroy's farewell address to the Indian community of Simla will be read with profound satisfaction, and with a certain amount of feeling, by our countrymen throughout India. . . . . When the history of Lord Hardinge's administration comes to be written by the future historian, he will surely endorse every word the Viceroy has spoken. Broad-based on the peoples' will, strict, thorough and fearless of bureaucratic influences, Lord Hardinge's administration has taken us back to the days of that great Viceroy, Lord Ripon, who ruled the people for the people.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

"We have the evidence of Sir Ali Imam, the undoing of the partition of Bengal, the recurring grant of 50 lakhs for primary education, Sir Sankaran Nayar's appointment to the educational portfolio, and a thousand and one other acts of enlightened statesmanship to prove that Lord Hardinge will occupy for ages to come a place in the Indian's heart which is rarely given to any Anglo-Indian administrator."

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th October, has the following:—"Under the direction of an enthusiastic Civilian, and, under the warmth of a sympathetic Government, the Department of Agriculture in Madras is undoubtedly showing remarkable progress. No doubt the total expenditure on the department is less than 5 lakhs; that means, of course, that we spend out a ridiculously low amount on a branch of human activity from which we derive the largest income. But we are rapidly moving along. . . . . Now agriculture affords scope for enterprise and business talents as much as any other industry. The improvements that have already been effected by the department in the direction of cotton growing, sugarcane cultivation, manure, single seedling, all point to a general awakening. . . . . The department has been lucky in getting very efficient men both in the college and in the executive branch. The ryot has suddenly grown educated, watching for Government seed depots, writing for information; in fact, he has begun to feel that with his small holding, and with the hard work that he is willing to do, he ought to be happy and prosperous. . . . . The people have felt the warmth of the new science; they have heard the call, and if, hereafter, we do not find the progress of the Agricultural department as rapid, and even more rapid than the department of Co-operative Credit, the fault will certainly not be with the people. Mr. Chadwick has, by his substantial work, earned a name as an agricultural expert, and it is not only a credit to him, but to the service to which he belongs, that he has been able to make the experts work. A pleasant contrast, indeed, is afforded by the progress of this department with the deterioration of the Department of Industries. Madras will have taken a decided step in advance if the Industrial department should work with the same zeal and show the same results."

The department of Agriculture in Madras.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th October, remarks:—"The interesting article that we publish elsewhere on the failure of the Industrial department of the Government of Madras must set the authorities forcibly thinking. Instead of maintaining the prominent position it undoubtedly held in the days of Mr. Chatterton, our Industrial department is the laughing stock of India. . . . . It is a pity that Madras should have so suddenly and so completely lost its predominance in industrial enterprise. There is only one way of retrieving the lost position and of rapidly overtaking the other

Madras and its industries.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

provinces which have stolen a march over us during the captaining by Mr. Tressler. It is by appointing an Indian as the Director of Industries. . . . . Mr. Tressler is unfit to be the head of a growing industrial department, and he must go in company with the dyeing expert who, it seems, can write essays on the condition of Indian weavers, but not build up a dyeing industry."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

The Bengal Civil Service.

13. In a leading article under the heading "An unwise move," the *New India*, of the 5th October, observes:—"At the end of last week we published a message from Bengal stating that the cadre of the Civil Service has been further enlarged by the inclusion of eight additional appointments, of which only one will go to the Provincial Service men. The decision is regrettable from many standpoints—

"First, the whole question of the status and emoluments of the service has been under investigation by the recent Royal Commission, whose report is awaiting publication. . . . . Whether the employment of a larger number of Indians has been recommended or not by the Commission, it is generally believed that they will have reported against the constant practice of the Civil Service to monopolise appointments belonging to other services. For instance, the highest officers in the Police or Agricultural departments are generally the members of the dominating service, and the Commission has, in all probability, condemned the encroachment. . . . . This instance, however, points out only one contingency which may prove the unwisdom of the present decision. Its folly may be proved in several other ways by the Commission's recommendations.

"Secondly, only one of the new eight appointments is 'listed,' *i.e.*, earmarked for the officers of the Provincial Service. The remaining seven will be secure to those passing the competitive examination in London, who, it is hardly necessary to emphasise, are all Europeans. . . . . The proportion is interesting indicating, as it cannot but do, the angle of vision at which the Government of Bengal is looking on Indian aspirations for larger employment in the higher rungs of the administration. In its opinion, the share of the children of the soil is only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total, a limit far lower than that proposed by several European witnesses before the last Commission. . . . . The new appointments appreciably increase the cost of administration, and that on lines most criticised by the people. One of the popular grievances in this country is the inordinate outlay on Military and Civil establishments, and Indians have consistently advocated retrenchment in both directions."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

14. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th October, says:—"The Indian Civil Service is the most bitterly criticised of any institution on the face of the earth by any people; nothing comes more handy to the politician than to sally out against the Indian Civil Service. When an Indian bursts out against the service, it is generally attributed to the deep-seated feeling that his children are not allowed to compete for the service which preserve, in its own hands, all the power and privilege of authority. . . . . Young men just above their 'teens' who are probably bad enough for the Home Service and not good enough for the Colonial are generally supposed to be drafted for the Indian Civil Service and placed in important positions of trust and responsibility, they learn more to depend upon the extensive powers, privileges and immunities attaching to that service than upon the art of governing well. Whip in hand they learn only to sit tight without acquiring the easy grace of an accomplished rider. There is, however, a silver lining. It is being realised that the Civil Service is adapting itself to the change. This impression must be maintained, and if the service is really clever and capable, as it claims to be, we have no doubt this impression will be maintained. The Indian Civil Service is not without its admirers among Indian politicians, but when they clash with the aspirations of the people they are disliked."

15. The *Hindu*, of the 7th October, remarks:—"Sir James Weston has to be congratulated on the decision he has arrived at to have an inquiry conducted into the question of the establishment of village panchayats in the United Provinces. . . . . The alacrity of the Government of the United Provinces in this respect is in striking contrast to the lamentable delay of the Government of Madras in seriously taking up a question on which non-official opinion has pronounced in such an unmistakable manner."

Village panchayats in the United Provinces.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

16. In an article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th October, observes:—"The Anglo-Indian, who pretends to know so much and to look at events from a higher altitude, has always some set arguments to advance against the realisation of popular aspirations. . . . . This irresponsible spirit in dealing with the national feelings and aspirations is seen in the answer to the demand for fire-arms. Indians are not rich enough to have the luxury of a revolver ready for any use; neither do our education and mode of life inculcate in us any sporting spirit. When we ask for fire-arms, it is for self-protection; when we find that the Government have not the necessary organisation to protect us from the fatal shot of the dacoit, and when we feel that at any time a knock at the door may bring us face to face with a villain whose loaded rifle's muzzle will first touch the opener of the door. . . . . The situation would have been very comic, indeed, but that dead bodies are falling down every day with the bullet of the dacoit within them. To some people the best protection against dacoits is internment of every one suspected by the police—and such a police! It is disheartening, indeed, that when a patient people who are being robbed and murdered ask for fire-arms for protection and when young men come forward to protect their hearth and home and those of their neighbours at great personal sacrifice, and danger to life, any one should speak of internment! It would be a blind policy to keep back fire-arms from the Bengalee youths who are prepared to needlessly throw away their lives by rushing against bullets."

Dacoities and fire-arms.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

17. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 29th September, reproduces the translation of an article in the *New India*, of the 28th July, about the position in the Dardanelles, published by the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 26th August and referred to on page 1549 of Report No. 36 of 1915.

The war in Europe.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

In commenting upon the present position in the region of war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th September, says:—Though Bulgaria has made preparations for war, she has intimated that she intends to maintain her neutrality strictly. Beyond the fact that Roumania is ready to face any situation, nothing is known about her object. As she is the strongest among the Balkan States, the side which she joins in this war will be materially strengthened. Greece is also busy mobilising her forces and Servia is already prepared. The whole world will anxiously await the result of the movements of these States.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

Referring to the attitude of Bulgaria, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 5th October, observes:—It looks as if Bulgaria will have to enter into the European conflict after all. The influx of Austrian and German officers into Bulgaria does not augur well for her neutrality, as they are sure to play the same game here as they did in Turkey. Realising this Sir Edward Grey has warned Bulgaria that if she should join the Germans, the Allies would not spare her, and Russia has gone a step further and issued an ultimatum that she should eject the Austrian and German officers within 24 hours. The people in Bulgaria are entirely averse to war, and therefore her entry into the war and that on the side of the Germans is sure to entail severe losses on her.

Desabhimani, *Ouddalore*, Sept. 25th, 1915.
Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Sept. 29th, 1915.
Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Desabhimani*,* of the 25th September, the *Saiphul Islam*, of the 29th September, and the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 30th September, reproduce the communication of an inhabitant of a neutral country about many points relating to the war, published by the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st September, and abstracted on page 1701 of Report No. 40 of 1915.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 2nd October, dilates upon the heroic deeds of the Allied forces in the western front, laying special stress on their brilliant capture of Loos.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, writes:—The steady, though slow, advance of the Allies in the west has necessitated a relaxation of the pressure of the enemy in the east. Though this is satisfactory news, we are sorry to learn that the Parnairchy station has fallen into the hands of the Germans. This is an important junction and several lines of railway meet there, one of them being the line from Moscow. As the Germans have captured Vilna and thus interrupted communication between Petrograd and the region of war, implements and reinforcements were reaching the Russian line from Moscow in the north-east and Kiev in the south-east. The capture of Parnairchy station by the Germans has deprived the Russians of one of the lines from Moscow. So this is a serious loss indeed. The Austrians say that they have captured Lusk, a town due west of Rovno, and that they are bombarding Kolki, a town on the banks of the Styr. As these two towns will be very useful positions to prevent the enemy reaching Rovno, the statement of the Austrians, if true, is again a piece of bad news.

---

* Received in the current week.

18. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd October, says:—The winter is more favourable for the Allies than for the enemy, for it prolongs the war, and the more the war is prolonged, the better will it be for the Allies. More recruits will be added to the army and the munitions of war will be increased a thousand times. The Allies are becoming more and more unconquerable, and the hope that as they go on increasing their armies and munitions, they will free France and Belgium from the enemy, is growing stronger and stronger every day. Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece have made ready their armies. It is not possible to say whether they will now enter the arena. Bulgaria took some territory from Turkey and has entered into a treaty with her.

The war.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th October, writes:—At the outbreak of the war it had been expected that Germany would be vanquished in no time. Although the Allies are exerting their utmost, they have not yet succeeded in crushing her. This is somewhat perplexing. A section of the press is of opinion that it would not be well to accept subscriptions to the war loan even from the masses in India, as such acceptance will tend to undermine British prestige. We are unable to share this opinion. During the past twelve months of war the total casualties run up to some ten millions. The wounded are no better than the dead. The motive power among the belligerents is not victory but the desire to escape dependence. But for the extraordinary heroism of the British troops, France would have been conquered by the enemy within a month or two of the outbreak of the war and one after another all the European Powers would have surrendered to the enemy in sheer consternation. The question is being discussed in every country as to who is responsible for this war. We may say that all nations are responsible. If any one Power is moved by wicked ambition to stoop to iniquities, it is the duty of the rest to restore it to the right path. If, on the other hand, they join the unrighteous, they are equally to blame. As they sow so will they reap.

The war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

19. In a leading article reviewing a book on the history of the war up to the fall of Antwerp by Alexander Powel, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 2nd October, writes:—The book gives a full account of the dreadful events touching German brutalities which the author as an American press representative had full facilities of observing personally at the front and which he has copiously illustrated with the help of his camera. The book also tells us that in point of military efficiency Belgium is far inferior to the enemy but in the matter of resources she is superior to her, that Germany has reached the height of perfection in the art of warfare, that her successes are due chiefly to her wonderful equipment, that she is maintaining a huge army under the best conditions of health and comfort and that with the German soldier even in peace time the words of the officer have the force of gospel. The fact that although the German officers are able to exercise such rigid discipline they take no steps to prevent brutalities on the part of the soldiers is sufficient to show how Germany is solely responsible for the conflagration.

German atrocities in Belgium.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

20. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 8th October, writies:—In the Turko-Balkan war it was Bulgaria who took the leading part in vanquishing Turkey; and yet, when the time came for distributing the conquered tracts, Greece, Servia and Montenegro combined to deprive her of her due. Greece took the lion's share. Servia and Montenegro also took an undue portion and Bulgaria had only a nominal share. Although these iniquities succeeded for the time being, justice is sure to triumph in the end. When things took this curious turn, Bulgaria decided to have nothing to do with these States. We now learn that Bulgaria notified to the Allies that, unless they helped to redress this grievance of hers, she would join the enemy and has accordingly thrown in her lot with Germany and Turkey. As it is for the vindication of justice that the Allies have entered this war, it would be well to promise to help Bulgaria to undo the wrong done to her by the other Balkan States and prevent her joining the enemy.

Bulgaria and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

America and Germany.

21. In a long leader under the heading "America and Germany," the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 2nd October, again adduces reasons to show that it would be better for all concerned that America should not depart from her neutrality.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

The British budget.

22. After a detailed reference to the proposals contained in the British budget, the *Manorama*, of the 1st October, points out that the passing of the budget by the English is a proof of their zeal and determination regarding the war, that the expenses hitherto incurred in connection with the war have not had any material effect on the immense resources of the English, and that all classes of people in England are ready to share the burden according to their means, and says:—From this budget we, Indians, have to learn many things and think over them. We believe that intelligent men will do so, and that, however enormous the expenditure may be, the British will not fail to come out successful in the end.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

The German net in Russia.

23. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 5th October, says that Germany has spread her net over almost every country. Her net is the snare of love and people get entangled in it just as a lover is deluded by his beloved and then bemoans his fate.

Verse.

The beauty of the verdure in the down of the cheek captivated me;
The hue of the snare was like that of the ground and so I was caught.

It appears from the statement of M. Kourmzoff, the Russian Consul in Ceylon, that the German net was first spread in Russia. But it is really amazing how the whole world now bears witness to Germany's secret plans and dark plots. Few of those who have seen things with their own eyes or who are acquainted with the secrets have up to now had the courage to whisper in their country's ear the German net is spread here or it is spread there.

For instance according to the Russian Consul, an article was published in a Russian paper, in which the writer revealed ærial strength of Germany and the beauty of it is the writer is himself an airman. He writes that before the declaration of war Germany possessed 1,500 æroplanes and 40 airships of the zeppeline type Most of these ærial weapons were made in secret and no one ever suspected that Germany had such an ærial fleet.

Another secret work of Germany was her manufacturing for use in the present war of ærial motors whose construction was the very best. These motors are stronger and even better than the French machine.

In the first year of the war Germany lost 170 æroplanes and balloons. Seventy-four of these were lost on the Russian front. She has also lost 64 zeppelines out of which five were sacrificed on the Russian front. It is now firmly believed that Germany has 2,000 æroplanes and more than 70 airships of the zeppeline type. The Russian Consul says "we may gather from these numbers the strength of Germany's aircraft;" and it is obvious that it is a big business for the Allies to cope with this powerful fleet. The German toils have also been spread in another field of Russia. Russian banks have bowed down to German financial influence and power. According to the Russian Consul had the Russian public bank not opened its door Russian trade would have been ruined by German agents.

There is no doubt that German agents have spread about in every hue and garb, an assertion which has been supported by evidence from among some of the missionaries of our own city who, in the guise of Christian priests, have been singing the praises of the Kaiser's sovereignty. The question is why those acquainted with the fraud thought proper to maintain silence so long. Is it not possible that they may have quaffed the German wine?

Certain airmen and others acquainted with Russian secrets are extremely lucky, otherwise justice demands that these persons who are today divulging German secrets but up to yesterday maintained absolute silence are primarily the most deserving of punishment. Had these people done their duty then

the ears of the country and the nation would have possibly been opened and there would have been no occasion to announce that the Russian army is not disheartened by its retreat and that it is only awaiting the day and hour for supplies of munitions to reach it to resume the offensive.

Experienced Russians are of opinion that the Russian army is now far removed from danger and that no attack will be made on Petrograd, Kieff or Moscow.

The editor regards this opinion as very interesting, but he considers it necessary to cite the saw of a famous writer.

Verse.

Dost thou know what Zāl said to Rastum the hero?
One should never despise and underrate an enemy.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Mr. Roberts, the District Judge of North Malabar.

24. A note in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd October, points out that the people of North Malabar are extremely grieved at the transfer of the Tellicherry District Judge, Mr. Roberts, than whom in recent times no Civilian was in more intimate terms with the people of Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

A resolution of Madras High Court.

25. Referring to the recent resolution of the Madras High Court, namely, that in future the Court should not be adjourned, nor should any speeches be delivered, on the death of any retired Judge of the High Court, the *Keralodayam*, of the 5th October, observes that it would have been more advantageous to the people if the Judges had left future affairs of the Court to the then Judges and employed the time, which they wasted in passing this resolution, in disposing of old cases.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Hindu University.

26. While expressing its satisfaction at the Hindu University Bill having been passed at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, observes:—It is to be noted that this Bill was supported by all the people of India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas and it is because the people were unanimously for it that the Government thought it wise not to oppose it and supported it as much as it could. If the constitution of this University had been left entirely to Lord Hardinge, we are sure it would have been based on more liberal principles. But it was the Secretary of State for India, who does not know anything about India and who is unaware of the change that has come over the ideas and aspirations of the Indians, that had to approve the scheme of this University, and he has chosen to circumscribe it by certain restrictions. The first is in connection with the privileges given to the 'visitor', who is, in the case of this University, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. Powers have also been given to the Viceroy to interfere in certain contingencies. We should not have any suspicion from the fact that the Government has imposed these restrictions on the Hindu University. This is a mighty movement, the like of which has not been worked out in India till now, and it is quite natural for the Government to have its own misgivings about the capacity of the Indians to manage it well. The extraordinary powers referred to above will, we believe, be exercised only in exceptional circumstances. Lord Hardinge is a good man and equally so Sir James Meston. Neither of them will often uproot a tree which has been planted. Of course their successors may crush the University, if they happen to be arrogant and autocratic like Lord Curzon. But then the future of this institution depends wholly upon he Indians who manage it.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

The Hindu University.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th October, observes:—The Hindu University Bill has been passed in the Imperial Legislative Council. It is after all to do its work under official supervision. It does not appear to be an institution which can fulfil the aims of the Hindus. The only difference between this and the Provincial Universities is that religious education is included in its curriculum. It is rather curious that the principles that no controversial question should be discussed at this juncture should have been applied in the case of this Bill and that the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council should have accepted a measure framed by the officials without any demur. The Hindus have cause to be discontented with the fact that, while their ideal is *swaraj*, they are not allowed to manage even a University as they like.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

The Hindu University.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th October, says:—Whosoever may rule a country, the authority to impart education to boys and girls should be vested in the people. India has not had this privilege. For a century past, the missionaries have, under the pretence of imparting education, been preaching their creed, reviling the other creeds and inspiring perverse ideas into the minds of boys. Their evil advice has turned some of our people mad, converting them to foreign religions. We occasionally see girls also being taken away by them. To obviate this evil, certain men of light and leading proposed the establishment of a Hindu University. Lord Curzon pooh-poohed the idea, but it was reserved for Lord Hardinge who sympathised with the scheme to obtain sanction for the establishment of a Hindu University on the bank of the Ganges. The name of Lord Hardinge will be gratefully remembered by the Indians as long as this University lasts.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

The Hindu University.

Referring to the passing of the Hindu University Bill, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 8th October, says:—Even the present Act has not given satisfaction to all, but it is thought that its defects can be gradually removed. It is specially gratifying to note that Indians have been allowed to establish such a University during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. Our only prayer is that several such Universities may come into existence in all parts of the country, so that Hindu students may be rescued from Christian Missionary schools.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The School of Arts.

27. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd October, says:—Even a long course of study in the School of Arts and passing examinations do not enable a person to find an employment carrying a decent salary. This shows that the education received there is of little value. But the cost of maintaining the school amounts to Rs. 59,000 every year. The Education department and the Government have not taken any steps to enquire into this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The Director of Public Instruction applauds the work turned out by the school and the Government simply record the report of the school. The work of the school thus goes uncriticised. But what is the use of regretting that public money is thus wasted? The matter must be brought home to the minds of the rulers by the people.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

Revival of the vernaculars.

28. In the course of an impassioned appeal on the subject of the revival of the vernaculars, particularly Canarese, the *Bharathi*, of the 1st October, after observing that English can never be the language of the masses in India, proceeds to dwell on the various reasons why the study of vernaculars should be more actively encouraged, such as the saving of time that is now wasted on the study of foreign languages, and the increased facilities it affords for bringing the administrators into closer touch with the people, and finally urges the establishment of a Karnatak University.

VYAVASAYAMITRAM, *Cannanore*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

Education of boys attending factories.

2 . Referring to the conclusion arrived at by the committee appointed by the Bombay Government to report upon the subject of imparting instruction to boys working in factories and to the resolution

passed at a meeting of the factory owners to the effect that the system of education in the factory schools should be on the models of those in America and Japan, and that the period of instruction should never exceed *three* hours, the *Vyavasayamitram*, of the 2nd October, observes that other Governments will do well to follow in the footsteps of the Bombay Government.

The Zamorin's College.

30. After a reference to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Zamorin's College at Calicut, which ultimately resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Moore, the Principal, and in the appointment of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar of the Tinnevelly College to succeed him, and after expressing a doubt as to whether the college also will be included in the estates of the Zamorin, the *Manorama*, of the 1st October, says:—The Court of Wards, which assumed management of the estates before Mr. Ayyar joined duty, has now reinstated Mr. Moore. At any rate it was rather rash of the Court of Wards to have reversed so soon the decision arrived at by the Zamorin and Mr. Manavedan Raja after mature consideration. There would have been some excuse for it, if Mr. Manavedan Raja's action had been wrong. But we do not know how those who are responsible for it can justify an appointment which is equally disagreeable to the Board, to the teachers and to the students of the college. There can be no doubt that, unless the Madras Government interfere in the matter and do the needful, this second-grade college, which for years has been properly conducted, will be looked upon with distrust and dissatisfaction by the people.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd October, also disapproves of the reinstatement of Mr. Moore by the Court of Wards, and requests the Director of Public Instruction to conduct an enquiry into the matter and do the needful.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Calicut Municipality.

31. In commenting upon the report of the Calicut Municipality for the year 1914-15, the *Manorama*, of the 1st October, thinks that the Council will do well to carry out the suggestion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer regarding the improvement of sanitation, and expresses satisfaction that it paid due attention to the affording of increased facilities to the travelling public and that the authorities are considering measures for remedying the defects in the present system of removing night-soil.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

The Tellicherry Municipality.

32. Referring to the report of the Tellicherry Municipality for the year 1914-15, the *Manorama*, of the 1st October, rejoices that the income of this municipality has not been affected by the war, points out that a special feature of the year was the planting of trees on road sides and observes that the administration of this municipality was, on the whole, satisfactory.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd October, also observes that the report shows that the administration was, on the whole, satisfactory.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The Tellicherry Municipality.

In reviewing the Tellicherry Municipality report for the year 1914-1915, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th October, deplores the want of interest displayed by the people, and some of the councillors, in municipal affairs, as well as the unsatisfactory condition of the schools attached to the Brennen College, congratulates Rao Sahib Adiyeri Chattu Avargal, the capable Municipal Secretary, on the care he bestowed on the collection of taxes and the sanitary authorities for having paid due attention to the health of the town, hopes that the surpluses at the disposal of the municipality will be spent on useful purposes during the current year, and that the Brennen College authorities, the Educational department and the Government will do their best to improve the condition of this only college in North Malabar, and observes that the administration of the municipality was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year under report.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

33. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 4th October, refers to the circumstances which lead up to the resignation of *eight* of the councillors of the Hyderabad Municipality in Sindh and says:—The incident referred to above shows that the conncillors do not like Government interference in municipal administration, and that they treat such interference as contrary to the principles of local self-government. If the administration had to be carried on under the orders, and subject to the control, of Government, it can no longer be called self-governn.ent. If a municipality is not properly managing its affairs, it is the duty of the public to set it right and they will do it. Instead of leaving it to the people, the Government will not be justified in ordering the municipality to do this or that. The people alone have the authority to point out the defects and set them right.

The Hyderabad Municipality and the Government.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

34. Referring to the proceedings of this Conference, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th September, regrets that the hardships suffered by the third-class passengers on all railways in India have not been touched upon by this Conference, though 90 per cent. of the income derived by the Railway Companies is contributed by these passengers, and reproduces the purport of the comments of the *New India* on this subject.

The Railway Conference at Simla.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 30th September, echoes the same view.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

35. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 1st October, has a long leader on the railways in India spending a large sum of money in securing the conveniences of first and second class passengers, while ignoring those of third-class passengers, and objects, on principle, to the income derived from third-class passengers being utilised for the purpose of helping others.

The railways in India and third-class passengers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, also comments in the same strain on this subject.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 2nd October, narrates in detail the hardships sufferred by third-class passengers in certain stations.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

36. In an article under this heading a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st October, writes:—We understand that the Local Government, acting on the suggestion of some temperance workers, have invited the local boards to help to prevent the growth of intemperance by encouraging the establishment of tea and coffee houses in the proximity of public houses so as to provide more wholesome substitutes for satisfying the drink craving. Those acquainted with the actual conditions of rural life and with the habits of the masses who are addicted to the drink habit, however, know the futility of this device which can only serve to fill the pockets of the tea and coffee planters. Apart from the fact that these mild drinks can never succeed in appealing to those who have contracted a love of intoxication, it will be admitted that the proposal can hardly be regarded as commendable inasmuch as tea and coffee are not only costlier than country liquors such as toddy and are drinks indulged in by altogether a different class of people from that among which the drink habit is prevalent, but they too gradually effect a habit which, like the drink habit, when once formed, can hardly be abandoned and are condemned by the medical profession as being injurious to health. The movement to popularise tea and coffee therefore will only have the effect of making the people more improvident and poverty stricken. It is therefore to be hoped that the Government as well as the local boards will guard against the danger of bringing into existence a new evil in trying to root out an existing one.

A strange remedy.

(*k*) *General.*

37. Under the heading "Funny tit-bits," the *Madar Mano Ranjani**, for April-May-June-July 1915 contains the following note:—An Englishman asked a Canadian Indian "Why does not the sun set on the English kingdom?" and the latter replied: "As God cannot trust the Englishman in darkness, He created the sun for giving light in the English kingdom and prevented him from setting".

The sun never sets on the English kingdom.

MADAR MANO RANJANI, *Madras*, Apr.-May-June-July 1915.

38. Referring to the attempts made by Japan now to extend her trade in India, Australia and other places, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 28th September, says:—The Japanese Government are now taking the very steps which we have been entreating the British Government to take for furthering the industries in India. Our Government is, on the other hand, relying on the opinion of its experts. All that the officials in this country have done till now is to create an impression in the minds of the people that their aspirations in the matter of improving the Indian industries stand no chance of fulfilment. We regret to have to say that these officials have evinced no enthusiasm whatever, and that they are not willing to commit themselves to any definite course of action in this matter.

Japan's trade with India.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1915.

39. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th September, welcomes the idea of Mrs. Besant to start a Home Rule League for India for the purpose of keeping up the agitation for self-government for this country till it is attained and says:—There are many Englishmen who pooh-pooh any political reform suggested by the Indians. When a small country like Ireland has succeeded in obtaining Home Rule, why should not India have it? Britain can, perhaps, ignore the demand of Ireland, but not that of India. We do not seek for *swaraj* for our country as a reward for the help rendered by us in this war. We claim it as a matter of right. When a nation is entitled to have *swaraj* on account of its antiquity, civilisation and education and demands it with one voice, it will be wise on the part of the British Government to grant it.

A Home Rule League for India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

In commenting upon the same subject, the *Lokopakari*, of the 4th October, says:—There is no wonder that many Englishmen regard the desire of the Indians to acquire *swaraj* for India as a day-dream; for they were pooh-poohing the work of the Congress also in the same manner. They should remember that all the privileges which the Indians now enjoy are the outcome of the representations of the Congress. The Englishmen are strenuously opposing the grant of *swaraj* to India only on account of the fear that it will curtail their influence in this country. They will not argue in this manner, if they realise that India exists for the Indians. If the British Government concedes that India is being ruled by the consent of the people and not by force of arms, it will not ignore the claim of India to have *swaraj*.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

40. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 5th October, has a long leader on the merits of Lord Hardinge and the numerous benefits he has conferred upon India during his regimé as Viceroy, and expresses regret at the prayer of the Indians for an extension of his term of office not having been granted by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Lord Hardinge.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

In commenting on the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th October, says:—His Excellency has advised that we should show to the world that India is united and that all attempts to create trouble and sedition in India are doomed to fail. For more than a year past, the Indians have been showing the attitude of a

Lord Hardinge.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

united and loyal India, and we respectfully submit that if the volunteer system be introduced into India, we will be of greater help to England than at present. . . . . The Defence of India Act has been put into force in the Punjab, and certain grave offences under it have been tried and decided. Peace has now been restored in that province. Although the sentences passed are heavy, yet the Indians are in full agreement with Lord Hardinge in thinking that the Defence of India Act has been justly applied there. But the Indians expect that Lord Hardinge will further consider the application of the Act in the matter of restricting the freedom of the press and deporting popular leaders and make it less rigorous. Lord Hardinge has not touched on the question of industries in his speech. But the whole of India looks up to him for help in this direction. The people trust that if Lord Hardinge realises the grievances of the public, he will spare no pains to redress them, and so the people do not show any discontent even though they find defects in his administration. It is this happy relationship between the rulers and the ruled that we now want, and it is necessary that Lord Hardinge should continue to be the Viceroy till the close of the war both for our welfare and for that of the Empire. We hope that the British Government and His Majesty the King-Emperor will grant this request of ours and submit that, if it is found impossible to extend his term, Lord Carmichael, who has been in our midst and has grasped our circumstances, should be appointed to succeed him.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

41. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th September, says:—The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta is said to have received a communication regarding the report from an English correspondent who speaks from a knowledge of the affairs. This paper says that, according to him, the majority of the Commissioners are against the Indians being given a larger share in the administration. They object to the Indians being allowed to participate in the administration of the country, except in minor and subordinate capacities, and they are very much against the idea of the Civil Service examination being held simultaneously in India and England. In fact, when the final report is published, it will be found that only a very small minority of the Commissioners are in favour of Indian aspirations and demands. The minds of the English people are now favourably disposed towards the Indians on account of the latter's heroic fighting at the front in this war and the fervent loyalty which they have displayed during the present crisis, and therefore, whatever may be the report of the Commissioners, the claims of India will never again receive a more fair and generous consideration than at present.

While this paper writes like this, many English papers object to the publication of the report of the Commission on the ground that it will give room to controversy and much acrimonious discussion. But they forget that nothing prevents the report being altered in such a manner as to satisfy the Indians and avoid all discussion.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

The *Madras Mail* and *swaraj* for India.

42. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st October, comments as follows upon the remarks made by the *Madras Mail* on the subject of *swaraj* for India:—The *Madras Mail* objects to the establishment of a Parliament in India on the grounds that qualified electors will not be available here, as the number of educated people in this country is very small and even among them the Hindus preponderate over the Muhammadans and that there are not two political parties here as in England. But this paper does not evidently understand the real idea of those who demands *swaraj* for India. They do not want that a Parliament should be newly established in India. Their aim is only to enlarge the present Imperial Legislative Council into a Parliament for India, at the same time broadening its basis by reviving village panchayats and making each unit of local self-government elect its representatives for the unit above it. There is no necessity whatever for all the electors to English-educated men. Even the argument about the absence of political

parties in India cannot stand, as parties are disappearing even in England and at present the Government is being conducted by a body consisting of representatives from both the parties. The *Madras Mail* says that the establishment of a Parliament in India will result in her ruin. Is India a prosperous and contented country now when she has no Parliament? Are there no grievances for the Indians under the rule of a Civilian bureaucracy? Even if there are grievances under a Parliamentary rule, they will be caused by our own countrymen and not by foreigners. It was stated by Mr. Campbell Bannerman that a good government can never be a proper substitute for *swaraj*. So *swaraj* is bound to be better than a bureaucratic government.

The Public Safety Regulation.

43. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st October, reproduces an article from the *Habdul Madin*, a Muhammadan paper in Calcutta, in which exception is taken to the rigorous way in which the Public Safety Regulation is being enforced in Bengal and it is pointed out that the aim of the Government can be accomplished well enough by maintaining a strict watch over the movements of those whom it suspects to be disloyal and that it is a waste of public money to confine these people in different places and pay an allowance for their maintenance.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

The Indian Member in the Executive Council.

44. Referring to the statement of Sir Prabhasankar Pattani, the retiring Member of the Bombay Executive Council, that his experience in the Council was quite different from that of Sir Saiyed Ali Imam and that he had the full confidence of the Governor and the Civilian Members of Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd October, observes:—We are glad indeed that Lord Willingdon has been exceptionally kind to the Indian Member of his Council and that the Civilian Members of his Council also co-operated with him here. But we cannot hope to have men of the same type as Governors and Members of Council. So it is not the personnel of the Council as the constitution of it that hampers the work of the Indian Member. The only remedy for this is to increase the number of Indian Members in this Council. The Civilians are now the masters of the people. They should be the servants of the latter. The Government exists only for the benefit of the people and not to carry out whatever the bureaucracy thinks is beneficial to them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

45. In the course of a leader on the subject of the Home Rule League, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 5th October, remarks:—We believe that in the present circumstances it is unnecessary to have, besides the Indian Congress, another All-India Association with the same ideals and aspirations as those of the Congress. It does not appear to be wise to undertake other work without settling the differences prevailing among the Congress leaders and strengthening the Congress.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

In an article under this heading beginning with an explanation of the meaning of the term Home Rule League, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 2nd October, writes:—Ireland had such a league during the past 700 years and as the result of its labours now attained *swaraj*. India has been associated with the British during the last 300 years. British methods of administration have taken root in this country. The British are the advocates of constitutionalism. The British Government cannot incur any expenditure without the consent of Parliament. It is to secure the benefits of this system that the Indians wish to organise the Home Rule League. Mrs. Besant wishes to help the people to realise this ambition and thereby earn their gratitude. Her attempts to make Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee the president of the league will receive universal approbation. She wants the Hindus and the Moslems to work hand in hand. Religious differences, Mrs. Besant urges, can be no obstacle to their political unanimity. This will doubtless be admitted in all quarters. If such a league were to be organised with branches in every town and

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

village, and if patriotic citizens were to go about preaching Home Rule to the people, the movement will doubtless help the attainment of *swaraj*. The British public as well as the leaders of the British Colonies have begun to commend this idea of the Home Rule League. These are signs which augur well for the future. We have no doubt Mrs. Besant will have the hearty co-operation of all Indiads in these efforts.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

Referring to the starting of the "Home Rule League," the *Chakravarthi*, of the 2nd October, points out that it will have two branches, the one in India equipping the people for self-government, and the other in England trying to impress upon Englishmen that Indians are fit for it, and hopes that the Indians will disregard the differences of opinion among them and work for its attainment as one man, instead of shutting out a section of the people from it, as is done in the case of the Congress.

BHAGYODAYAM, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

Referring to the establishment of the "Home Rule League," the *Bhagyodayam*, of the 5th October, points out that, inasmuch as the League may injuriously affect the Congress, which has been in existence for the last so many years, it is better that the latter should be reformed and improved, and its branches established in all parts of the country, in consultation with the Indian leaders, who will meet at Bombay three months hence, and that according to the Anglo-Indians India is not fit for self-government, nor is this the time to do anything that is likely to agitate the minds of the people, while others are of opinion that India should not let slip this golden opportunity, and says :— India ought to be given self-government, and Indians are certainly fit for it. But the question is merely whether this is the time to carry on a vigorous agitation for it.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

Hospitals.

46. In drawing the attention of the Government to the corruption prevailing in hospitals, a correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd October, says.— The doctors that really and honestly carry out the object of the Government in establishing the hospitals are but few. The majority of the doctors annoy the poor and extract money from them before prescribing medicines. They ill-treat and neglect patients who do not offer them any money. The compounders also do not compound medicines according to prescriptions unless they are paid, and they also make the poor patients wait, attending first to those who offer them money. The low-paid compounders should be removed and sub-assistant surgeons appointed in their stead to compound medicines, so that the hospitals may fulfil the object with which they have been established. I hope that the Government will take steps to afford real protection to the sick resorting to the hospitals and win their gratitude.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

Dacoities in Bengal.

47. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th October, says :—The dacoities that are now on the increase in Bengal may be attributed to the rigour with which the Arms Act is put in operation. The absence of means of self-defence for the people, together with the belief on the part of the dacoits that the police do not make their appearance until after the event, has encouraged the docoits in their nefarious acts. The authorities should therefore relax the provisions of the above Act and, as suggested by the *Bengalee*, enable batches of young men here and there to receive training under Europeans and make them guard the different parts of the country. The appointment of volunteers to help the people will never be a source of evil at all. We hope that the liberal-minded Lord Carmichael will consider this matter favourably.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 5th, 1915.

The Pilgrims' Committee.

48. The *Desabhimani*, of the 5th September (received on the 9th October), says :—It appears that the members of the Pilgrims' Committee do not propose to visit all places of pilgrimage in the Andhra country. Besides Simhāchalamu and Rajahmundry, which the committee have made up their minds to visit, there are many other places, such as Srisilumu and Bhadrāchalamu, to which

the roads lie through thick forests. In the list of places which the committee have in view, Kotappakonda and Mangalagiri in the Guntūr district, where scarcity of water greatly inconveniences the pilgrims, do not find a place. The Andhra public should therefore invite the attention of the authorities to this by holding meetings and representing the matter to Government.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 5th September, contains an extract from the *Hitakarni*,, which recommends that Mahānandi, Ahobilamu and Pushpagiri may also be included in the list of places to be visited by the committee.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Sept. 5th, 1915.

49. The *Mysore Star*, of the 3rd October, writes :—" In every department of the public service most of the appointments are conferred on outsiders such as the Madrasis, Maharattas, Punjabis and Eurasians. It is impossible to conceive of more glaring injustice." This is what the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* has written. If leaders of the type of the editor of the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* cannot bear to see Indians of one part of the country go in quest of a livelihood in another, what will the state of things be, if India were to obtain self-government ?

In the event of *swaraj*.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 3rd, 1915.

50. In an article publishing a translation of His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address presented to him on the occasion of the farewell entertainment given to him at Simla, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 6th October, observes :—No other Viceroy has loved the Indians so deeply. It would be inexpedient to be deprived of his services before the close of the war. We earnestly hope that the British authorities will not fail to consider this aspect of the question.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

51. Referring to the discussion which followed the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi's resolution on the subject of representing India in the Imperial Conference, the *Swadesh-abhimani*, of the 1st October, writes :—Granting that India is allowed the privilege of representation, the question remains as to who is to represent ; whether an officer of the Government or a popular representative. If the former, it is pertinent to ask whether under the circumstances, he can be acknowledged as one acquainted with the true conditions of the country. If, perchance, a popular representative were to be selected, India could hardly be expected, under the present circumstances, to share the benefit of the resolutions passed at the conference equally with the colonies, whenever there happens to be any want of agreement between these resolutions and the views of the Government of India on any subject. We must, therefore, observe that unless India has the good fortune to obtain the privilege of the self-government enjoyed by the colonies, her place in the empire is scarcely likely to be raised by the representation at the Imperial Conference. We must nevertheless admit that it will be one step forward in the march towards *swaraj*.

India's place in the empire.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

52. Referring to the news of the death of Mr. Keir Hardie the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 4th October, writes :—The news will be received with profound regret not only by Indians but all over the world wherever high character is appreciated. Mr. Keir Hardie is a divine personage. He devoted his whole life to the alleviation of misery among the poor, to the enlightenment of the masses and to teaching them to fight for ther rights and liberties and to subdue the power of the bureaucrats. Our hair stands on end when we remember one of his speeches in Parliament in which he said that if Kings turned out autocrats their crowns would go into the melting pot. In 1907 he visited India. We were exceedingly fortunate to see that he set his sacred feet on Mysore soil. He motored through the rural parts and saw for himself the life and habits of the people, ascertained their income and their expenditure and the facilities provided by Government for their well-being, and questioned them about their grievances and thus in the course of a single day collected information for a whole volume. . . . . He was held in great dread by every wrong-doer in the United Kingdom. He was a most conscientious citizen of the Empire. His untimely death is a matter for profound regret.

The late Mr. Keir Hardie.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

Some European women in India.

53. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 7th October, writes:—We hear reports in newspapers of European women of high position in this country who have been reduced to destitution on account of their addiction to drink and are suffering the vicissitudes of jail life. We deem it imperative to organise a detached settlement for such persons where they are provided with food and work, lest they should form a blot on the fair name of the British.

VYAVASAYAMITRAM, *Cannanore*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The Madras Fishery department.

54. In reviewing the report of the Madras Fishery department, the *Vyavasayamitram*, of the 2nd October, writes in a strain similar to that of the *Kerala Patrika* and *Kerala Sanchari*, reported on page 1635 of Report No. 38, and hopes that the suggestions of the Honorary Director for the improvement of the deplorable financial condition of those who deal in fish will be carried out.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

55. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 2nd October, doubts whether Sir Sankaran Nayar will be able to do much for education in this country, as it is evident from the resignation of Sir P. N. Sinha, and from the recent speech of Sir Inam Ali, that the only Indian Member in the Viceroy's Council, even when he may be in the right and his European colleagues in the wrong, is powerless to carry out his views, and observes that unless and until the opinions of Indians begin to have some weight with the Government, their appointment to high posts carrying fat salaries will be of no practical use to the country, though the individual members concerned may be benefited thereby.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

In a long leaderette, the *Keralodayam*, of the 5th October, refers to the Anglo-Indian opposition to the Minto-Morley reforms and to the difficulties which an Indian member, being single, as to contend against in the Viceroy's Executive Council, as was evidenced by the resignation of Sir P. N. Sinha and by the recent speech of Sir Imam Ali, and says:—The Indian was hitherto the Law member of the Viceroy's Council. As such, he had to be consulted by the heads of other departments on administrative matters and therefore he held a more important position than others. During the *regimés* of Lords Minto and Hardinge, whose sympathy with Indians is so well known, several things have been done in accordance with the views of the Indian member. As the Indian member in future is to be the head of the departments of education, sanitation and local self-government, he will no longer have that position. At any rate, let us console ourselves with the thought that Sir Sankaran Nayar has sufficient independence, patience and courage to cope successfully with the opposition of the other members.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

India and the Empire.

56. After a reference to several Englishmen's as well as Government's continued distrust of Indians, notwithstanding their intercourse with the people for the last century and a half, for which it adduces several reasons, the existing system of education among others, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 2nd October, rejoices that, as a result of the war, the eyes of Englishmen and of the people in the Colonies have been opened to the necessity of India being recognised as a part of the Empire, and that the Viceroy has agreed to try his best to secure her representation in the next Imperial Conference, and observes that the gradual removal of Englishmen's distrust of Indians, who are naturally loyal, quiet and modest, will itself be a great achievement.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

Referring to the acceptance by the Viceroy of the resolution on the subject of India being represented in the Imperial Conference, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd October, points out that the very fact that English and Colonial leaders have not commented adversely on this resolution is a proof that they realise the necessity of India being given a voice in the affairs of the Empire, and observes that she claims it, because she is a member of that Empire, and not as a reward for her sacrifices in the present war, which it is the duty of every part thereof to make, and that her increasing loyalty and

love towards the British Government, as well as her realisation of the fact that her interests are bound up with theirs, amply justify her present request.

57. A note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 5th October, observes that Sir Hernam Singh's speech and the Viceroy's reply thereto at the farewell entertainment were timely and excellent, and that it will be universally admitted that His Excellency fully deserves all the praises showered on His Excellency by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the occasion of the unveiling of His Excellency's portrait at the Council Hall.

Our Viceroy.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 5th, 1915.

58. Referring to a recent case in which the court has given a decree in favour of a European lady for judicial separation, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd October, points out that, unlike in the west, married couples in the east do not care for mere worldly pleasures, and that while husbands and wives in the east never swerve from their path of duty even though they may have to suffer much in this life, those in the west rush to the courts the moment their personal happiness is even slightly affected, that the western people subordinate everything including love to money which is at the bottom of the present war itself, and asks how under such circumstances marriages between Europeans and Indians can conduce to their happiness.

Marriages between Europeans and Indians.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

59. The *Malayala Manorama*, of the 2nd October, speaks in appreciative terms of the endeavours of Mrs. Gill to collect donations for the hospital ship *Madras* and observes that it is certain that several persons will come forward with donations when they are assured that these will be used for purposes for which they are given.

The hospital ship *Madras*.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

60. After stating that no other Viceroy loved India as Lord Hardinge does, and that what he has done in this country is known to all, a note in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th October, prays to the Almighty God that his successor, whoever he may be, may prove to be as sympathetic as Lord Hardinge has been.

The Viceroy.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct 6th, 1915.

61. The *Kerala Sanchari* and the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 6th October, make an appreciative reference to the Viceroy's recent speech at the Imperial Legislative Council, and the *former* adds that His Excellency Lord Hardinge pays so much attention to everything calculated to improve the condition of India, because he is noble-minded and because he has great sympathy towards Indians, and that, whenever His Excellency speaks on any matter connected with India, he testifies to his unbounded love for India.

The Viceroy's speech at the Imperial Legislative Council.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

62. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th September, says:—Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, will soon be returning to England. At this critical time with the world plunged into universal war His Excellency has, in many ways, made the lot of the people of India easier. To a certain extent, he has shown consideration to their every demand. He is ever mindful of the welfare of the people. There is no doubt that His Excellency's Lieutenant-Governors and Commissioners are men of noble character for whom the people entertain profound affection.

Lord Hardinge the Viceroy.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

The conspiracies rife in Bengal, the nefarious schemes for spreading discontent in India, of a certain gang of ill-natured and vicious persons educated in America, who circulate leaflets on liberty with a view to bringing about a revolution and also the attempts of some silly speakers to besmirch the loyalty of this country by their inflammatory lectures and speeches, have been effectually dealt with; thanks to His Excellency's excellent statesmanship and to the zeal of his capable coadjutors.

His Excellency's sagacity, honesty, devotion to duty, genuine kindness and more especially his liberal policy have endeared him to every individual

in this country. His Excellency is a true friend, sympathiser and counsellor of India, and Indians will never forget, as long as they live, his kindnesses.

The editor adds, "We hope that His Excellency will, even after he has left India, continue to entertain the same parental affection for her and that he will always bear her welfare in mind.

III.—Legislation.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1915.

63. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st October, says:—

The Medical Degrees Bill.

Sir Pardy Lukis has introduced the Medical Degrees Bill to prevent the spread of self-constituted Medical Colleges in Calcutta. Although there might be defects in these institutions, yet they were started with a good object. These institutions could not be affiliated to the Indian Universities for the reason that the Indian Universities do not include Ayurvedic medicine in their curricula. In the first place it is wrong under these circumstances to insist on their affiliation, and secondly it is wrong to introduce a Bill like the one referred to above without considering the reasons on account of which the promoters of these self-constituted colleges refuse to affiliate their colleges. If the Bill be passed, these useful institutions established for the benefit of the people will be strangled to death, and the authorities will be deemed to be unduly favouring the western system of medicine.

IV.—Native States.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

64. Referring to the proposal of the Educational Sub-Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference to start one or two vernacular agricultural schools at the experimental farms of the State, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 6th October, observes:—Considering that the policy of imparting instruction in agriculture at the farms, though an excellent idea by itself, is bound to offer difficulties from a financial point of view, we would propose that the elements of agriculture may very profitably be constituted an integral part of the instruction given at elementary institutions of the province, and the quality of instruction so imparted in the vernacular may be increased considerably by entrusting this part of the teaching to men who have gained a thorough grasp of the subject at recognised agricultural schools. An organisation to this end at the district and taluk head-quarters so as to effect a gradual permeation of the instruction imparted in these institutions to the rural parts through normal schools will be sure to render elementary education far more useful and profitable than it is at present.

Agricultural education in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

65. Commenting on the annual report on the working of joint stock companies and factories in Mysore, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th October, observes:—The report shows that there are in all only eleven industrial concerns in the whole province and even of this number one became defunct during the year. The authorities seem to evince no great interest in these enterprises. The District Magistrates are required to inspect these factories from time to time. The report from the Mysore district seems to have reached Government some twelve months after it was due. We doubt whether District Magistrates are the persons competent for the work of inspection. We believe that the District Sanitary Officers are better fitted to undertake these duties. We must observe that the Government are making no attempts whatever to help the further development of existing industries. Again, some at least of the existing joint stock companies must be engaged in industrial enterprises and it behoves the authorities to evince a sympathetic concern in their progress. We would point out in this connection that the report makes no mention whatever of any inspection of the Mysore tannery. There have been many complaints of late about the danger to public health in the neighbourhood on account of the sewage water of the tannery. The views

Industries in Mysore.

expressed by Government touching the trade and industries of the province are hardly matter for congratulation. Little has in truth been done in the direction of developing or promoting industries. Existing industries have been left to their own fate and the more recent ventures have not achieved any appreciable results. We would urge that the Government ought to take a deeper interest in the existing industries, and that the department of trade and industries ought to be in closer touch with the working of the registered joint stock companies. At present the industries department seems altogether to ignore the existence of these companies. With expert advice and Government supervision and sympathy they should be able to do a great deal towards helping the growth of industries in the province and improving its economic condition.

66. The *Malayali*, of the 2nd October, refers to the efforts of the Provincial Governments as well as of the Native States of Baroda, Mysore and Gwalior to improve the sanitation of the country, regrets that Travancore is still backward in this respect, and hopes that the matter will receive due consideration at the hands of the Darbar and of the Sanitary Department.

Public health.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

67. Referring to the rumour that Mr. Bhore is shortly retiring from Cochin Service, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 2nd October, points out that some people wish Mr. Raman Tampi of the Travancore Excise Department and others, Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar to take his place, but that the present relations among the three influential communities in the State—Christians, Brahmans and Nayars—are such that it will not be advisable to appoint a local man as Chief Minister of the State, and that at present Cochin should be satisfied, if the heads of departments be Natives, and observed that, as the financial prospects of the State are not very bright, another Indian from outside, who is a tactful and sound economist, should be preferred to one from amongst the Natives, and hopes that this matter will receive due consideration at the hands of His Highness.

The Diwan of Cochin.

CHAKARVARTHI, *Muttanoherri*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

ERRATA.

Report No. 40, page 1706, line 7, *insert* "to" *after* "know."

Do. do. line 16, *substitute* "incidents" *for* "incidences."

Do. do. line 29 and in the following lines, *substitute* "O" *for* "o" in "offices or office."

Report No. 40, article 21, line 4 from the bottom, *for* "internal" *read* "infernal".

[Issued, 12th October 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 42 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th October 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*b*) *Courts*—
The Madras High Court 1773

(*d*) *Education*—
Female education .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Village panchayats .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
A railway crossing in Calicut 1774

(*j*) *Salt and Abkāri*—
The Salt and Abkāri Department .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
The Indian Home Rule League 1775
The Bombay Medical Union .. .. *ib.*
The report of the Public Services Commission .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Civil Service 1776
Home Rule for India .. .. *ib.*
The Department of Agriculture, Madras 1777
His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Simla .. .. *ib.*
The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Maharaja of Travancore 1778

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
War notes	1779
The war in Europe	*ib.*
The war	1780
The nature of German diplomacy	*ib.*
The war and the Empire	*ib.*
The war and the Balkan States	1781
Yet another misfortune	*ib.*
Russia and Bulgaria	1782
"The Balkans and the war"	*ib.*
Bulgaria's participation in the war	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar's place in the Madras High Court	*ib.*
The promotion of the puisne Judges of the High Court	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

The Universities	1783
The Hindu University	*ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—

Railways in India	1784

(*k*) *General*—

India and the Imperial Conference	*ib.*
Village panchayats	1785
The Public Safety Regulation	*ib.*
Muhammadan activity in India	*ib.*
Daccities in Bengal	*ib.*
The appointment of new Civilians in Bengal	*ib.*
A new Town-planning Expert	1786
Industries	*ib.*
The weaving industry of India	*ib.*
The war loan	*ib.*
His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the dinner given by the United Service Club.	*ib.*
House-sites	1787
The Kaiser	*ib.*
Reuter's agency	*ib.*
Indians in the Fiji Islands	*ib.*
The Home Rule League	*ib.*
The Bengal Civil Service	1788
"Kanyasulkamu"	*ib.*
The Home Rule propaganda	*ib.*
Mr. Shafi and the Imperial Conference	*ib.*
The Zamorin's estates and the Court of Wards	*ib.*
The Viceroy's speech at the United Service Club	1789
The Khadiyanis and the other Mussalmans of Cannanore	*ib.*
Appointment of Health officers	*ib.*
Viceroy on future India	*ib.*
The Hospital ship *Madras*	1790

III.—Legislation.

The Imperial Legislative Council	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Co-operation in Mysore	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntûr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakônam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Pártha Sárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhóra'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Buss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B.. European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian. 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman. 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years	500
77	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
78	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
79	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
80	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
81	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
82	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
83	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
84	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
85	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
86	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
87	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
88	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years	640
89	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 26 yrs	500
90	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
91	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
92	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
94	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
95	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
96	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
97	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
98	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
99	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
100	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
101	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Street, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
102	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
103	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
104	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
105	**Indian Emigrant..**	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
106	Indian Interpreter ...	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	606
107	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
108	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
109	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
110	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
111	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
112	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
113	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
114	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
115	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
116	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
117	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
118	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
119	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
120	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
121	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
122	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
124	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
125	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
126	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
127	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
128	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
129	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
130	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
131	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
132	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
133	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
134	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
135	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
136	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
137	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
138	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
139	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
140	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
141	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
142	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,800
143	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
144	**Kerala Sahchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
145	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
146	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
147	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
148	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
149	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
150	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
151	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
152	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
153	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
155	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
156	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
157	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
158	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
159	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1 600
160	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus Brahmans.	350
161	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
162	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
163	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
164	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
165	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
166	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
167	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
168	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
169	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
170	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
171	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
172	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
173	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
174	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
175	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
176	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. B. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
177	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
178	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
179	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
180	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
181	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
182	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
183	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
184	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
185	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
186	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
187	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 38 years.	400
188	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
189	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
190	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
191	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
192	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
193	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
194	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
195	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years	600
196	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
197	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, George town, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
198	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 61 years	3,500
199	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brotner Leo, European, 43 years.	600
200	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,000
201	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
202	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,000
203	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
204	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
205	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
206	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
207	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
208	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
209	Monthly Review ..	English	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
210	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	2,300
211	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years	500
212	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,000
213	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
214	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
215	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
216	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
217	**Mysore Star** .	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore .. .	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
218	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
219	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
220	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
221	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heneman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
222	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
223	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
224	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
225	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
226	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
227	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
228	**Nigashkalasatyam or The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
229	Northwich Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
230	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
231	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
232	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
233	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
234	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
235	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
236	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
237	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
238	**Prabandhakalpavalli.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
239	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
240	**Prachina Taraka**‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
241	**Prajasahaya** .. .	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
242	**Pranamba Vidya**	Telugu.	Rammohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
243	**Prayer Chariot** ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1914. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
244	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
245	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
246	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
247	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
248	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
249	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
250	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majíd Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
251	Rafíq-ul-Asatisa ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Albadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
253	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
254	Risála-i-Málgusárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
255	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
256	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
257	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifasat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
258	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
259	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
260	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
261	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
262	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
263	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
264	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
265	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
266	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
267	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
268	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
269	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
270	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
271	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
272	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
273	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
274	Sasilekha	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
275	Satya Dipike * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
276	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
277	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
278	Savinudi	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
279	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
280	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
281	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
282	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
283	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
284	Shams-ul-Akhbar.†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
285	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
286	Shimoga Vrittanta ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
287	Siaph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
288	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
289	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
290	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
291	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
292	South Indian Record. §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
293	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
294	South Indian Trade Journal. ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
295	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
296	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
297	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
298	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
299	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
301	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
302	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
303	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
304	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
305	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
306	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
307	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
308	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
309	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
310	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
311	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
312	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
313	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
314	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
315	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
316	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
317	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
318	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
319	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
320	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
321	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 50 years.	500
323	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
324	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
325	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
326	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
327	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
328	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
329	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
330	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
331	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
332	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
333	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
334	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
335	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
336	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
337	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
338	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
339	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
340	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
341	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
342	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
343	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
344	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
345	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
346	**Varadathikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
347	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
348	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
349	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
350	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
351	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
352	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
353	Vidyánanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Iriah Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
354	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
355	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
356	Vikata Vinódini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
357	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
358	Virasaiva Grantha Prakásika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
359	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
360	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
361	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
362	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
363	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
364	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
365	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
366	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
367	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
368	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
369	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichúr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
370	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
371	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
372	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
373	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
374	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
375	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
376	Wealeyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
377	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
378	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
379	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
380	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 51 years.	600
381	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
382	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
383	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
384	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
385	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tripunittura, printed at the Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,500
386	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
387	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
388	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

1. The *Hindu*, of the 12th October, writes:— "The opinion in Indian circles, both among the members of the legal profession and the general public, is that the arrangement of Benches in the Madras High Court may be made much better than it is in the interests of the administration of justice. Especially is this the case in regard to the constitution of the Bench for the disposal of criminal appeals and revisions. It is the province of the Chief Justice to arrange for the constitution of Benches in the High Court, and it has been noticed that, for some time past, the Bench disposing of criminal work consists of two Civilian Judges. . . . . We would suggest to Sir John Wallis that the disposal of criminal as well as civil work would be best promoted and ensure public confidence by associating with a European Judge, Civilian or Barrister, an Indian Judge and *vice versâ* and in all cases a senior with a junior Judge."

The Madras High Court.

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

(d) *Education.*

2. The *New India*, of the 15th October, observes:—"The Secretary of State could not have given a more chilling reply to the deputation which waited on him on Wednesday to urge the importance of improving the means for female education in India. Mr. Chamberlain's reasons for declining to accept the request of the deputation for a committee of enquiry are very curious and also suggestive. He pleaded that he did not perceive any widespread demand in India, in favour of their request, 'through channels now available to the native population,' meaning perhaps the Legislative Councils. Evidently Mr. Chamberlain is not prepared to attach much value to the representations of the popular conferences, which, whether confined to a district or embracing the whole country, have persistently urged for greater facilities. Even in the Legislative Councils the demand has been constantly put forward. . . . . In fact, nothing is farther from the truth than the statement that people of India are not anxious for the more rapid progress of female education. Mr. Chamberlain has shown his ignorance regarding this worn-out subject of great public interest in India and has thereby proven once again that he is unfit to hold the post of our Secretary of State. . . . . As to the use of the word 'native' in reference to Indians on two occasions in his reply, perhaps Mr. Chamberlain is blissfully unaware of the Government of India's ukase on the subject. The ignorance of the Secretary seems colossal, and the Indian public will have to instruct him in Indian affairs; but perhaps it was not ignorance but intentional use, in which case we will have to teach him good manners also."

Female education.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

3. The *Hindu*, of the 14th October, states:—"The Madras Government, which has hitherto shown extreme reluctance to deal adequately with the question of village panchayats, has now published a scheme, and from the full text of the Government order, reproduced elsewhere, it will be seen that the proposals are in consonance with that attitude and calculated to cause deep dissatisfaction in the public mind."

Village panchayats.

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

Writing further on this subject the *Hindu* of the 15th October, says:—"A closer study of this long-looked for document only confirms us in the belief that the proposals are in no wise calculated to make the village the starting point, as Lord Morley desired it to be, of public life. On the contrary, their adoption will, far from utilising the vestiges of communal feeling and consciousness that are still admitted to be in existence in certain places, only render village administration more complex and less adapted to satisfy local needs and requirements. . . . . It is preposterous to expect that the public could have any reason to welcome the voluntary panchayats, the functions of which the Government themselves say will be indefinite. They are proposed to be formed, as an experimental measure, with no legislative sanction behind them and we are unable to see how they can exercise any power or discharge any duty without statutory authority. The voluntary basis will also, we are afraid, detract from their prestige and take away from their effectiveness. The degree of control vested in the Revenue officers extending to the dismissal or suspension of panchayatdars at their will and pleasure will also materially contribute to their being avoided by the class of people in villages whom it is necessary and desirable to attract to serve on these panchayats. The provision, making the village munsif *ex-officio* president of these associations, will, moreover, induce the more respectable and well-to-do villagers to give a wide berth to the panchayats which will be rendered practically official bodies carrying out official behests. The *ex-officio* Chairman will act as a dead weight which will kill the new system at its very birth. . . . . We have said enough to indicate the retrograde character of Government's proposals. They are not what the public have been expecting to obtain and what the pronouncements of great authorities have led them to anticipate. . . . . We think that the matter has not been approached in the proper spirit, for, if this had been the case, they would have sought to establish panchayats with administrative and judicial functions and made their jurisdiction exclusive, so as to compel plaintiffs to resort to village tribunals in respect of a definite class of claims."

(*h*) *Railways.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

A railway crossing in Calicut.

4. The following appears in the *West Coast Spectator* of the 9th October:—"The railway level crossing on the Francis road is kept closed for nearly half an hour before the passage of trains, entailing great inconvenience on those who use this public thoroughfare. This is a matter which the municipal authorities cannot allow to continue for long, and they should insist upon the railway authorities paying a little more attention to public interests. The rules of the road are applicable, we suppose, to railway companies as well as to individuals."

(*i*) *Salt and Abkāri.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

The Salt and Abkāri Department.

5. In an article under the heading "Graduates in the Salt department" the *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th October, writes:—"We are very much concerned, indeed, to find the ugly treatment of Indians of high education and approved service extending to eighteen years as in the case that has been examined in these columns—we publish the third and the last article today. That it should have been possible to dismiss with disgrace one who can put up such a strong case, and against all definite rules laid down by the Government, is deplorable. It betrays an utter disregard of the claims of a Government servant to justice and fair-play. We have heard that dismissals and degradations are much too common in this department of Government; and if the case in question is a fair specimen of these dismissals, the sooner the attention of the Government is drawn to them the better. . . . . The Salt department, again, is reeking with injustice to Indians. Anglo-Indians in service rapidly find themselves at the top. They are directly recruited to higher grades. They are exempted from

examination qualifications, while Indians after twenty to twenty-five years' service do not keep pace with the lucky. . . . . It is unfortunate that a department should be run with so many glaring injustices to those who man it. Such instances are certainly disheartening; but to the dreariness of service, to the snail space progress of promotion for Indians, to the frequent blockade in these promotions by the sudden appearance of favoured men in higher grades, all of which Indians are bearing, is to be added the denial of common justice to the aggrieved at the hands of the superiors."

(*k*) *General.*

6. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th October, observes:—"Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League seems to have excited the ire of a certain type of Anglo-Indians; and some of the Calcutta papers of the Hare Street model have not only fallen foul of the old lady, but has called upon the Government to prevent her from going to Bengal in furtherance of her propaganda. One is tempted to feel amused when one sees a needless waste of powder and shot over an innocent scheme—a scheme that is certainly not aimed at subverting British rule in India. Personally, for reasons we have already stated, we are not charmed with the scheme, knowing as we do, that in the peculiar condition of the average Indian's 'political conscience' the Home Rule League, or any league, cannot make any appreciable headway. . . . . Time has shown that the Congressmen have not yet emerged out of the region of talk into that of action, and as the league will give camp-room to the non-conventionists as well, jealousy that bane of Indian public life, may prevent the party opposite from joining forces. . . . . As we have already stated, we may have differences of opinion with Mrs. Besant, we may not be optimistic about the success of the work laid down, but that is no reason why we should lose our mental equilibrium, fall foul of the good old lady and invoke the powers of Simla and of the Criminal Investigation Department to suppress her propaganda."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

The Indian Home Rule League.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th October, remarks:—"The report of the Bombay Medical Union, which for the last thirty-one years has been protecting the interests of the independent medical profession in the Western Presidency, proves, beyond doubt, the necessity for such an association. The union is now pressing, with vehemence, the need for at least one independent Medical College in each Presidency conducted by Indian Medical men. This would, we predict, be the better conducted of the two colleges, for the Indian Medical Service has been known to subordinate medical instruction to their own interests. . . . . The grievances of our medical men are many, and the Royal Commission on Public Services were treated to a tale that was at once harrowing and unjust. The call to lieutenancy of unfledged Medical College youths, as a direct result of the gigantic war, is no compensation. Neither is it a compensation that to some vacancies, caused by the absence at the front of our Indian Medical Service men, Indians have been appointed. Indians have not been appointed to so large an extent as they might have been. Retired Europeans have been called back, instead of trusting Indians; and the General Hospital is considered too sacred to be left to Indian control even under the existing extraordinary conditions. The substitution of the Indian element for the European will be economically advantageous and, with the money thus available, we can extend our medical relief to places crying for it—and, as those who know the situation know, ought to be crying for it for ages."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

The Bombay Medical Union.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 12th October, states:—"We learn from a London correspondent that the Public Services Commission report, which is distinctly of a retrograde character and is generally against Indian popular claims and aspirations, is not to be published just now to the outside world, but copies of the same are to be sent to the Government of

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

India and to the local Governments for their opinions. The object is evidently to collect such opinions and, after the Secretary of State has perused them and passed his orders, to throw the whole lot in a lump on the heads of the non-official public. We cannot conceive of a more reactionary and irregular proceeding and it is like adding insult to injury that the report should not only be withheld from publication on the pretext of the war, but that public opinion should be baulked of being freely ventilated upon the report before final orders are passed thereon. . . . . It seems to us that our public men all over India and public associations should strongly protest against such an unfair procedure and should demand that the report must be published simultaneously with its transmission to the Government of India.'

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

9. Referring to the comments of the *Madras Mail* on His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the United Service Club, Simla, the *New India*, of the 12th October, says:—"Experience indicates nothing else than direct or indirect, conscious or unconscious opposition, steady and steadfast, on the part of the Indian Civil Service as a whole to Indian aspirations. Of course we have had a Hume, a Cotton, a Wedderburn who sympathised with us—but who has forgotton the treatment meted out to them by their brethren of the service? . . . . . The members of that service may put forward the talk of efficiency, but their arrogant brushing-aside ways, their haughty manners, their assumption of superior airs and their general treatment of the uneducated cooly as well as of the cultured leader clearly indicate that they want to brow-beat the Indians, less the latter gain ground and come to stand on the same level and height which they themselves so proudly occupy. . . . . The Indian Civil Service has systematically opposed any effort which spelt yielding of their power. It dislikes to do it; it has vested interests which it is trying hard to safeguard; therefore it always invents ways and means to gain more and more power; no educated Indian is blind to that fact."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

Home Rule for India.

10. In a leader on this subject, the *New India*, of the 13th October, says:- "The Anglo-Indian papers—in which we must class the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta—were much disturbed over the prospect of Mrs. Annie Besant lecturing on Home Rule for India, and, with the instinct of the autocrat, they demanded that she should be silenced by force. It is instructive to see how readily Anglo-Indians seek to have recourse to the methods which are most detestable to the Englishman, and how they cry out for the old-Russian ways of getting rid of the 'agitator.' Autocrats are autocrats all the world over, and the gag and the *lettre-de-cachet* are their favourite weapons. But England can hardly afford to-day to use too lavishly the methods which Russia has discarded; to do so, would be to call the attention of the world to the fact that she denies liberty to the countrymen of the men who are fighting under her flag for liberty in Europe. . . . . The really astounding thing is the blindness of the Anglo-Indian press. India, says the *Englishman*, 'has done much towards winning the great battle for Empire, honour and liberty which is raging all over the world'. And does the *Englishman* really believe that India is winning this battle for England, Belgium, France, Russia, and will be content to have no share in these three good things, will be content to remain a dependency, dishonoured and enslaved? Is the 'Empire' she is fighting for the empire of a foreign service over her own sons? is the 'honour' she is fighting for the honour of being shut out of rule in her own land? is the 'liberty' she is fighting for the liberty of being taxed without her own consent—that cost England, the American Colonies and Charles his head— of being ruled by a foreign bureaucracy, of being denied the free man's right to carry arms and to defend his own soil? . . . . . India has learned two great lessons in recent years. Her passionate protests against the treatment of her children in South Africa compelled the authorities to action, and Lord Hardinge's association of himself with the popular demand alone prevented strong language from passing into strong action. The steady

stern resistance of Bengal in her refusal to accept the partition, despite all that coercion could do, deportations, securities, suppression of public meetings, police violence, and the final yielding of the Government to the strong will of an unarmed but angry people, proved that Indian opinion must be deferred to when expressed."

11. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 13th October, has the following:—"The report of the work of the Madras Agricultural Department for the year 1914-15 is encouraging reading and keeps up the reputation of the department for hearty and steady endeavour in improving the agriculture of the Presidency. Madras has been well served in this respect, and Mr. Chadwick, the Director of Agriculture, deserves to be congratulated on a year of successful work."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

The Department of Agriculture, Madras.

12. Referring to the comments of the *Englishman* (Calcutta) on this subject, the *New India*, of the 14th October, observes:—"*The Englishman* and its votaries pray and labour for gaining greater power and retaining an upper hand in the administration; that is exactly why Indian hopes are shattered times without number and Indian aspirations trampled under foot year in and year out. Our cause gains only when strong and noble and right-thinking and independent Governors and Viceroys like Lord Reay or Lord Ripon or Lord Hardinge act on their own right thought and intuition and only then we make progress in municipal affairs or local self-government or gain such beneficence as the reversing of the Partition has brought in its train. Of course the official world and its mouthpiece, the *Englishman* and its kind, would have a weak Viceroy who could be pulled hither and thither at their own sweet will; we Indians want a strong man, able to judge for himself, embodying in himself liberal principles of freedom and justice, fair-play and sympathy—a British gentleman who has the courage to break the fetters that official and bureaucratic Anglo-India puts on him."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Simla.

13. The *Hindu*, of the 14th October, writes:—"A Reuter's telegram tells us that in the House of Lords, on the 12th October, Lord Islington introduced a Bill enabling persons during the war and for two years afterwards to be appointed or admitted to the Indian Civil Service without examination. This news will be received with much misgiving throughout the country. . . . . It is a matter of common knowledge that the conservative section of Anglo-Indian opinion looks down with disfavour upon competitive examinations and also the system of simultaneous examinations in England and in India for recruitment to the Civil Service. . . . . Notwithstanding the war, we think there are much better means of procuring the required number of competent recruits for the Civil Service than the sweeping provision contained in the Bill before the House of Lords. If the examination for the Civil Service cannot now be held in England, it can as well be held in India. It cannot be imagined that men to occupy the post of Civil Servants in India are to be picked in the streets of the cities in Great Britain. With the increasing demand for self-government or Home Rule in India, it behoves the Government to be cautious in introducing utterly archaic and reactionary schemes of administration. . . . . If Lord Islington's Bill foreshadows the abolition of the Indian Civil Service, we feel bound to say that there would be very little opposition to it. But as a means of paving the way for the recruitment of the Civil Service, to abolish examinations is a most retrograde step, absolutely fatal alike to sound administration as to the fostering of indigenous talent."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

Writing on this subject the *New India*, of the 14th October, says:—"The Bill introduced by Lord Islington to suspend the open competition for recruitment to the Indian Civil Service gives the Government a unique opportunity to do an act of justice to the people of India. . . . . While the Bill

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

thus gives the Government of India a unique opportunity to herald the new 'angle of vision,' references to its aims in semi-official quarters lends support to the view that all that is now aimed at is to import Civilians without their requiring to qualify themselves for it by an open test of their general ability.

"If this view is correct, we are afraid the Government is now engaged in the task of adding insult to injury. If the appointments should, as usual, be made in England, we shall not be surprised to find few or no Indians in the fortunate list. What is equally harmful, the Civil Service may get men of third-rate ability, as we now do in the Educational Service. Thus the claims of Indians will be ignored and the administration of the country will be saddled with the heavy bill of maintaining less efficient officers. That, we confess, seems to us to be the more probable result of the proposed Bill. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the injustice which such an arrangement will introduce. . . . . The Bill is thus fraught with very evil consequences, and Indian opinion should speak out distinctly against it unless the Government comes forward with the promise that advantage will be taken of it to do justice to the people of this country."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th October, remarks:—"We consider it a great mistake that, at a time when controversies are hushed, an unnecessary grievance should be sprung upon the Indian public. The suspension of the competition examination means, we suppose, irresponsible selection of young men, probably shirkers, who would prefer going to India to rule than to Flanders to fight. . . . . Anxiety is felt for the fate of our young men who, spending large sums of money, are in England preparing themselves for the competitive examination. It was a gross blunder to have sprung this surprise on the Indian mind."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

14. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th October, writes:—"When our Travancore correspondent wires that the whole town is joyous over the birthday celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja, it means more than a formal holiday. To the Travancoreans His Highness is something more than a distant ruler, shut out in high splendour of State from common view. The example and influence of the Prince enter into the every-day life of the citizen, and the demonstration of loyalty which rise from every nook and corner of the State are the national out-pourings of a people loving their ruler and strong in the knowledge that their ruler loves them. . . . . No Native State in India has shown greater progress, and in no subject of a Native State is the instinctive love of his ruler more powerful than in the Travancoreans."

The Maharaja of Travancore.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th October, says:—Our readers are aware that the biggest guns with the Germans have a calibre of 16½". Two hundred persons are required to work these guns. They consist of 127 parts and it takes 26 hours to move them from one place to another. They weigh 80 tons each and 12 Railway waggons are required to carry them. The bullets fired from them weigh 112 lb. and the cost of firing these guns once is stated to be £550.

War notes.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 7th October, gives almost a similar description of these big guns of the Germans, reporting the same to have been extracted from a paper in Amsterdam.

This paper also reports an Englishman, who has escaped from Constantinople to have stated that nearly 11,000 Germans are working in strengthening the forts in Constantinople, and that mighty arrangements are being made for arms and ammunitions reaching the Turks.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

16. The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 6th October, reproduces the comments of the *Swadesamitran* of the 2nd October 1915 on the capture of the Parnairchy station by the Germans, abstracted on page 1740 of Report No. 41 of 1915.

The war in Europe.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 7th October, says:—We are glad to learn that the Allies are steadily advancing in the western front. If they had shown the same activity in this region some months back, the Germans would not have entered so far into Russia as they did. But then the Allies thought that they could render assistance to Russia by forcing a passage through the Dardanelles. That is why they fought with all their vigour here. It is only after finding that this is a hard task that they have now begun to make bold attacks in the western front. Even this is not a very easy affair, as the Allies will have to capture a number of trenches as they advance.

In the eastern theatre, the reported capture of the Parnairchy junction by the Germans is a bad piece of news, as it will effectually cut off the line of communication between Moscow and the Russian front. The enemy has till now captured four railway lines which were used for supplying materials to the Russian line. If, as is reported, the Austrians have captured Lusk and the last point of the German line approaches Kief, even the communication between Kief and the Russian front may be cut off. The only way of avoiding this is for the Russians to prevent the enemy crossing the Pripet. The news that the Russian army has been forced to retreat to south of the Pripet makes us doubt whether the Russians will be able to prevent the enemy from crossing this river.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

Referring to the fact of Bulgaria having joined the enemy, the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 7th October, observes:—This unexpected move of Bulgaria will not affect the course of the war in any way. Bulgaria is a very small country and she has not a big army. So there is no doubt that the other Balkan States will, with the help of the Allies, crush her in no time.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct 7th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 7th October, reproduces the substance of a communication appearing in the *Madras Times* of the 2nd October 1915 under the heading "German designs in the orient."

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

Referring to the decision of Bulgaria, the *Muslim Dutan*, of the 9th October, says:—Caring for a small extent of territory, the Bulgarian King is leading his country to ruin in the face of the opposition of his Ministers and

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

subjects. At present the Germans are only suffering reverses everywhere and slowly retreating. The small army of Bulgaria is not sufficient to prevent the advance of the Allies, and when Bulgaria is pressed, Austria and Germany cannot come to her rescue. It appears the Germans have promised to send 300,000 troops to the assistance of Bulgaria. Even a larger number will not be of any avail. Roumania is ready to join the war any moment and, though the Germans are playing mischief in Greece, her joining the Allies can only be delayed, but not prevented. So Bulgaria will have to station a big army on the Roumanian and Greek frontiers.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

17. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th October, says:—The present King of Greece is of German descent. His wife is a relative of the Kaiser. So there is no wonder in that the King of Greece is unwilling to wage war against Germany. But the people of Greece are for joining the Allies. Under these circumstances, Greece is not expected to join either side at once. Through both his father and mother, the King of Roumania is German in blood. But the people of Roumania wish to cast in their lot with the Allies. There is a long-standing rivalry between Roumania and Bulgaria. If Bulgaria should at any time become strong, she would be a thorn in the side of Greece and Roumania, and so it may safely be said that the lastnamed two countries will make common cause with the Allies or remain neutral.

The war.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

In an article reviewing the situation in both the eastern and the western theatres of war, the *Bharathi*, of the 8th October, writes:—Germany is thus catching one more Power in its snare, namely, Bulgaria. We may be sure, however, that German machinations cannot go any further. There can be no question that the Germans are already downhearted. The severity of her attacks in the eastern theatre has considerably diminished. Repulsed in every quarter, it would be no wonder if her intrigues fail to have effect any longer. With an aggregate population of 1,150 lakhs she is fighting nations whose total strength is 2,350 lakhs. If her splendid equipment were of any avail, it should have brought her success at the outset. The allies having had sufficient time now to strengthen their resources, it is natural that the enemy's attacks are proving altogether ineffectual. There is not the slightest exaggeration in the news therefore that the citizens of Berlin, who are beginning to realise the truth of the situation, are abandoning all hopes of a triumph to which they were so impatiently looking forward.

The war.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Desabhimani*, of the 9th October, says:—The Kaiser knew beforehand that October was not an auspicious month for him. The Allies required time to make their preparations and they were complete only in October. As the war did not, as the Kaiser wished, come to an end in October, so the course of the war too has, as the Kaiser calculated, now turned unfavourable to him.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

18. In an article referring to Dr. Dumba's intrigues in the United States as also of the German ambassador, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th October, says that although the world is wide enough for all nations to live righteously side by side, it is deplorable that such nations should be struggling to prosper to the detriment of the rest, and that Germany with all her intellectual greatness is still blind to the fact that the ultimate triumph must always rest on the side of truth and righteousness.

The nature of German diplomacy.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

19. In an article giving a summary of Mr. Lloyd George's recent address to the people dwelling on the gravity of the situation and the difficulties arising from shortage of munitions, and exhorting them to more earnest aid in the task of crushing the enemy, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th October, says:—Although there is no need whatever to be alarmed by the somewhat plain words of Mr. Lloyd George, it would be well to realise at the same

The war and the Empire.

time all the dangers attending a possible success to the enemy. These dangers, it must be remembered, however remote, are by no means confined to the allied Powers but to all the peace and liberty-loving nations of the world; for an enemy intoxicated with the love of aggression will make no difference between friend and foe. Mr. Lloyd George's address to the British public, therefore, is an exhortation equally applicable to the whole world. In India we are a divided nation. The relations between the Hindus and the Moslems are none of the best. Although we Hindus have only four castes among us we have a thousand subsects and the mutual ill-will among them has by no means diminished. It is as a result of the benign British rule that we have managed to live in peace these so many years, despite all elements of discord. If, perchance, the allies are worsted we shall be sure to have to face all the consequences. It, therefore, behoves us Indians to exert even more than the British. The British are themselves an obstacle to such exertion on our part. It is to be hoped therefore that the British Government will make more adequate arrangements to derive the best possible use of Indian services in the present crisis.

The war and the Balkan States.

20. In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Manorama*, of the 8th October, expresses surprise at the decision of Bulgaria to throw in her lot with the enemies, in spite of the fact that she had ample opportunities of studying the events and doing the proper thing, points out that, if Germany should be successful in the end—which God forbid—Bulgaria will, instead of gaining anything thereby, become a dependency of hers, and that her attack on Servia will result in Greece and Roumania joining the Allies, and concludes by remarking that though Servia may have to suffer much, if Bulgaria should attack her, Ferdinand of Bulgaria will in all probability be disappointed in his hopes of making a triumphant entry into Servia.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

Referring to the same subject, the *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 8th October, points out that Bulgaria, seeing that she could not attain her object of securing Macedonia, if she joined the Allies, has now decided to cast in her lot, like Turkey, with the natural enemies of the Slavs, Germany and Austria, and that she will in course of time realise the dangerous character of the step she has now taken, refers to the successes of the Allies in the east as well as in the west, and observes that we may console ourselves with the hope that the war will, as Lord Hardinge remarks, come to an end in March next.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

The *Malayala Manorama* and the *Uttara Taraka*, of the 9th October, refer to the successes of the Allies in the east and the west, and severely condemn the action of Bulgaria in throwing in her lot with the enemies, which cannot but be disastrous to her, and observe that, even if Germany should succeed in the war, Bulgaria will either be annexed to her or be a dependency thereof.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 9th, 1915; UTTARA TARAKA, *Parur*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

The war and the Balkan States.

Referring to Bulgaria's attitude, the *Keralodayam*, of the 12th October, says:—Bulgaria has been smarting under her defeat in the second Balkan war which foiled all her hopes. How could she remain quiet when Servia, a principal foe of hers in that war, was found to be in troubles owing to her being involved in the European war? Hitherto she did not join either side, because, for one thing, her preparations had not been complete and because, for the other, neither side had promised any help. Now when to gain her own ends Germany promised the necessary help, she, being influenced by her hatred of Servia, forgot all the past and disregarded the future, and turned into her enemies, the English, who had on various occasions saved her from Turkish attacks, and the Russians who are her own kith and kin.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

Yet another misfortune.

21. The editor of the *Qaumi Report*, of the 6th October, in commenting on the attitude of Bulgaria, greatly regrets that the war is spreading and that Bulgaria has thrown over her staunch friend and Ally—Great Britain—who has ever been ready to support and protect her.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

22. The editor of the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th October, comments on the attitude of Bulgaria and Greece and says that it is advisable for Greece to join the Allies and that he fully believes that the Greek Premier will try his utmost to bring this about.

Russia and Bulgaria.

The editor expresses his opinion that it will be for the good of Bulgaria to act in accordance with the advice of Russia—otherwise she will be ruined.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

23. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 9th October, says as a matter of fact Bulgaria has hoodwinked the Allies. Who ever thought that German espionage had caught Bulgaria in its toils or that she had fallen under the spell of German Generals? Russia, however, divined her ingratitude and sent her an ultimatum demanding the immediate dismissal of the German officers.

"The Balkans and the war."

We thought Bulgaria would comply with the demand of her ancient benefactor—Russia. It is regrettable that Bulgaria has forgotten the assistance rendered to her by Russia in the year 1806 by freeing her from the Turkish yoke. She has also forgotten that her victory over the Turks in the Balkan war was due to Russia. On the contrary, she has not given a satisfactory reply to the ultimatum with the result the ambassadors of the allied Powers have taken their passports. According to telegraphic information Bulgaria is short of munitions of war, but behold her impudence, with all this, she declares war over the Subomecedonian question.

At present only two of the Balkan kingdoms remain neutral in this worldwide war. Although Greece has mobilised her forces, her attitude shows that she will asssuredly join the Allies; for she has permitted them to land their forces at Salonika and thence to march through her territory to Serbia and Macedonia.

With regard to the change in the ministry, the editor is of opinion that it will not affect the landing of the Allies' forces in Salonika.

The editor concludes that in any case Bulgaria has, out of sheer conceit, joined in this war and she will suffer the evil consequences of her act.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

24. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 13th October, comments on Bulgaria's participation in the war and attributes the cause thereof to a promise probably made by Germany to secure Macedonia for Bulgaria. The editor says:—It will be difficult for Roumania and Greece to maintain their neutrality and that it appears possible that the flames of war may at any moment again spread all over the Balkans and none can tell when these flames are likely to be extinguished.

Bulgaria's participation in the war.

It seems that the attitude of America has also undergone a change. Japan is also fully prepared.

The Kaiser Wilhelm claimed that he would end the war in October. But this pretension, like the others, does not appear likely to be realised. Instead of the war ending, its flames are becoming fiercer and more universal. There is, however, a ray of hope and that is found in the Viceroy's Simla speech, in which His Excellency expressed his expectation that the war would end soon. It would not be surprising if His Excellency's opinion turned out to be correct.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

25. Referring to the permanent vacancy caused in the Madras High Court by the appointment of Sir C. Sankaran Nayar as the Indian Member of the Imperial Executive Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th October, suggests that it should be filled up only by a Vakil-Judge.

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar's place in the Madras High Court.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

26. In commenting on the Law Dinner that was given in honour of Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th October, refers to the remarks of the Advocate-General on the promotion of Judges

The promotion of the puisne Judges of the High Court.

of the High Court to higher appointments and observes:—It will be well for the Government to frame rules that should guide the appointment of the Judges, so that they may not ordinarily entertain the hope that they may one day be promoted to an executive appointment. We hope that Sir C. Sankaran Nayar will work hard for strengthening such a policy.

(*d*) *Education.*

27. The *Sasilekha*, of the 12th October, says:—In the Indian Universities, the Europeans exercise greater authority than the Indians, and do not show any regard to the wishes of the people. The Madras University has failed to respect the suggestions of great persons like Sir S. Subrahmania Ayyar in the matter of the Intermediate and the School Final examinations. Patriotic Indians and rich men of the country should, therefore, start national schools and colleges in their respective territories.

The Universities.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

28. The *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 13th October, writes:—In days of yore the Indian youth received his education under what was known as the *gurukul* system under which students in the very first stage of their boyhood were entrusted to the care of *rishis* who were both scholars and ascetics and who in their hermitages altogether secluded from the rest of the world kept these children under their immediate guidance and helped them to cultivate their mental as well as physical powers in the most wholesome manner and enabled them to realise early all their duties towards themselves, towards society and towards their country and finally launched them on the sea of life fully equipped with the strength and skill necessary for a successful voyage. The modern methods of education have hardly anything in common with this excellent *gurukul* system which unfortunately for India has now become obsolete. It is to remedy this shortcoming by bringing the present day University education more into conformity with this ancient ideal that leaders of the type of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Maharaja of Durbhanga have been working with inordinate zeal for the establishment of a University based on the teaching and residential system. These efforts have now reached a successful stage and we rejoice to announce to our readers the passing of the Hindu University Bill which owes it success in no small measure to the sympathetic support given to it by His Excellency the Lord Hardinge and the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler. This happy news will doubtless evoke in the heart of every Hindu a feeling of profound gratitude towards the authors of this enterprise. The Government have reserved to themselves some very important powers touching the working of this new University and it is expressed in some quarters that in measures of this kind, so avowedly designed to promote popular progress, it is undesirable that there should be so much room for official intervention. It seems to us, however, that it would be more appropriate on our part to exert ourselves so as to help the practical success of the University than to discuss the details of its constitution. Besides, in the words of Sir Harcourt Butler who said that "the fate of the Bill now lies in the lap of the Council," we have an assurance that, should the administration of the University, as at present constituted, be found satisfactory, the powers now reserved by Government may eventually be made over to us. More definite words of encouragement could hardly be vouchsafed to us. It therefore behoves all Indians to help the success of the venture, placing implicit confidence in the Government as to the future. The first great requisite is funds, the raising of which would be no easy talk in these hard days. But whole-hearted support from all quarters can never fail of its purpose. We earnestly hope, therefore, that every Indian will do his utmost to help the success of the undertaking so as to afford a practical proof of our capacity for organisation.

The Hindu University.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 9th October, expresses the very same views.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 10th, 1915.

The *Mysore Star*, of the 10th October, also expressing its satisfaction at the passing of the Bill without much controversy or debate, concludes with a prayer that the future of the University may afford ample justification for His Excellency the Viceroy's hopes which he expressed by saying that time will show that its results are beneficial to the Hindu community.

BHAGYODAYAM, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

The Hindu University.

Referring to the passing of the Hindu University Bill, which will be hailed with joy throughout India, the *Bhagyodayam*, of the 7th October, observes that for this University we are equally indebted to leaders like the Maharaja of Durbungah and Mr. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and to the noble-minded Lord Hardinge, and hopes that, though the Government have reserved some powers to themselves regarding its management, they will not unnecessarily interfere in the affairs of the University whose authorities, however, will do well to act up to their advice and that many more such universities will come into existence.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 12th October, observes that the Indian leaders and the Government officials, who were instrumental in bringing the University into being, cannot be too highly praised.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

Railways in India.

29. Referring to the decision come to at the Railway Conference recently held at Simla that Christian Missionaries should no longer be given free passes on the Railways in India, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th October, observes:—It is rather curious that it took such a long time for the Railway officials to realise that they are not justified in utilising the money contributed in the main by Hindus and Muhammadans for the benefit of Christian Missionaries. Though the Railway Companies in India are private concerns, they are bound to safeguard the interests of the people of this country, as the Government of India guarantees to indemnify them for any loss which they may sustain and the money at the disposal of that Government is the money of the people. The contract made by the East Indian Railway Company with the Government will soon expire, and we hope the terms of the new contract with this company will be discussed by the Imperial Legislative Council before they are approved by the Government of India.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 7th October, has a long leader on the insufficiency of accommodation, unwholesome food and the uncleanliness of those serving it in the Indian refreshment rooms on the Railways in India, and, contrasting them with the European refreshment rooms, prays that the Government should draw the attention of the Railway Companies to this legitimate grievance of the Indians and see that it is remedied soon.

(*k*) *General.*

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakottai*, Sept. 27th, 1915.

India and the Imperial Conference.

30. In expressing its satisfaction at the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi brought forward in the Imperial Legislative Council, that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference, having been accepted by the Government, the * *Vaisyamitran*, of the 27th September, says that it will be no good if it is an official that is to represent India and that this person should be a non-official Indian having a thorough knowledge and experience of this country.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 10th, 1915.

India and the Imperial Conference.

In an article expressing its heartfelt satisfaction at the passing o the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi in the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject of Indian representation in the Imperial Conference, the *Mysore Star*, of the 10th October, writes:—Although

* Received in the current week.

we are unable to see any material benefit from the grant of this privilege, India will have reason to be proud that she is no longer looked upon as a mere dependency but is placed on an equality with the exalted position assigned to the Colonies like Canada. From the reply given by the Secretary of State to the interpellation in Parliament on this subject, however, we may conclude that India is not likely to be admitted to the privilege at the forthcoming session of the Conference, but we may be sure that at the succeeding sitting five years hence she will have her right place in it. His Excellency Lord Hardinge's viceregal régime will doubtless be remembered with heartfelt gratitude for all time for its avowed sympathy with Indian aspirations which has imparted such steadiness to the country's onward march towards liberty.

31. The *Tamilian*, of the 6th October, is strongly against the institution of village panchayats on the ground that it will lead to men belonging to the higher castes getting into these panchayats by dint of their influence in the villages and teasing the poor people, the majority of whom form the depressed classes.

Village panchayats.

TAMILIAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

32. The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 6th October, reproduces the comments of the *Swadesamitran* of the 1st October 1915 on this subject, abstracted on page 1749 of Report No. 41 of 1915.

The Public Safety Regulation.

SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, is surprised at the lull in the activity of the Muhammadans regarding many important questions affecting them and exhorts them to bestir themselves and see that the Muslim University also becomes an accomplished fact before Lord Hardinge leaves the Indian shores.

Muhammadan activity in India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, approves of the proposal of the Bengalee that the only way of preventing these dacoities is to form an Indian Volunteer Corps in each village under the supervision of a European official, if necessary, and observes:—This proposal has been often made in the press before this and yet sufficient attention has not been paid to it. Perhaps the authorities in Bengal are afraid to trust the villagers with arms, with the idea that the latter may belong to a gang of dacoits. But such a contingency may be easily avoided, as it is quite possible to select only such persons in each village as can be relied upon and trained to use fire-arms. The *Bengalee* says that such experiments have been tried in certain places already and found to work well. So, the Government has no reason to doubt the efficacy of this system. It need not be said that the majority of the people are loyal, and it is quite necessary that they should be protected from becoming victims to a few wicked men. It is the duty of the Government to protect the people from dacoits. If it cannot do so, it should at least make it possible for the people to guard themselves

Dacoities in Bengal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th October, takes exception to the proposal of appointing Civilians to seven out of the eight new districts to be formed in Bengal and says:—This proposal has come as a surprise upon the Indians, especially at this time when the Government is economising expenditure on all heads owing to the war. The Public Services Commission has not yet sent in its report and it will not be wise on the part of the Government to increase the number of Civilians before this report is published. According to present statistics, the Indians, who are the permanent inhabitants of this country and who have always been obedient to law and authority, have a claim only on $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the appointments under Government. This state of affairs has not changed though the Indians have been steadily improving in education and capacity. The fact that a religious University, which was opposed by the University Commission thirteen years ago, has been legally sanctioned now shows that the Government of India realises the progress of the Indian community in every respect. If, in spite of this change, the Indians are not given the higher appointments under Government, it will create discontent in the minds of the Indians.

The appointment of new Civilians in Bengal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

A new Town-planning Expert.

36. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Lancaster as a Town planning Expert for a period of six months, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th October, thinks that the work of this gentleman will not be finished within the period fixed by the Government and therefore suggests the appointment of an Indian from the Provincial Service to work with Mr. Lancaster, so that a trained Town-planning Expert may be available for the mufassal at a cheap cost after Mr. Lancaster leaves India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

Industries.

37. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th October, says:—It appears that the Bombay mills are getting into difficulties now. This is due to the fact that the foreign manufactures are cheap while those of India are dear. Japan, for instance, is able to sell her articles cheap in India because the Government there protect her industries by rendering pecuniary help. But the British Government in India not only do not afford any such protection to indigenous industries, but impose duties on the cotton manufactures of India. The Indian National Congress has been protesting against this in vain. The British Dye Company has been started in England with a view to crush the German trade in dyes. The Government in England have guaranteed profits to that company. Why should not the Government in India adopt a similar policy here? In the conditions now prevailing in India, the poeple find it safer to lend money at usurious rates of interest than to invest it in uncertain commercial concerns. Professional money-lenders levying a very high rate of interest are daily on the increase. In European countries, the Governments have discouraged usury by making it penal to levy more than a prescribed rate of interest. The Government of India should do a similar thing here if they wish that the country should be uplifted. They should also guarantee profits to enable the people to enter upon any industrial concerns.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 29th, 1915.

The weaving industry of India.

38. The *Desamata*, of the 29th September, says:—The East India Company had to use their political power to ruin the weaving industry of India. Heavy export duties were levied in India on goods exported and heavy import duties were levied in England on Indian goods imported into that country. Indian merchants had, therefore, given up exporting Indian manufactures. Thus has the famous weaving industry of India declined. In 1860 it was stated by a cotton-supplying firm in England that the policy of the Government was to get cotton from India and enact laws compelling the people to purchase English cotton goods instead of the Indian. In 1849 India had ceased to export cotton goods to England and imported thrice the quantity of cotton goods which she had been exporting to England before. This is how our weaving industry has declined.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

The war loan.

39. Referring to the proposal to raise in India a war loan of 57 crores and 50 lakhs, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th October, observes:—In India there are many people who cannot afford to have even one full meal a day. India has not the same facilities as England to contribute such a high sum towards the war loan. Indebtedness is the outstanding feature of the ryot population in India. There are almost no industries in this country, and under such circumstances the amount of loan which it is proposed to raise in India is too much to expect from the Indians. But it is our duty to contribute to the war loan as much as lies in our power.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the dinner given by the United Service Club.

40. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th October, says:—In his speech delivered on the occasion of the dinner given by the United Service Club, His Excellency the Viceroy stated that the English officials should in future act as "guides, philosophers and friends" to the Indians and thereby in a mild way criticised their arbitrary ways of administration. He laid stress on the goal to which India must attain and stated that the English officials in India should have in view the means by which that goal might be reached. With His Excellency we hold that India will not attain her salvation to-morrow. When we will

attain our goal depends upon the efforts of the Indians and the sympathy of the authorities. This His Excellency has emphasised as our representative, and we feel gratified that he has done so. What the rulers and the ruled to-day want is that they should understand one another rightly.

41. Referring to an order of the Government of Madras anent the grant of housersites in the mufassal, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 9th October, says:—The Board are of opinion that it is useless to attempt to introduce sanitary improvements in villages against the wishes of the people, and that the people themselves should look after their own welfare by reforming their customs. But this opinion is incorrect. While reforms are introduced into towns with the help of the Indian Penal Code and the Police and Municipal Acts, it is unjust to leave villages to shift for themselves. In some villages some civilised ryots have their cattle-sheds, hay-stacks, etc., at a distance from their dwellings. As suggested by the Collector of Kistna, it is necessary to assign some places away from dwelling houses for the heaping up of rubbish and manure.

House-sites.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

42. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th October, represents an American paper to have written thus:—The fraud that is practised by the Kaiser on the Americans brings into remembrance the conduct of Suraj-ud-Dowlah who, having sent for General Watson on the eve of the battle of Plassey, honoured him at one moment and at the next dishonoured him. There can be no doubt that the Kaiser will share the same fate after the present war as Suraj-ud-Dowla did after the battle of Plassey.

The Kaiser.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

43. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 12th October, says:—The Reuter's Agency which is paid thousands of rupees every month for sending telegrams has sent to England only information of the various heart-rending punishments inflicted on the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case and has not communicated any portion of the judgment. It seems to have done this with a view to create in the minds of the English people a false impression as to the character of the Indians by leaving it to the readers to infer how diabolical the accused must be who have merited such punishments. Papers like *India* cannot invoke the sympathy of the English towards the unfortunate accused, because they have not been furnished with any materials of the case on which to base their comments. It will be all too late when the Indian papers reach England, for by that time the punishments will have been carried out. Reuter has been guilty of giving such imperfect information in many other instances. It is necessary that the public should warn his agency.

Reuter's agency.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

44. Referring to the disabilities of the Indians in the Fiji islands in the matter of their eligibility to vote and of facilities for their education, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th October, says:—It is very much to be regretted that such a state of things exists in the British Colonies which owe their prosperity to Indian labour. The Governor of the Fiji Islands is appointed by the English Parliament. If the latter wishes, it can ameliorate the condition of our countrymen there. We hope that Lord Hardinge will interfere in the matter and do us justice.

Indians in the Fiji Islands.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

45. In commenting on the Home Rule League, the *Sasilekha*, of the 8th October, says:—For many years past the Congress and such other public bodies have been requesting the authorities to grant to India self-government on colonial lines. But India has not been favoured with such Government in the slightest degree. It is but right that a Home Rule League should be started by the leaders of the people.

The Home Rule League.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

Referring to the establishment of the "Home Rule League," the *Manorama*, of the 8th October, says.—The League will meet with success, if its work be carried on loyally and without much noise. Owing to the existence of war, its promoters should now take particular care to consult the Government and act

The Home Rule League.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

with them and never to give room for agitation. As Mr. Dadabhoy Noworojee is its president, there is no fear of its aims and acts being misunderstood.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

The Bengal Civil Service.

46. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th October, says:—It appears that out of eight Civilian officers sanctioned to be newly added to the Bengal Civil Service, only one is to be an Indian. The more the Indians qualify themselves for and claim to be appointed to high posts, the greater is the number of Europeans appointed ot those posts.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

"Kanyasulkamu."

47. Referring to a largely-attended meeting in Bombay convened to protest against the practice of the parents of brides receiving money from the bridegrooms or their parents as a consideration for the girls they give away in marriage, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th October, says that such practice largely exists in the Madras Presidency also and urges that the Government and the representatives of the people should take steps to put down the evil by legislation such as has been resorted to in the matter of the sale of minor girls for immoral purposes.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

The Home Rule propaganda.

48. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 12th October, after giving a summary of the article published in the *New India* defining the scope of the Home Rule propaganda advocated by Mrs. Besant, proceeds to observe:—Mrs. Besant urges that the British Committee of the *Indian National Congress* should acquaint the British public with the increased cordiality that will assuredly result between the Indians and the British from the grant of Home Rule to India. The British Committee of the Congress is at present engaged in acquainting only the leaders of the British public with the shortcomings of the British administration in India. To extend the scope of this work to the masses it is necessary that this body should be enlarged and the work of the Home Rule propaganda should then be entrusted to it. In 1906 Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee called Home Rule by the name of *swaraj*. We don't see any difference between the *swaraj* advocated by Mrs. Besant and that advocated by Mr. Nowrojee. Both aim at a form of self-government under the protection of the Empire as enjoyed by the Colonies, so as to conduct the administration through parliamentary bodies consisting of the countries' own popular representatives. If we should ask for *swaraj* explaining thus the exact nature of our demand, we may be sure that the British would be glad to grant it to us.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

Mr. Shafi and the Imperial Conference.

49. Referring to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference and to its acceptance by the Viceroy, the *Malabar Islam*, of the 8th October, observes that, if the attempt should succeed. it will no doubt prove to be a great blessing to India and that the people will always gratefully remember the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi as the cause of it.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Malayali*, of the 6th October, points out that several people consider the acceptance by the Viceroy of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi as the beginning of a great change, and that the recognition of its importance by the English and colonial papers is a matter of no small consequence.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

The Zamorin's estates and the Court of Wards.

50. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 8th October, points out that there was no necessity to appoint a high-paid European official to manage the Zamorin's estates, for which a native like Mr. Imbichunni Nayar, retired District Judge, Rao Sahib Varghese, or some other, would be the fittest person, and that, inasmuch as Mr. Thorne, however able he may be, is not well acquainted with the manners and customs of Malabar, as well as the different systems of tenures obtaining therein, it would be like placing a round thing in a square hole, severely condemns the reinstatement of Mr. Moore as Principal of the Zamorin's College, observes that the Collector was wrong in dispensing with the services of old and experienced officials

of the Zamorin's palace and in putting in their places persons from the Huzur office on far higher salaries, which would unnecessarily increase the expenditure, and that at any rate in future appointments he ought to consider their claims, and hopes that these matters will receive due consideration at the hands of the estate officials, of the Court of Wards and of the Government.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

After pointing out that the Court of Wards did not do well in dispensing with the services of old and experienced officials of the estate, and in appointing new persons on high salaries which cannot but add to the expenses of the management, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 9th October, says:—The Court of Wards has now reinstated Mr. Moore as Principal of the Zamorin's College. In our opinion this is quite unjustifiable. The upsetting of the decision by the Court of Wards, which was arrived at by prominent members of the Zamorin's family after mature consideration, and which had met with the approbation of the people, has caused no inconsiderable disgust to them. Has this Court of Wards, which tramples upon the opinions of the leaders of the people, descended from heaven, or rather has this Court of Wards which has upset the arrangement made by the able, independent and experienced statesman Mr. K. C. Manavedam Raja, thereby creating great unrest among the people, fallen on this country from hell?

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 12th, 1915.

The Viceroy's speech at the United Service Club.

51. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the United Service Club in Simla, a note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 12th October, says:—Lord Hardinge has a special knack of saying the right thing at the right moment. The pleasing way in which he always expresses himself can never give offence to anybody.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

The Khadiyanis and the other Mussalmans of Cannanore.

52. Referring to the quarrels between the Khadiyanis and the other Mussalmans of Cannanore and to the recent registered notice of the Ali Raja of Cannanore declaring the *former* to be *Kaffirs*, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th October, observes that, whether the Raja or the *Kazi* has the power to issue such a notice or not, it is likely to stir up the fanatical Moplahs of Cannanore and thereby cause serious disturbances, and hopes that the authorities will do the needful in the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

Appointment of Health officers.

53. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th October, approves of the Government order sanctioning the appointment of Health officers in the ten municipalities mentioned therein which in its opinion cannot but improve the sanitation of the municipal towns concerned.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

Viceroy on future India.

54. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 11th October, has the following in English:—In responding to the toast, Lord Hardinge delivered a very interesting speech without reviewing, as his Lordship's predecessors used to do, the more salient events of the past five years. We cull below now only that portion of this remarkable utterance which is at once a straight and direct reference to that part the Indian Civil Service, nay every European in authority, will have to play hereafter here. Lord Hardinge said:—

England has instilled into this country the culture and civilisation of the west with all its ideals of liberty and self-respect. It is not enough for her now to consider only the material outlook of India. It is necessary for her to cherish the aspirations of which she has herself sown the seed, and English officials are gradually awakening to the fact that high as were the aims and remarkable the achievements of their predecessors, a still nobler task lies before them in the present and the future, in guiding the uncertain and faltering steps of Indian development along sure and safe paths. The new rôle of guide, philosopher and friend, is opening before you and it is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires in you gifts of imagination and sympathy and imposes upon you self-sacrifice, for it means that slowly but surely you must divest yourselves of some of the power you have hitherto wielded. Let it be realised that great as has been England's mission in the

past she has a far more glorious task to fulfil in the future in encouraging and guiding the political self-development of the people. The goal to which India may attain is still distant and there may be vicissitudes in her path, but I look forward with confidence to a time when strengthened by character and self-respect, and bound by ties of affection and gratitude, India may be regarded as a true friend of the Empire, and not merely as a trusty dependant. The day for the complete fulfilment of this ideal is not yet, but it is to this distant vista the British official should turn his eyes, and he must grasp the fact that it is by his future success in this direction that British prestige and efficiency will be judged.

To us here, who have hardly anything special to do with the United Service Club, time has not come to sound the parting panegyrics or to review his Lordship's administration. We shall deal with the other portions of this memorable speech in a subsequent issue.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

The Hospital ship *Madras*.

55. Referring to the funds collected in the various parts of the Presidency for the maintenance of the Hospital ship *Madras*, which is doing excellent services to the wounded in battle, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 6th October, points out the necessity of some one in Cochin coming forward and arranging for the collection of a fund here, in which case the people will not fail to respond to the call.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 8th, 1915.

The Imperial Legislative Council.

56. After stating that the acceptance by the Viceroy of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi and the passing of the Hindu University Bill into law will be hailed throughout India with joy and pride, the *Manorama*, of the 8th October, observes that the former will be one more incident that goes to stamp the name of the noble-minded Lord Hardinge permanently on the hearts of the Indians, and that, inasmuch as the Government have reserved some powers to themselves, the Hindu University with its official visitor may well be compared to a Native State under a Resident.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

Co-operation in Mysore.

57. Writing on the recent session of the Co-operative Conference at Mysore, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 14th October, says:—We heartily rejoice to find that the people of this province are now taking an earnest interest in the co-operation movement. But it is to be questioned how far this one branch of activity can remedy all their economic evils. It is important above everything else that they must learn to dread the demon of debt. They must learn to live always within means. Increased facilities for raising loans at low rates of interest have the danger of inducing people to venture upon ruinous speculation. We would, therefore, particularly emphasise the duty which devolves on the leaders of the movement to guard against this danger.

ERRATA.

Report No. 41, page 1742, paragraph 23, line 16, *insert* "the" *before* "ærial."

Report No. 41, page 1742, paragraph 23, line 43, *insert* "-" *between* "today."

Report No. 41, page 1743, line 11, *read* "Rustum" *for* "Rastum."

Report No. 41, page 1746, paragraph 33, second line, *for* "lead" *read* "led."

Report No. 41, page 1753, paragraph 58, line 5, *delete* "and" and *insert* the word "and" *before* "that" in the ninth line.

Report No. 41, page 1755, paragraph 67, ninth line, *read* "observes" *for* "observed."

[Issued, 19th October 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 43 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 23rd October 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Ceylon riots and after 1807

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—

The Bengal Police .. .. *ib.*
The assassination of Police officers in Calcutta 1809

(d) *Education*—

The Secretary of State for India and female education .. .. *ib.*
Indian students in England 1810

(e) *Local and Municipal*—

The British Cochin Municipality .. .. *ib.*
Small-pox in Calicut .. .. *ib.*

(i) *Public works*—

Irrigation in the Chingleput district 1811

(j) *Salt and Abkāri*—

Licensing Boards .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—

Indians and Anglo-Indians in Madras .. .. *ib.*
The Indian Civil Service 1812
The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service .. .. *ib.*
The Home Rule agitation in India 1813
India in Parliament 1814

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	Page
The war in Europe	1815
War notes	*ib.*
Economy	1816
The Kaiser and the war	*ib.*
The Balkans and the war	*ib.*
The war	1817
Bulgaria's revolt	1818

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—

The sittings in the Madras High Court	*ib.*
District Munsifs	*ib.*
The Lahore conspiracy case	*ib.*
The rule of the Punjab Chief Court restricting the number of vakils to be enrolled.	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

The Hindu University	*ib.*
The Calcutta University	1819
Free and compulsory education	*ib.*
Female education in India	*ib.*
The Andhra National College	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

The Cannanore Municipality	1820
A paid Chairman for the Calicut Municipality	*ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—

The Podanur-Pollachi Railway	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

Swaraj	*ib.*
India and the war	*ib.*
The report of the Public Service Commission	1821
The Post office holidays	*ib.*
A Parliamentary *swaraj* for India	*ib.*
The colonials in India	*ib.*
The Indian Civil Service Bill	1822
The village panchayats	1823
The Madras General Post office	*ib.*
Indian Volunteers	*ib.*
The Corporation Health officer	*ib.*
The Indian Civil Service	*ib.*
Military training	*ib.*
Telugu literature	1824
The industries in Bombay	*ib.*
The war loan	*ib.*
The delta villages of the Kistna district	*ib.*
Police spies	*ib.*
India and the expenses of the war	*ib.*
Government and the industries	1825
His Excellency the Viceroy	1826
Is it proper to legalise customs?	1827
The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Council	*ib.*
A District Association for Malabar	*ib.*
The Home Rule League	*ib.*
The use of "Bidis" and cigarettes by boys	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Legislative Council	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** .	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati** .. .	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhéra'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 61 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini .	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian. 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,00 0
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	466
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
77	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
78	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
79	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
80	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
81	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
82	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	1,500
83	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,000
84	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
85	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Cholapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
86	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
87	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
88	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
89	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 29 yrs	500
90	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,500
91	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500
92	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and B. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7
93	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Telugu.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Monthly ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
94	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Vimalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
95	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
96	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
97	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
98	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
99	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
100	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
101	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Street, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
102	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
103	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
104	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
105	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
106	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
107	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
108	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
109	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years	1,000
110	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
111	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	600
112	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,500
113	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
114	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.R.S., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	2,000
115	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 37 years.	125
116	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
117	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
118	**Islamia Prasanga Mesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustafa Lebbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
119	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	T. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 35 years.	250
120	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S Dharmendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	250
121	**Janabhimani** or **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
122	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
124	Jaridah-i-Rengar ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	Jnana Bhanu ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mysore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Kondavenkatapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
126	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kolinalbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	[illegible]	[illegible]
127	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Gem Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
128	Journal of the Mahammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
129	Journal of the South Indian Association.	English.	Published at the Kanada Library, Mysore, printed at Srinivasa Vilas Achutt & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	[illegible]	[illegible]
130	Jyoti Patra Paytnidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
131	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
132	Kalvi Kingal	Tamil	Nagra Sivaya Press, Pondicherry	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
133	Kalpagam Vachaka-malai.	Do. ..	Kalpagam Commercial Press, Coimbatore, Madras.	Weekly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
134	Kalpaka	English	Palamcottai Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
135	Kamakshi ..	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly.	[illegible]	[illegible]
136	Kannada Chandike ..	Canarese	Christian Leading Assistance Press, Bangalore.	Quarterly.	[illegible]	[illegible]
137	Kannada Gantharnala	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
138	Kannada Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
139	Kavita	Telugu	Vidya[illegible] Press, Pithapuram, Godavari.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	Kavita Sangraha ..	Anglo-Telugu	Christian Mission Press, Ellore, Godavari.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
141	Kavyakusumavali	Telugu	West Coast Press, Cocanada.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
142	Kavyakusumi	Do.	Pithapuram Press Syndicate Press, Vividha, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
143	Kavya Dipika	Do.	Vidya Vilasini Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
144	Kavya Gandhari	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
145	Kavya Kusuma Manjari	Do.	Pithapuram Press Syndicate Press, Vividha, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
146	Kavyakusumavali	Anglo-Telugu	Christian Mission Press, Ellore, Godavari.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
147	Kavyalahari	Telugu	Vidya Vilasini Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
148	Kavyamala	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
149	Kavyamanjari	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Kavyamanjari	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
151	Kavyamanjari	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

* [illegible]

† [illegible]

No.	[illegible]	Language.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
4	[illegible]	5	6	7	8	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tamil	[illegible] Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	English.	[illegible] Mission Press, [illegible].	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tamil	[illegible] Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mission Press, [illegible].	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
[illegible]	[illegible]	English	[illegible] Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
[illegible]	[illegible]	Anglo-Malayalam.	[illegible] Mirror Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible] Manoratma Press, [illegible], Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible] Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
[illegible]	[illegible]	Telugu	[illegible] Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 38 years.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	Malayalam.	[illegible] Bros. Press, Parghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible] Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
[illegible]	[illegible]	English.	[illegible] Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible] Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sanskrit	[illegible] Press, Little [illegible], Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	Malayalam.	[illegible], Chalapuram printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible] Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible] of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
[illegible]	[illegible]	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at [illegible] Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	English.	[illegible] & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
[illegible]	[illegible] of the [illegible]	Tamil	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
[illegible]	[illegible] of the Sacred [illegible]	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
[illegible]	[illegible] of	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
[illegible]	[illegible] ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
[illegible]	[illegible] Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
[illegible]	[illegible] Shava ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American, 50 years.	600
[illegible]	[illegible] Shava Sar	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible] Supplement.	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
[illegible]	[illegible] World ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible] Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
[illegible]	[illegible] Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
[illegible]	[illegible] Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
[illegible]	[illegible] njeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
[illegible]	[illegible] Deccan.	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
[illegible]	[illegible] Deccan.	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

• Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
214	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
215	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
216	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
217	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
218	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
219	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
220	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
221	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
222	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
223	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,000
224	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
225	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
226	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
227	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
228	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
229	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
230	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
231	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
232	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
233	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
234	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
235	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
236	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
237	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
238	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
239	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
240	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
241	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
242	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
243	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
244	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
245	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
246	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
247	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
248	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
249	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
250	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
251	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
252	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
253	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Huqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhámmadan, 55 years.	400
254	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
255	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
256	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
257	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
258	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
259	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
260	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
261	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
262	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
263	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
264	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
265	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
266	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
267	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
268	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
269	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
270	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
271	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
272	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
273	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
274	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman. 56 years.	800
275	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
276	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
277	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
278	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
279	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
280	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
281	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
282	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
283	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
284	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	500
285	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
286	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
287	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
288	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
289	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
290	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
291	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
292	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200.
293	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
294	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
295	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
296	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
297	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
298	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
299	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
301	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
302	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
303	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
304	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
305	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
306	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
307	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
308	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
309	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
310	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
311	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
312	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
313	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
314	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
315	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
316	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 33 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
317	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
318	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
319	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
320	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
321	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
322	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
323	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
324	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
325	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
326	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
327	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
328	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
329	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
330	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
331	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
332	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
333	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
334	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
335	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
336	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
337	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
338	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
339	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
340	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
341	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
342	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
343	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
344	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
345	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
346	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
347	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
348	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
349	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
350	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
351	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
352	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
353	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddiantta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
354	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
355	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
356	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
357	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
358	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
359	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
360	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
361	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
362	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
363	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
364	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
365	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
366	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
367	**Vrittantam or The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
368	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
369	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
370	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
371	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
372	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
373	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
374	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
375	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
376	Wealeyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
377	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
378	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
379	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
380	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
381	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
382	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
383	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	V. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
384	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
385	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1 200
386	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
387	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
388	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Ceylon riots and after.

1. In a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 21st October, observes:—"The case for an early enquiry into the system of Government prevalent in the island of Ceylon receives considerable support from the Draconian methods of the executive in dealing with the recent riots as disclosed in the impassioned, bold and eloquent speech which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanathan made in the Legislative Council on Thursday last in moving his resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of the Council to enquire into various allegations made against the acts of Government agents in dealing with the situation. The powerful address of Mr. Ramanathan has created a sensation outside the four walls of the Legislative Council where, however, supported by a standing majority, every effect of non-official members to induce the authorities to bring succour to the helpless, do justice to the injured and maintain the purity of the administration of justice was baulked and rendered useless. A tamer and more pointless reply than that made by the Attorney-General cannot be imagined and such incidents bring out more eloquently than fine arguments ever can, the unreal nature of the privileges granted to the public, so far as representation in the deliberative assemblies is concerned. . . . . The numerous acts of official high-handedness, wrongs and oppressive deeds, embodied in the 350 odd petitions preferred to the Governor which were lucidly analysed and explained by Mr. Ramanathan, cannot, without vitally affecting the prestige of the Government and their reputation for holding the scales of justice evenly, be treated in the light-hearted fashion in which the Attorney-General chose to do it. . . . . The deeds of horror and the strange proceedings referred to by Mr. Ramanathan read like a chapter in the books dealing with medieval despotic Governments. We must confess to a feeling of utter repugnance at some facts revealed by Mr. Ramanathan. . . . . We are afraid that the measures taken by the Ceylon Government to suppress the riots and award compensation to sufferers are wanting in the elementary principles of justice, fairplay and sympathy with the people."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

The Bengal Police.

2. In commenting on the resolution of the Government of Bengal on the administration report of the Bengal Police, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th October, says:—"The Police is, perhaps, the most unpopular of all departments of Government; it is the most dreaded by the public as well as by many who belong to it. Those who join it are hardly sensible of security. Of all departments the Police department opens the way most to vexatious prosecutions of its own members. The power given to a policeman is disproportionate to his position in the force, his intelligence and education, and his status in society. . . . . The Police are the masters, and the public are their servants who ought to obey them and not interfere with them even when they do unlawful acts.

"But this is not the only feature of Police work. While they can do anything against the public and be quite safe, there are circumstances in which a Policeman may find himself in trouble when there are differences between Policemen themselves. Many of the resignations and desertions of Policemen can be traced to the high-handed manner in which Policemen are able to act against their own brethren. . . . . Under the prevailing

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1915.

conditions of prices Rs. 10 is not enough to maintain the men in health. Nothing is more common than the sight of famished Policemen in uniform, and the only remedy, in our opinion, is to treat the Policemen as men are treated in the army, to provide for their food and lodging, and to give them in addition a salary. This alone will ensure their health and strength, and freedom from cares and anxieties. It is remarkable that in other departments there are not such resignations and desertions as in the Police. No doubt, the rigours of discipline are greater, but, besides discipline, is the fear of trouble which those who can afford to earn a living otherwise are careful to avoid after some experience of Police work. . . . . While, on the one hand, they oppress the public, on the other they are oppressed by their own brethren. It is in this respect that the Police is unpopular with those who are likely to enlist. Nothing but the good sense and judgment of departmental officers themselves can provide a remedy; and it is by the cultivation of these qualities that a sense of security can be infused into the minds of Policemen."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 20th October, observes:—"The Government of Bengal have developed, in recent years, the happy knack of phrase-making and public documents are full of views and sentiments which seek to reveal to the world that the point of view of the public in respect of the numerous measures that come up for decision has been carefully considered by the authorities. That this feature is the outcome of a sincere desire to correct the mistakes of the officers and remedy the defects in the policy of Government, admits of no doubt, but the practical result of the complicated process is, after all, not very appreciable. . . . . The public, for instance, are entitled to expect a greater refinement in an officer of the stamp of Inspector-General of Police than what that high functionary has shown himself to possess. In the course of what the Government of Bengal are pleased to characterise as 'a sturdy and reasoned defence of the Police against the charges of inefficiency and dishonesty which are often brought against them,' this responsible officer says—'The (Bengali) people are so cowardly and callous that they will seldom use arms even when they have them.' Indictment such as this, directed against a whole nation, can scarcely carry conviction. This gibe, though ostensibly a reply to the suggestion as to the relaxation of the Arms Act, constitutes the main bulwark, so to speak, of Mr. Buller's 'sturdy and reasoned defence of the Police;' though he does at a later stage, tell us that 'the success of the Police in dealing with anarchical crime must not be judged by the results.' . . . . There can be no doubt that during the latter part of 1914 the anarchists were able to establish a virtual reign of terror in Calcutta and the suburbs. Police officers who had offended them were shot down or bombed in broad daylight in the most populous streets; large consignments of money destined for the jute mills were 'held up' and robbed in the best style of Dick Turpin, and, generally speaking, the dacoits got the best of the deal. The situation as revealed by these dastardly crimes is serious demanding the hearty co-operation of the people. But we are inclined to think the failure of the Police to deal effectually with anarchical crime is largely due to their attitude as defined by Mr. Hughes Buller when he writes: 'what troubles the Police is not so much the actual amount of crime committed, serious though it be, but the widespread symptom of sympathy with the revolutionary movement and the necessity to meet new developments in unexpected quarters.' Yet one would consider that the business of the Police is with actual crime, rather than with sympathies, revolutionary or otherwise. Such unhappily is not the view of the Bengal Police, and the Calcutta Police in particular. These gentlemen are so much occupied in shadowing blameless if indiscreet lawyers, journalists and students of imagined revolutionary sympathies, that they have little time for the more obvious duties of their profession. The Police are, perhaps, the least competent judges of the nature of the 'sympathies of the public,' their business is with overt acts of criminality, and the sooner they realise this fact, the better it will be for themselves and for the country at large."

3. The *New India*, of the 22nd October, remarks:—"We grieve to see that another Criminal Investigation Department officer has been assassinated, and a second wounded in Calcutta. These stupid and wicked murders can but injure the national cause, and weaken the influence of political work. They arose sympathy with the Criminal Investigation Department, as brave men who risk their lives in the defence of society from outrage, while they encourage the rulers to pursue a harsh and repressive policy. The system of producing terror by assassinating officials and officers has never succeeded even in Russia. Authority is strengthened not weakened by these crimes, and it is not the rulers who suffer, but the people. They are crimes against the motherland far more than against the Government, and no true patriot can do aught but condemn them."

The assassination of Police officers in Calcutta.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

4. In a leader under the heading "India must ask," the *New India*, of the 18th October, observes:—"In the ill-conceived and ill-mannered reply given to the deputation led by Mrs. Fawcett—pleading for help to the cause of women's education in India—by the present Secretary of State for India, we see an incompetence to appreciate Indian feeling which, as the *Bombay Chronicle* says, 'is enough to take one's breath away'. . . . . The mere rudeness of applying the contemptuous term 'a native' is characteristic of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's type, that of the narrow and purse-proud bourgeois, the most unpleasant type that could be picthforked into an office where a sympathetic and well-mannered gentleman is an absolute condition of success."

The Secretary of State for India and female education.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th October, says:—"The striking difference between a Liberal Secretary of State and Unionist Secretary of State is well-illustrated by the reply which Mr. Austen Chamberlain made to the deputation that waited upon him on female education. . . . . Could not have Mr. Austen Chamberlain looked upon the deputation with greater enthusiasm, read into their words something more than the careless expression of a set of idlers who, for having nothing better to do, walked up to him with a dissertation on female education which, of course, he could only treat with ridicule? This is the only explanation of the conduct of the Secretary of State, and we are sorry that the new angle of vision fell on darkness. What is the use of such a man filling the office of Secretary of State for India today, when the people are aglow with enthusiasm, and when one word of cheer, one sign of sympathy, would rouse throughout this continent a spirit that will breathe fresh force and fresh vigour on the Empire. . . . . India after the war, with Mr. Austen at the head of affairs and, perhaps, one of his choice as Viceroy, will be far different from the picture that we all draw of it at the present time. The new Indian Civil Service men will be received with no welcome spirit; almost at the heels of this sensation comes this display of utter absence of sympathy and colossal lack of imagination. . . . . We surely do not want controversy now, but to force any boys over us as Civilians and to show indifference to a deputation on female education must stimulate the most silent among us to raise their voice with force."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 21st October, observes:—"In connection with the movement recently started in Great Britain for the expansion of female education in India, a deputation waited on Mr. Chamberlain. We regret that the Secretary of State's reply to the memorialists is anything but satisfactory, although he admitted the importance of the subject. . . . . We must remark that no other pronouncement was to be expected from a minister whose mind is a perfect blank with reference to Indian conditions although he is virtually the dictator of India. The reply is most disappointing, for the demand for female education on a most comprehensive basis does exist as stated by the eminent memorialists most of whom have spent their whole life-time in India and who may be presumed

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

to know what they were talking about. Sir William Wedderburn and the Rev. Dr. Miller, to mention only two out of the several signatories to the memorial, ought surely to be reckoned as at least equally competent to present the popular case for the extension of female education as the officers of Government who, Mr. Chamberlain says, are unable to perceive the existence of any widespread desire for female education. . . . . We beg to differ from the Secretary of State's opinion which he expressed to the deputation that the movement should have originated in India rather in London. This is a small matter, for we think it matters very little whether the movement has been started in England or India. It is a well-known fact that in India no movement has much chance of success on which the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy looks frowningly, and so long as the movement for the expansion of female education is guided by men and women who owing to their long and intimate acquaintance with Indian conditions are entitled to speak with authority on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain's objections against the movement because it has been called into existence in London are without force. Altogether we must confess that the attitude of the Great Moghul in Whitehall will cause profound disappointment in this country."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

Indian students in England.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 21st October, remarks:—"The report of the sub-committee of the London Advisory Committee for Indian students has now been presented, though unfortunately the text of it is not yet before us. Attached to it is the official reply of the Secretary of State with comments upon the various recommendations. It would have been obviously wiser to postpone a consideration of the question till after the war, when it is to be hoped many of the underlying causes of the present disabilities of Indians in England may have disappeared, but curiously the only point in the whole question which the Secretary of State has deemed it appropriate to defer the discussion of is the one which would appear to most people to be at all urgent. This is the admission of Indians to the Officers' Training Corps in the Universities. This is a question which is obviously of immediate importance in regard to the war. Indian students are anxious to serve the cause of the Empire in this present war, a good many of them are so serving in various capacities; but they feel that the old ban of race-prejudice operates against their being of as much use as they would like. . . . . If, however, the Secretary of State's pusillanimous procrastination till after the war of a question which is vitally connected with the war is a fair sample of the new way of looking at things Indian, we are led to the painful conclusion that the 'new angle of vision' is not a whit less myopic than the old."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The British Cochin Municipality.

6. The following appears in the *West Coast Reformer* of the 20th October:—"Cochin has long been notorious for lack of public spirit as well as public health. The two defects have persisted so systematically that a cynic might attribute the one to the other, but he might himself be puzzled at the discovery that public health has been slowly improving while public life still shows no sign of improvement. The report of the municipality for the last official year shows that the attendance of non-official councillors at meetings continued to decline and cannot be considered adequate. . . . . It is remarkable that in spite of the unsatisfactory conditions of public spirit and public health, the administration of the municipality has been successful. This result is due mainly to the zeal of the Chairman. Mr. Shirgaoker, says the Collector, continued to devote most of his time and energy to the administration of the municipality and the town owes much to him."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*. Oct. 20th, 1915.

Small-pox in Calicut.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th October, states:—"Small-pox of a virulent type has broken out in Calicut; and this fact seems to have escaped the notice of our ever-vigilant sanitary staff. So far as we know no preventive measures

have as yet been taken for reasons we are unable to understand. We maintain a highly-paid staff, and the rate-payer has, we suppose, a right to be told what they are doing to earn their salary. The sanitation of the town has gone from bad to worse, while the condition of certain crowded localities beggars description."

(i) Public works.

8. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th October, remarks:—"We get an idea of the absolute inefficiency and helplessness of the Public Works department from the complaints of the ryots in the Chingleput district. These agriculturists depend for their water-supply upon a certain channel. Forty years ago, on account of heavy floods in the river which fed this channel, it was silted up, the sluices connecting the tanks with the channel were also closed. The result was that the supply of water to these tanks is stopped . . . . We wonder what the Public Works department is doing if it cannot prevent people from being reduced to poverty. In our opinion, every kind of building, even schools, ought to wait for the execution of such works. When a peaceful village is suddenly broken up, and the contented ryot of yesterday is seen a wandering beggar or a prospective emigrant in a seaport depot, and all because of the failure of the Public Works department, we wonder where the efficiency of administration comes in. The municipalities clamour for water-works or drainage; the ryots clamour for irrigation works. But we creep on with a costly establishment, entrenched behind contractors. The whole system requires complete overhauling. Sir R. Mukherjee of Calcutta once proposed the abolition of the Public Works department altogether and letting in private enterprise. Surely private enterprise would have repaired the channel thirty-nine years ago."

Irrigation in the Chingleput district.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

(j) Salt and Abkāri.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 18th October, writes:—"Local administrations in India have earned quite an unenviable reputation for the ease with which they shatter to pieces projects of reform sent down from above for opinion. It has long been known that, constituted as they are of members of the Indian Civil Service with its rigid code of conventional regulations and its notions of prestige, they form the grave of many a liberally-conceived scheme . . . . The history of the temperance question is one of these cases and the reforms urged by temperance advocates were in the year 1913 asked to be 'noted' upon by the Provincial authorities with the result that not much headway has so far been made in the task of putting down excesses. . . . . The papers connected with the question of licensing boards which were published some time ago contain certain opinions and reflections on the part of Excise and Revenue officials in various parts of India which would serve as models for lessons on the practice of invective, for the insults and abusive expressions heaped on the devoted heads of temperance reformers are such that they reflect scarcely any credit on the sense of fairness on the part of these officers."

Licensing Boards.

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

(k) General.

10. The *New India*, of the 20th October, has the following:—"The cleavage between Indians and Anglo-Indians in Madras has become painfully marked during the last two months. The Indians have delighted to honour Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, and the Anglo-Indians, including the Judges, have refused to do him reverence and have remained away with remarkable unanimity. Delhi and Simla will understand that this great citizen of Madras goes to the Viceroy's Council with the love and trust of his countrymen behind him, and the unconcealed disapproval of the Anglo-Indians—the two feelings go together. The climax was reached on Monday,

Indians and Anglo-Indians in Madras.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

when the most important members of the first community gathered at the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma to show once more the honour in which they held their distinguished countryman, while the Anglo-Indians gathered at the opening of the National Bank, and there feasted and danced —according to the *Madras Mail*."

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 20th October, writes:—"There are thirteen candidates who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the necessary marks in the recent examination to entitle them to the offer of appointments in the Indian, Home and Civil Services. . . . . The shortness shows indeed that there is not a sufficient number of competent candidates in England who are desirous of competing for the examination. The remedy is not indeed the retrograde and ill-conceived temporary abolition of the test, which will only have the effect of dumping on India men of very inferior attainments and calibre. If the high standard which the Indian Civil Service sets for itself should be maintained, the only alternative is to carry down the examination to India and see how many Indians of the required qualifications could be obtained before entrants are allowed by the back door of nomination. Instead of following this straight course, we are threatened with the temporary abolition of the examination—a step which makes people doubt whether really there has been any change for the better in the angle of vision in responsible quarters in England."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th October, writes:—"It is a strange piece of news that *Reuter* has wired out to this country. The Secretary of State has sprung a surprise on the people of India by announcing that a Bill will shortly be introduced in the very convenient House of Lords to suspend the examinations for the Indian Civil Service during the duration of the war and for two years thereafter. . . . . Nomination leads to nepotism, and nepotism is certainly not calculated to strengthen the *morale* of the Public Service or to enhance its reputation either. Favouritism and recommendation, these baneful institutions that have found congenial soil in India, are bound to exercise their influence. Well-connected mediocrities and time-serving non-entities will stand better chances of getting into the service than the aristocracy of intellect. India of to-day wants as her Public Servants not cadets of aristocratic families and sons and relations of time-servers, but the best products of universities with the requisite talent, energy and character. It will, indeed, be a very bad day for India when this principle is ignored, and we cannot, therefore, be a party to any arrangement that strikes at the very root of the integrity of the public service. . . . . The matter is very highly controversial, and we are surprised that the Secretary of State should choose this opportunity when all controversies are hushed to pilot it through the legislature. . . . . Altogether, it is rather unfortunate that the Secretary of State should have chosen so inauspicious an hour; and it is incumbent upon our political associations to send their emphatic protests to the Secretary of State. The Provincial Legislative Councils also would do well to raise a debate over the matter and combine to lay an humble address at the foot of the Throne to withdraw a measure which has created so genuine a feeling of resentment in this country."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 22nd October, says:—"We object to the Bill because it will introduce into the Civil Service a large number of Europeans of far inferior ability, who will, however, have a right to all the powers and privileges of the service. And, secondly, these third-rate men will be imported when far better Indians—Indians that stand comparison with the ablest members of the Civil Service—are available in this country at a far less annual cost to the State. In fact, Lord Islington has not at all answered the main criticisms against his ill-conceived measure. He still seems to be blissfully ignorant of the contention that the Bill is radically injurious to the interest of the Civil Service, which will thereby be

considerably weakened in administrative ability, and what we resent most is that it adds insult to injury to the people of India. What the Bill says, is something to this effect: 'We cannot get capable Englishmen to man the Civil Service for two or three years. There are, or there may be, Indians more capable than those whom we are going to send you. These latter may also weaken the efficiency of the administration and may be an undeserved burden on the tax-payer. In spite of all, you must have them.'"

The *Hindu*, of the 22nd October, remarks:—"The discussion in the House of Lords on Lord Islington's Indian Civil Service Bill and the final outcome of the same are not calculated to allay the apprehensions created by the introduction of the measure. Excepting for Lord MacDonnell, it was a case of the blind leading the blind in the House of Lords. The voice of the people of India, who are the most interested in the measure, has not been given any opportunity of being heard. Even English politicians have not yet come to realise that the people of India are a political entity whose opinions are entitled to be taken into consideration in arriving at decisions concerning momentous matters of Indian administration. . . . . When India was governed by the East India Company, the appointment of 'the rulers of a Great Empire' as the members of the Civil Service were called depended upon the irresponsible favour of the Company's Directors. In order to ensure the honesty of the Directors in making the appointments, they were required to take an oath, but this expedient proved utterly useless and the evils of patronage, nepotism and jobbery flourished unchecked, until the system was abolished by the scheme of competitive examinations. The provisions now made at Lord Islington's instance to ensure competent recruits for the Civil Service are contained in the following sub-section which has been passed by the House of Lords, viz., 'No person shall be appointed under the rules made unless the Secretary of State in Council with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, has satisfied himself in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, that the person possesses the necessary educational qualifications.' This practically leaves absolute and uncontrolled discretion to the Secretary of State in Council in making appointments, and opens the door to all the evils of nepotism. We must, in candour, say that we have no more faith in the selection to be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council than the nomination which used to be made by the Directors of the old East India Company."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

13. Referring to Mrs. Annie Besant's agitation for Home Rule for India, the *Western Star*, of the 21st October, says:—"We have now to consider whether the time has really come when Home Rule could be given to India in her own interests, as well as in those of the Empire as a whole. In considering this question, it will not suffice to merely theorise. We have to take a practical view. Intellectually it is but a very small fraction of the people who are fit for self-government. The vast masses of the population are helpless. They must be lifted very much higher than they are before self-government could be of practical use. Socially and industrially, even the educated classes have not so far proved capable of governing themselves efficiently. . . . . India, as at present ruled and administered, undoubtedly compares very favourably with self-ruling Asiatic countries like China, Persia and Afghanistan. We do not mention Japan, because the Japanese are so very different from other Asiatic races. India is now better ruled than the countries we have named, because she does not govern herself, but is under a Power which has shown a particular genius for governing alien races . . . . . When England came to India, it was a good day for this country. Indian civilisation has survived. It has survived because England took over the governance of the country. England is training India to fit herself once more for self-rule, but the pupillary stage has not yet terminated, wherefore Home Rule for India at the present moment does not come within the range of practical politics. It would be terribly fatal to risk the lowering of the

The Home Rule agitation in India.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

governing and administering efficiency in India, and we believe that this fatal result will follow, as sure as the night follows the day, were Home Rule for India to be taken just now out of the fancy of the political visionary and dumped down in the realm of practical politics."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

India in Parliament.

14. In a leader under this heading, the *New India*, of the 22nd October, observes:—"We believe that India's future is watched over by her ancient Rishis, through whom flow the divine blessings to her, and that the increasing coercion to which she has been subjected since 1896 has aroused her to her duties—the education of her people, the social emancipation of her submerged classes, the purification of her noble religion; she is now able to lift up her cleansed hands to her mighty guardians, and claim from them the restoration of her ancient freedom, with the added strength which comes from her partnership in an Imperial confederacy of free nations. . . . . India has recognised fully the fact that with the triumph of Britain is bound up the continuance of the liberty of the world, and, despite her own bonds she chivalrously acknowledges that Britain is 'the Citadel of Freedom,' and that if England were slain human liberty would perish for centuries to come. Because of that glory of Britain, India has sprung to her side, and has poured out all that she has been permitted to give. . . . . Her freedom is a right, and she has vigorously repudiated the idea that it is to be granted as a 'boon,' as a 'reward'. . . . . India was sacrificed in the coalition, which pitchforked Mr. Austen Chamberlain into the seat of Lord Crewe, and Lord Islington into that of Mr. Charles Roberts. We have seen their quality, in Mr. Austen Chamberlain's reception of the deputation on women's education in India, and Lord Islington's proposals as to the Indian Civil Service. . . . . Looking at all these things which go on side by side with Parliament's enthusiastic applause, we yearn for a little bread in addition to the abundance of sack, sweet to the palate as the latter may be."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

15. In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Vijayavikatan*,* of the 6th October, says:—In the western front, there is incessant bombardment on either side and yet we are not in a position to say who has been weakened. Germany is making a mighty attempt to gain a great victory before the winter either in France or in Russia. No details have been published in this country regarding the fighting in the Dardanelles. The Allies have suffered heavily in this region. The enemy also might have suffered equally. Some people foolishly think that, before the Germans conquer Servia and send reinforcements to Turkey through that country, the British will capture Constantinople. The Italians have not done any heroic act.

The war in Europe.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1915.

This paper also reproduces the comments of the *Swadesamitran* of the 2nd October, under this heading, abstracted on page 1740 of report No. 41 of 1915.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 11th October, observes:—The telegrams received last week show that the Germans have not been successful in any front. The only thing they have done is to lure Bulgaria to join them. Relying on the promise of Germany that she would recover the Bulgarian Macedonia from Servia, Bulgaria has ranged herself on the side of the enemy against four great Powers—Russia, France, England and Italy. Though Bulgaria knows the present plight of Turkey, which was likewise lured by Germany to make an enemy of the Allies, she has proved ungrateful to Russia, which liberated her from the clutches of Turkey, Germany can help Bulgaria to get back Macedonia, only if she wins in this war. But the course of events in both the theatres of war seems to indicate the speedy destruction of Germany. When Germany goes down, Bulgaria will naturally lose even the territory which she now possesses and so will Turkey too.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

Referring to the Balkan situation, the *Saiphul Islam*, of the 13th October, says:—It is an open secret that the Balkan States of Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro and Greece would have been crushed by Turkey long ago, but for the timely assistance of the Allies. Bulgaria has now forgotten this and, believing in the deceitful promises of Germany, has joined her. It remains to be seen whether these step she has now taken is for her good or evil.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 14th October, publishes what purports to be a translation of the comments of the *Madras Mail* of the 8th and the *Madras Times* of the 9th October on the Balkan situation.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

The *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 14th October, expresses regret at the news received that the Germans have recaptured some of the positions gained by the Allies with great difficulty, and observes that the only explanation for this can be that they have received reinforcements of men and ammunition. This paper also regrets that, in spite of the Allied aviators constantly bombarding the railway lines and camps of the enemies, the latter have not been destroyed completely.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

16. The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 13th October, reports the correspondent of the *Standard* to have stated as follows:—The Government officials in Germany still believe that victory will be theirs. The people are also on the side of the Government. Nevertheless the Bishop of Cologne, who has been advocating peace, arranged for a procession to go to the church and offer special

War notes.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

prayers for peace on the 26th September. At first there was no obstruction to this. But when the socialists joined this procession, it was prohibited by the authorities.

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1915.

The *Muslim Dutan*, of the 16th October, also reproduces the above note.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 16th, 1915.

17. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 16th October, writes:—Before the commencement of this war a large number of people in the United Kingdom were very rich and many families were rolling in wealth. There is not a family which has not suffered on account of the war. . . . . Prior to the war the (public) debt of the United Kingdom stood at £706,000,000. Now it has risen to £1,300,000,000 and together with the (new) loans that are being raised at present it will soon reach the huge figure of 1,900,000,000 pounds. All peaceful industries in the countries which are now parties to the war have come to a standstill. . . . . People who have lost their near and dear relations are suffering untold miseries. Many a family has become extinct and women have been widowed in large numbers. . . . . Side by side with this appalling loss of life enormous sums of money also are being wasted. Success at any cost and no peace until the enemy is completely exterminated is the one determination that sways the minds of the warring nations. Insolvency in a single direction is in itself fearful (to contemplate), while here insolvency has begun to make itself felt in several directions simultaneously. . . . . The wrath of the rulers brings down terrible destruction upon the world and no better exampie is needed to illustrate this point than the present war. Great suffering has been caused to the world by the parties involved in this war. Their determination to completely exterminate (the enemy) is not fair. These rulers have lost their heads and so have their advisers. The arena of war has become quite a lunatic asylum. It is time that those who are (still) in their senses should make attempts to put an end to the war. . . . . It is well and good if both the parties to the war appoint impartial judges and agree to abide by the just decision of the Hague Tribunal. If not, the people (of those countries) should compel them (*i.e.*, their rulers) to do so. If that also be found impossible, the people, in disregard of their ruler's orders and in consultation with each other should refer the whole case to the Hague Tribunal, giving an undertaking in writing that their decision would be respected. . . . . Unless and until such a course is adopted, the world cannot hope to advance.

Economy.

Bharati, *Bellary*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

18. The *Bharathi*, of the 15th October, in a leading article, dwelling on the brutal methods employed by the enemy, says that with all her resources and equipment Germany is no further than she was at the outset, and the result which is gained so far is, after all, a strip of Belgian and Russian territory which is altogether inadequate to the enormous loss sustained both in men and money. The paper proceeds to observe that the continuance of the struggle can only be traced to the obduracy of the Kaiser and concludes with a prayer for the success of the Allies.

The Kaiser and the war.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Oct. 17th, 1915.

19. The *Mysore Star*, of the 17th October, explains how Germany, whose only desire now seems to be to have as many co-sufferers as she can in her impending ruin, has succeeded in making Bulgaria a victim to her machinations, and how Bulgaria, divided up as she is by internal faction, is threatened with a revolutionary movement, owing to the popular outcry against the ruinous participation in the war, for which the King of Bulgaria is held solely responsible. Proceeding to write on the attitude of Greece, the paper says that, rightly speaking, Greece is bound to side with the Allies, if she at all would remain grateful to England, France and Russia who it is, that liberated her from the Turkish yoke, under which she had lain since the 15th century until about a hundred years ago. Although the ties of blood relationship incline the King and Queen to side with the Kaiser, the popular

The Balkans and the war.

party is decidedly in favour of the Allies. The paper next observes that the Royal House of Roumania is likewise attached to the Kaiser by ties of blood, but as in Greece the popular party favours the Allies and seems content to follow her example, and that both the refusal of Roumania to allow German transports to Turkey to pass through her territory and the avowed antipathy between Bulgaria and Roumania are strong indications that Roumania will not side with the enemy. The paper finally remarks that, if it is possible that Bulgaria should attain eminence with the help of Germany, it can only be to the detriment of the remaining Balkan Powers, and it is only natural to expect therefore that the latter will eventually array themselves in opposition to Bulgaria. In any case, the Balkans will for some time to come be the most important theatre of war.

20. In commenting upon the war, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 15th October, refers to the preparations of Roumania and Greece, which, however, have not yet joined either side, and to the Austro-German advance into Servia, which is likely to share the fate of Belgium, whether Germany succeeds, or be defeated, in the war, observes that it is not possible to predict how many small States may be destroyed, and how many new ones may spring up, as a result of this colossal war among the Great Powers of Europe, and says :—British and French forces have been landed at Salonika with a view to check the Bulgarian and German advance into Turkey through Servia. This object of the Allies is likely to be accomplished. If Servia, like Belgium, succeeds in resisting the enemy for fifteen days, the Allies may defeat Turkey, and conclude a separate peace with her. There is every likelihood of Adrianople falling into the hands of our forces before long.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunitura*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

The war.

Referring to the attitude of Roumania, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 16th October, says :—It had been expected that Roumania and Greece would join the Allies, if Bulgaria cast in her lot with the enemies. In the late Balkan war Roumania was more or less neutral, but got a share of the spoils in the end. It seems that she is following the *same* policy in this war too. From the very commencement of the war, the Allies and the enemies were both trying to win over the Balkan States. In September 1914, Roumania declared that she would join the Allies if Transylvania and a part of Bukovina were given to her. When the Allies agreed to this, she said that she could not take part in the war before February 1915, when, however, she demanded more territories and privileges. When she found that her new proposals were not agreeable to the Allies, she opened negotiations with the enemies. To speak the truth, the king and the minister of Roumania do not wish to participate in the war, and in making these proposals their sole object was to be on friendly terms with the party that may ultimately succeed in the war. But the people there wish to throw in their lots with the Allies. . . . . Austria has already promised Roumania that, if the latter kept her neutrality, the former would give her permission to establish a Roumanian university at Cronstadt, and grant her certain powers over the Austrian officers in Transylvania as well as all the rights and privileges over a strip of land about 62 miles in length. It is, therefore, no wonder that Roumania wishes to continue to be neutral.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Oct. 16th, 1915.

Referring to the agreement between Germany and Bulgaria, according to which the former is to send a force of three hundred thousand men to help the latter in her attack on Servia, and an additional force of the *same* strength in case Roumania should join the Allies against her, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 13th October, says :—It has yet to be seen how far these promises will bear fruit. It does not seem possible that Germany can send a force of six hundred thousand men to Bulgaria at a time when her Generals, both in the east and the west, are crying aloud for more reinforcements. It was all a trick and nothing else to drag Bulgaria also into the arena of war.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

21. The *Quami Report*, of the 14th October in a leader, comments on Bulgaria's revolt and says:—Just when people are expecting the news of the termination of the war and when they are anxiously awaiting the fulfilment of the promise of the Kaiser that the war will end in October, the awful and disappointing intelligence that Bulgaria has joined Germany is flashed over the world.

Bulgaria's revolt.

The participation of Bulgaria has added yet another difficult link to the chain of war, but we may be sure that her time of tumult will not be long, for neither Germany nor Turkey places any reliance upon her actions and if it is a fact that Germany has promised Bulgaria a part of the Ottoman Empire the Turks will not be indifferent to this plot and will make a fresh decision as to which side to throw in the weight of her sword.

If Bulgaria's revolt were limited to herself it would not cause the world much concern.

Great Britain has always been the patron and protector of Greece whose existence is mainly due to the former's wisdom and sagacity and yet she appears to be very unwilling to allow the Allied armies to land at Solonika. Alas! What kind of fidelity is this?

At one time Greece was the teacher of the wise, but now fools make fun of her wisdom. We do not think she will continue her time-serving policy. If the war had been the result of accident she might have had a good excuse, but the bloodshed is intentional and pre-determined and so if she wants to save her head, she must, *nolens volens*, play the fool.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th October, is of opinion that the present system of arranging Benches in the Madras High Court is not quite conducive to the efficient administration of justice, especially in the case of criminal appeals and revision petitions, and suggests that, though Sir John Wallis may have special confidence in the capacity of Civilian Judges, it would be better to constitute Benches comprising one European and one Indian Judge, one of them being a senior and the other a junior.

The sittings in the Madras High Court.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915

23. Referring to the Bill that is proposed to be introduced in order to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsifs from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000, the *Andhraputrika*, of the 15th October, says:—No doubt this is a step in the right direction, but this will increase the work of the Munsifs' courts. The territorial jurisdiction of the courts must be reduced, and provision made for an increase in the number of courts. Unless this is done, the proposed measure will throw additional burden on the courts which are already overburdened with work. To raise the number of munsifs, to increase their pay, and work, all simultaneously, will be a satisfactory arrangement.

District Munsifs.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

24. According to the *Yogakshemam*, of the 15th October, several papers are of opinion that, compared with the sentences passed on the South African traitors, those in the Lahore conspiracy case were very severe and inconsistent with British justice.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

KERALA DEEPIKA, *Muvattupuzha*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

25. The *Kerala Deepika*, of the 18th October, reproduces the article which appeared in the *Keralodayam* of the 28th ultimo abstracted on page 107 of report No. 40.

The rule of the Punjab Chief Court restricting the number of vakils to be enrolled.

(*d*) *Education.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

26. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 14th October, reproduces the comments of the *Lokopakari* of the 4th October on this subject, abstracted on page 1744 of Report No. 41 of 1915.

The Hindu University.

The Hindu University.

The *Hitakarini*, of the 10th October, says:—Lord Curzon once merely stated that it was necessary that the Hindus should have a University of their own, but it was reserved for Lord Hardinge to carry out the idea and establish a Hindu University. It will add to the glory of Lord Hardinge, if during his own régime, the managing body is vested with greater powers and the University freed from all undue restrictions.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Oct. 10th, 1915.

The Calcutta University.

27. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 14th October, says:—From the committee formed to enquire into the defects of the Calcutta University, and suggest the ways and means of reforming it, the Directors of Public Instruction of Bengal, Behar, and Assam withdrew on the plea that they could not spare time to serve on the committee, the Local Governments having been of opinion that they could not serve on the committee without prejudice to their ordinary work. Many are of opinion that the Local Governments would not have advised the Directors to withdraw from the committee without the approbation of the Government of India. That the committee was deprived of official help might be due to the fact that the University rejected the proposal to make higher education hard for the Indians to get. We do not suppose that the Government of Lord Hardinge would have approved of such a course if all the facts had been placed before them We hope His Excellency would enquire into the matter and do justice.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

Free and compulsory education.

28. Referring to the spread of free and compulsory elementary education in Mysore, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th October, says:—It is very much to be regretted that, although many other countries have adopted a system of free and compulsory education, and many Native States in India itself have been imparting such education with success, the Government in India have not as yet realised its importance and introduced it into British India. Even such a great man as Mr. Gokhale was not able to prevail on them in this matter. We, however, hope that as time goes on, the British Government will copy the example of the Government of Mysore.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th October, says:—In the small Native State of Aundh, which consists of 72 villages only, there are three municipalities, which evince very great interest in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them. In British India, on the other hand, the general complaint is that the municipalities therein do not take much interest in municipal matters. Again in that Native State, the authorities have afforded facilities for education such as those to be found in highly civilised countries. We learn that its ruler has recently made elementary education compulsory. It remains to be seen whether the rulers of our provinces will follow this example.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

Female education in India.

29. Referring to the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to a deputation that waited upon him to urge the importance of improving female education in India, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th October, remarks:—On the whole, the Secretary of State has treated the subject as of little importance under the pretext of war. It is our special misfortune that at this moment we have a Secretary who is both ignorant of Indian affairs and unsympathetic towards the aspirations of the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

The Andhra National College.

30. In commenting on the report of the Andhra National College at Masulipatam for the year 1914–15, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th October, says:—The English Universities which are always prone to stick to old ways are now treading a new path by including in their courses of study technical education. But the Indian Universities, which walk in the shadow of the English institutions, are still only fit for the sixteenth century. The new spirit and method of education, however, has just appeared in the Andhra National College.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The Cannanore Municipality.

31. In reviewing the report of the Cannanore Municipality for the year 1914–15, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th October, deplores the want of interest displayed by the people in municipal affairs, points out that the municipal collections were rather unsatisfactory and that, though the Council has paid due attention to matters educational, the amount already set apart for the construction of school buildings has not yet been utilised, congratulates Mrs. C. Herji on having erected a well, a trough, and a rest for porters, and hopes that the sanitation of the old town will receive adequate attention from the Council.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

A paid Chairman for the Calicut Municipality.

32. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th October, points out that the appointment of a paid Chairman on Rs. 600 or Rs. 700, which some people desire, will, besides being inconsistent with their loud cry, for self-government, tend to largely increase the expenditure of the municipality, which already has a Secretary on Rs. 240, an Engineer on Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, and a Health officer on Rs. 150—300.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1915.

The Podanur-Pollachi Railway.

33. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th September, is against the proposal, now before the Government of India, to hand over the management of this line to Messrs. Binny & Co., and hopes that, before passing orders on this subject, the Government of India will ascertain the opinions of the District Board concerned and the public.

(*k*) *General.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

Swaraj.

34. The *Lokopakari*, of the 11th October, observes:—The Anglo-Indians object to the grant of *swaraj* to India and say that she will not be fit to have it till her distinctions of caste are eradicated and she becomes perfect in every respect. No country in the world can be said to be perfect, and this is the case even with England, which is thought to be the most civilised country. Women have not yet been given privileges there and religious differences have led to much strife. The disturbances connected with the grant of Home Rule for Ireland have been caused only by these differences. The unjust way in which all the self-governing British Colonies treat the Indians who are British subjects, will make one to think that they are uncivilised countries. Considering all these, India can be said to be better than the British Colonies in all respects. As the Indians are by nature submissive, loyal and contented, the Anglo-Indians are not all justified in objecting to the grant of *swaraj* to the Indians.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

India and the war.

35. The *Lokopakari*, of the 11th October, says:—The three things which are now essentially required for the war are men, ammunition and money, and if our Government can have all these three in abundance, there is no doubt of its coming out victorious in this war. India is in a position to supply all these three items. She can supply ten million warriors in the least and all the foundries here can manufacture ammunition in abundance, while the Ruling Princes can render pecuniary assistance to an unlimited extent. Though this is so, our Government has not availed itself fully of the resources of India in this war. This is causing dissatisfaction to the Indians. In England, a number of soldiers are employed in manufacturing ammunition. As a large number of men are now required at the front, the soldiers now manufacturing ammunition may be sent there and Indians employed in their place. The Indian workmen will be satisfied with smaller wages, while, at the same time, they are not behind the workmen of other countries in the matter of skill. The Indians are anxious to be of as much use to the Government as possible in this war, and it is the duty of the Government to utilise their services and satisfy them.

36. The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 13th October, reproduces the comments of the *Amirta Bazaar Patrika*, on this subject, extracted by the *Swadesamitran* of the 29th September, and abstracted in paragraph 41 on page 1748 of Report No. 41 of 1915.

SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

The report of the Public Service Commission.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th October, observes:—We learn from the *Hindu* that the report of the Public Service Commission will be sent to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments for their opinion and that on receipt of these opinions, the Secretary of State will pass his orders and publish the whole file. As there is a rumour that this report is not favourable to the Indians, it will do no good to publish it after the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have had their say on it. It should be published when it is sent to these Governments for opinion, and it is only then that the people will have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on it, so that the views of the Imperial and Provincial Governments and those of the people will reach the Secretary of State at the same time. If, on the other hand, the views of the Governments alone reach him, his final orders may not be favourable to the Indians, as he has no experience of Indian affairs and as Lord Islington, who was the President of the Commission, is his assistant. If this is to happen, it would be better not to publish the report at all, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar in the Imperial Legislative Council. So our people should agitate for this report being published for their information, when it is sent down for the views of the Governments in India.

37. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 14th October, complains that the increase in the number of Post office holidays causes great inconvenience to the public, especially the merchants, and prays that, if the present staff is found to be inadequate to do the work of the Post office connected with registration, money order, telegraph, etc., on all days, it may be strengthened to such an extent as to enable the people to avail themselves of these benefits without any interruption.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

The Post office holidays.

38. In the course of a long leader under this heading the *Vaisyamitran*,* of the 4th October, welcomes the institution of the Home Rule League with the object of working for the acquisition of *swaraj* by India and criticises in the following strain the adverse comments of the Anglo-Indian papers like the *Madras Times* and the *Madras Mail* on this subject:—We do not know why these papers are against the Indians trying to acquire a boon conferred on them nearly half a century back by Queen Victoria. The paper, which doubts the utility of a Parliament for India, comprising members elected by hundreds of thousands of educated men, forgets that the Indian administration is now in the hands of an Executive Council consisting of two or three members and another body 5,000 miles away from India comprising 12 or 15 Englishmen, who do not know anything of India. As stated by the *New India*, the establishment of a Parliament will do immense good to this country. We do not approve of the argument that it is not advisable to trouble our rulers about *swaraj* for India, when the war is going on. It is only after the war that our rulers would like to have complete rest and that is why the Indians are trying to have the question of *swaraj* for India solved along with the other business now in the hands of our rulers.

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakottai*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

A Parliamentary *swaraj* for India.

39. The *Vaisyamitran*,* of the 11th October, reports the *Modern Review* to have written as follows:—"Of the subjects of the colonies under the British Empire, 67 persons are employed under our Government in India. It is quite reasonable to expect that either all these should leave India or the Indians should be given the right of entering the colonies freely and settling there. We know that there are numerous arrogant Englishmen who hate Indians.

VAISYAMITRAN, *Devakottai*, Oct. 11th, 1915.

The Colonials in India.

* Received in the current week.

So, why should their number be increased by men of other countries being added to it? Six of them are in the Educational Department. If these have the same principles as their brother Colonials, their association will do no good to the Indian students and therefore they are not fit for the position occupied by them. Two are in the Ecclesiastical Department. To what sect of Christianity do they belong and what are they preaching about."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

40. Referring to the Bill brought forward by Lord Islington in the House of Lords for suspending the Civil Service Examination in England during the period of the war and two years thereafter and choosing candidates for this service by selection, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th October, says:—This Bill, if passed, is sure to cause dissatisfaction and disappointment in this country, especially to the Indians who qualify themselves for the Indian Civil Service. In the days when India was being ruled by the East India Compay, young men belonging to families known to or related to the Ministers and other high officials in England were nominated to the Indian Civil Service and sent out to this country, after a training in the Haileybury College. It was in 1853 that the Parliament, realising that in this system, the nominations were based on recommendation and not upon capacity, which was not fair and conducive to efficient administration, decided to have a competitive examination to choose candidates for the Indian Civil Service and this resolution was put into effect in 1861. Even before this, as all nominations to the Indian Civil Service were made only in England and as efficient Indians had no opportunity of getting into it, the Parliament declared as early as 1833 that no one should be prevented from getting any appointment in India by reason of nationality, race or colour. But this declaration was not given effect to immediately. The Indians had to get a share of the appointments in India little by little, by constant agitation through their associations and in Parliament and they have not yet secured an equal position. The attempt of the Indians to get equal opportunities of getting into the Civil Service with the Englishmen is still going on. It is, therefore, strange that at this juncture, a proposal should be made to do away with the competitive examination, which has existed for the last sixty years, and give the power of nominating efficient people in England to the Civil Service Commissioners. As it is very few Indians proceed to England with great difficulty and get into the Civil Service by passing the examination and a demand is being made to hold this examination simultaneously in India. If, at this juncture, the examination is abolished even in England, it is sure to lead to a further reduction in the small number of Indians, who now get into this service. The only explanation for the introduction of this Bill can be the scarcity of capable men in England to compete for this examination on account of a large number of people proceeding to the front. But we do not think that the abolition of the Civil Service Examination is the only remedy for it. The stringency of the test may be reduced. Apart from this, why should not the present opportunity be taken advantage of to allow a larger number of Indians to get into the Civil Service? It cannot be said that British officials nominated without undergoing any examination will be more efficient than Indians who are tested by an examination and in other ways before selection. It is regrettable that the very gentleman, who was the President of a Commission to inquire into the possibility of employing Indians in the Civil Service on a larger scale, should have brought forward this Bill. The introduction of this measure does not seem to be compatible with the principle that no contentious legislation should be undertaken during the present war.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

In raising its voice against this Bill, the *Lokopakari*, of the 18th October, observes:—If a sufficient number of Englishmen are not now available to appear for the Civil Service Examination, the number of men in the Provincial Civil Service in India may be increased temporarily and these may be given some of the appointments hitherto held by the Civil Servants. The Indians in the Provincial Service have proved themselves to be in no way inferior to the European Civilians. So the introduction of this measure only

shows the want of sympathy for India on the part of the Secretary of State. What can he do? He has never seen India, nor does he know the aspirations of the Indians. He belongs to the Conservative Party. That he has no sympathy whatever for the Indians is clear from his reply to the deputation that waited upon him in connection with female education in India. So, our Government should remove him and appoint in his place one having experience of Indian affairs and sympathy for the Indians.

The village panchayats.

41. In reviewing the Government order recently issued on this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th October, thinks that there seems to be an under current of suspicion in this order as to the possible good work these panchayats may be able to do, and observes that the enlargement of a number of existing unions can never have the same desirable result as the establishment of panchayats, as the majority of the members of the former, which are more or less quasi-official bodies, are not elected by the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

The village panchayats.

In commenting on the Government order on the subject of village panchayats in Madras, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th October, says:—The panchayats which the people are wishing to have can never be brought into existence by merely effecting some changes in the old institutions and by vesting the Tahsildars or Divisional officers with greater powers. The future panchayats contemplated by the Government will be no better than the present unions or taluk boards. They will be panchayats only in name, and be of no benefit to the people. What is now wanted is a liberal policy on the part of the Government, which will give to the people some administrative powers. In the absence of such powers, panchayats will be of no use whatever in promoting the welfare of the people.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1915.

The Madras General Post office.

42. The *Lokopakari*, of the 18th October, objects to the proposal to construct a new building at a great cost in the Mount Road for locating the General Post office on the grounds that Georgetown and not Mount Road is the commercial centre of Madras, and that it would be a waste of money to construct a new building at this juncture, when the Government is trying to economise expenditure on every head on account of the war and is pleading want of funds for undertaking many useful reforms.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

Indian Volunteers.

43. The *Lokopakari*, of the 18th October, has a leaderette advocating the enlistment of Indians as Volunteers, in the course of which it expresses its surprise that while a number of Panchama Christians, with hat and boot, having no education or status whatever, are enlisted as Volunteers, the Indians, who are anxiously expecting to have self-government for their country, are denied this privilege.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

The Corporation Health Officer.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th October, regrets the delay on the part of the Government in accepting the resignation of Dr. MacDonald, the Health Officer of the Madras Corporation, and observes that it is most undesirable to allow the Health Department of the Corporation to do its work without a competent head.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

45. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th October, refers to the proposal to abolish the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service during the war and for two years thereafter, and observes:—The Indian Civil Service examination affords only a limited scope for the Indians getting higher appointments. If even that is abolished and Indian Civil Servants are nominated by the ministers for however short a period, the result can only be more disadvantageous to the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

Military training.

46. Writing on the subject of military training for the Indians, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th October, says:—We can emphatically assert that it is the

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

bounden duty of the Government to relax the rigour of the Arms Act, to enlist the Indians in the Volunteer Corps, to give them military training, and save them from the outrages of the dacoits.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

Telugu literature.

47. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th October, learns that certain book-sellers have been prosecuted here and at Ellore for publishing obscene literature, and that the book-sellers in question, at any rate one of them is not interested in the upkeep of Telugu literature. It urges that, under such circumstances, in which the literature is likely to suffer more than the accused, all those who are interested in preserving Telugu classical literature should see that it does not suffer through the ignorance and weakness of the accused

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

The industries in Bombay.

48. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th October, states that popular leaders in Bombay have prevailed upon the Government to appoint a committee to consider and report on the ways of improving the industries of Bombay, and remarks, "Bravo! O, leaders of Bombay; bravo! Lord Willingdon, bravo! May you be an example to the other Provinces! May our leaders and our Government learn from you at least what it is to help one another."

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

A war loan.

49. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th October, says:—We have already dwelt in our columns on the futility of the proposal to raise in India a war loan of 37½ crores. In the interview between Sir William Meyer and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the former has expressed the same view as ours, as expected, on this matter, and we feel highly gratified at it.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

The delta villages of the Kistna district.

50. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th October, invites the attention of the Government to a letter from one of its correspondents, in which he complains that the want of a proper drainage system in the Kistna delta villages is a source of great danger and loss to the villages, especially to the village of Puttagunta Agraharam. It hopes that the representatives of the people and the authorities concerned will see their way to free the people of the above-named village from the said danger by providing a proper system of drainage.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1915.

Police spies.

51. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th October, refers to an incident in which one Sankararao Joshi was alleged to have been very much annoyed by police spies in Bombay, and remarks:—When a person has been observed for a year and no evidence is forthcoming against him, there is no use of shadowing him any longer. When one belonging to the lower grades of service is employed to watch the movements of a respectable man, the authorities ought to see that the latter is not unnecessarily molested. It is not satisfactory that in the British Government, which is the best of Governments, respectable men should be subjected to innumerable inconveniences, simply because the authorities have begun to suspect them? It is the duty of the well-wishers of the people to require the Government, to enquire into this matter and take steps to minimise the evil as far as possible. We hope that the representatives of the people will invite the attention of the Government to this matter by an interpellation.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

India and the expenses of the war.

52. The *Bharathi*, of the 15th October, writes:—It is notorious how every day of the present titanic struggle means an expense of several crores to each of the belligerents. It is estimated that the British have to spend at the rate of four crores and a half per day. The reader will doubtless feel surprised as to whence these huge sums are got. Like all the rest, our rulers too are borrowing hundreds of crores from their subjects. It is by thus borrowing alone that the colonies too have been able to equip their armies and send them to the front in aid of the mother country. Similarly, in India too, our rulers have begun to raise loans from the people. Mr. DeP. Webb has written to the *Indian Review* enquiring why India should

not contribute to the expenses of the war by subscribing to another similar loan. We learn that this has attracted the attention of the Simla authorities. Let that pass. The sum proposed by Mr. Webb is by no means a small one. It is 37 crores and 50 lakhs. It is stated that the loan must not exceed this figure. As the *Times* has pointed out, this means an average of Rs. 1–12–0 per head. According to the same paper, the people of this country are extremely poor. The Englishman, even if he has no cash in hand, is still prepared to help his country by selling even his stock and shares invested in whatever part of the world they may be. The Indians have no such resource. A large part of the population has to struggle even for one meal a day. With such a hand to mouth living it is impossible that one can save anything. It is with this knowledge and foresight that our liberal-minded Viceroy announced that even the cost of the Indian expeditionary force should be borne by England. If the economic resources of our country were not a victim to foreign exploitation, if the qualities of Indians which our rulers were able to discover in the present crisis had been discovered at some earlier date, if our industries were not in the down-trodden condition to which they have sunk at present, if education had spread among our people to the level to which it has spread in other civilised countries, we should certainly have been able to help our rulers far more than any other dependency. Our regret at our own inability to render financial aid to our rulers even to the extent to which the smaller colonies have done is as keen as the agonising thought that we, with a population of 30 crores, if we had only military training, could crush the seven crores of the German army in no time. It is no use, however, crying over spilt milk Sir William Meyer himself has observed that India is hardly able to subscribe to a loan of even five crores. Despite the intense desire on the part of the people at the present day to render as much service to the Empire as possible, we cannot believe that they can subscribe to the loan of 37 crores and 50 lakhs urged by Mr. Webb. As the *Madras Times* has pointed out, the number of people who can give loans in India is extremely limited. These have already discharged one obligation. They are aiding the war Funds and Hospital ships. Their condition is such that they cannot help being struck with wonder that a native state could contribute so much as 60 lakhs. The need for industrial development is most enthusiastically urged in every quarter both by the leaders and by the masses. But no practical steps in this direction appear to have been taken as yet. Under these circumstances we are unable to say how India would be able to contribute the 37 crores and 50 lakhs. We can only affirm that India will ever be ready in the future, as she has been in the past, to contribute her mite to the cause with the sincerest feeling of loyalty. We feel ashamed and pained to dwell on this abject condition of ours, but we feel at the same time that we cannot help deploring the truth of the situation.

Bharathi, *Bellary*, Oct. 15th, 1915.

Government and the industries.

53. In an article deploring the backward condition of Indian industries, the *Bharathi*, of the 15th October, observes :— While in the other parts of the Empire the opportunity afforded by the European crisis was instantly seized and existing industries were improved and new industries started in India, all that we see is the flooding of our market with Japanese goods and the imminent disappearance of even the little demand that hitherto existed in regard to indigenous products, unless western manufactures should come to be excluded from our market. There is a widespread complaint that Japan bids fair to be a formidable menace to the future industrial expansion of our country. Not only is this fresh competition likely to leave no room for starting new industries, but even the existing factories of Bombay, which is styled the manchester of Bombay, have, it is said, begun to suffer already. The reason of this deplorable state is not far to seek. Japan with the system of State bounties to help her industries is able to undersell, while our own manufacturers are helpless in this direction. Further, there is the excise duty on our cotton goods to counterbalance the import duty on Lancashire goods. The

representations of the *Congress* year after year that this duty should be abolished have been altogether unavailing; and nothing has been done to profit by the opportunities afforded by the crisis to start new industries. Turning to England, do we not see that at the very commencement of the war, steps were taken to start the manufacture of dyes, so as to destroy the German trade in this line? We read in the papers that the Home Government has even guaranteed a certain percentage of interest on the investment. We wonder why the same line of policy should not be pursued in this country. There are two principal reasons why the people do not come forward to invest their money on industrial ventures at present. The one is that the industries started in 1907 have mostly resulted in enormous loss owing to excessive foreign competition; and the Government alone can remove the dread which these failures have produced. The second reason is that the people find it a more profitable and safer investment to lend their money at exorbitant rates of interest. Unlike European countries, there is no legal provision against usury in India. There are *soucars* in almost every village, and once a person has the misfortune to fall into his clutches, it is impossible that he can liberate himself. Like the classical jew, these sowcars are relentlessly wont to insist on the terms of their bond and prove the ruin of the borrower. Unless therefore the Government take steps at some early date to enact a measure to prohibit usury and guarantee a minimum rate of interest for some years on the capital invested on approved indutries, it is impossible that our industries can be saved from extinction or that the country can progress.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

54. In a leading article publishing a translation of His Excellency the Viceroy's reply on the occasion of the farewell address presented to him at Simla, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 20th October, writes:—These golden words of His Excellency will remain ever green in the minds of the Indians. There is not the slightest exaggeration in saying that among those who have held the exalted office of Viceroy in India, there is hardly another who has loved and cherished the Indians so deeply as Lord Hardinge has done. It is within the knowledge of even the masses in this country that every word and deed of His Excellency has been replete with his solicitude for their welfare. We deem it hardly expedient to allow the services of so successful an administrator to be terminated before the close of the war. We earnestly hope that the Home authorities may be pleased to extend the term of His Excellency's viceregal rēgime for some time longer.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

In an article similarly eulogising Lord Hardinge's popularity the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 20th October, says:—The Indians praise His Excellency as the most generous Viceroy which India has ever had, while a section of the Europeans belonging to the Civil Service cry him down as the worst of all Indian Viceroys. The question therefore arises as to which of these statements is true. A good many of the Europeans who belong to the civil service are doubtless very generous themselves. They admit that the Indians are the true source of wealth to the country, that it is they who help to get them fat salaries, that they must be true to their salt and that they must therefore love the Indians as their own brethren. . . . . But what if a few evil-minded people should be slow in recognising his great qualities? Even if a million dogs should bay the moon, what harm can it do her? If a man in a fit of anger should spit at the midday sun, the spit will only descend on his own face. Lord Hardinge is endowed with qualities of the very highest order. Because he was just in thought, word and deed and made no distinction between white and coloured races, some wicked people sought to kill him. We may be sure that nemesis will overtake these wretches. If in these critical times we had an administrator of the type of Lord Curzon or if some haughty person, like some of those civilians, were at its head, inexpressible ill-will would surely have resulted between India and the Empire. Lord Hardinge averted this danger and disclosed the true qualities of the majority of the ruling race. Every Indian therefore ought to feel deeply grateful to His Excellency.

55. Referring to the meeting recently held at Simla under the Presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to consider the advisability of legalising customs, the *Bhagyodayam*, of the 9th October, agrees with His Honour in thinking that Government will not be justified in compelling people to accept new measures legalising certain customs, even though they may be beneficial to a community, and that it is the duty of the Government not to do anything which may stand in the way of its future progress.

Is it proper to legalise customs?

BHAGYODAYAM, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 9th, 1915.

56. The *Kerala Deepika*, of the 18th October, reproduces the article which appeared in the *Chakravarthi* of the 2nd October, reported on page 1752 of the Weekly report No. 41.

The Indian Member in the Viceroy's Council.

KERALA DEEPIKA, *Muvattupuzha*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

57. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th October, makes an appreciative reference to the efforts of Mr. E. Narayana Menon, High Court Vakil, for the establishment of a District Association in Malabar, and hopes that the leaders of the people will render him every assistance in the matter.

A District Association for Malabar.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

58. Referring to the establishment of a "Home Rule League", the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th October, points out that according to Anglo-Indian papers, India is not yet fit for self-government, and that, even among Indians themselves, there are differences of opinion as to the advisability of starting one like that at the present moment. It thinks that there can be no doubt that India will derive many advantages as a result of the war, and that in case the Englishmen, who love justice and liberty be disposed to grant self-government to India, the immediate establishment of a league like this will make her fit to receive it at the end of the war, and observes that one cannot learn to swim without plunging one-self into the water, and that, though Indians may in the beginning commit certain mistakes in governing themselves, these will disappear in course of time.

The Home Rule League.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

59. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th October, says that the Madras municipal weekly report shows a large number of deaths among youths, a fact which reveals a deplorable state of affairs calling for immediate attention.

Doctors are of opinion that the smoking of bidis and cigarettes is injurious to boys, yet lads are seen everywhere smoking them. A few years ago an encouraging report was spread in Madras that the use of bidis or cigarettes would be prevented by Government.

Mysore punishes not only the boys who smoke, but also those who sell bidis or cigarettes to them.

The editor hopes that the Commissioner of Police, Madras, will, with the sanction of Government, follow this example and prohibit boys from smoking and shopkeepers from supplying them with bidis or cigarettes.

The use of "Bidis" and cigarettes by boys.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

60. Referring to the right of interpellation recently granted to the Mysore Legislative Council and of presenting supplementary questions where the original interpellation fails to elicit a satisfactory answer, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd October, observes:—The people of Mysore are deeply grateful to His Highness's Government for granting to its council this invaluable privilege which we see already exercised by the Legislative Councils in the other parts of the country. The series of concessions granted to us from time to time of late is an unfailing index both of the readiness on the part of Government to admit the people to fresh rights as they become fit to exercise them and of the confidence on their part that they will use them in the best interests of the province. We heartily congratulate the Government on this attitude of theirs.

The Mysore Legislative Council.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Errata.

Report No. 42.

Article 57, line 5, *for* "co-operation" *read* "co-operative".

Page 1782, paragraph 23, line 15, *substitute* "Surbo-Macedonian" *for* "Subo mecedonian".

[Issued, 26th October 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 44 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th October 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(a) *Police*—
Anarchism in Bengal 1845

(d) *Education*—
The University of Madras .. .. *ib.*
Residential Universities 1846

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
Small-pox in Calicut .. .. *ib.*
Village panchayats .. .. *ib.*

(h) *Railways*—
Railway officials and Indian passengers 1847

(k) *General*—
The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service .. .. *ib.*
The late Sir Henry Cotton 1848
India—a nuisance 1849
The Home Rule League 1850
The *Statesman* (Calcutta) and the Indian Civil Service Bill .. .. .. *ib.*
The Indian and Anglo-Indian press 1851
The Secretary of State for India and the Indian Civil Service .. .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Representative Assembly 1852

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
War notes	1853
The war in Europe	*ib.*
The war	*ib.*
Austria-Hungary and the war	*ib.*
Greece and M. Venezeulos	1854

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—	
Arbitration courts	*ib.*
Assessors	*ib.*
Criminal courts in this Presidency	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
Christian teaching in schools	*ib.*
The Madras University	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
Waste of pipe water in Madras	1855
Impure food and water in Madras	*ib.*
The Guntūr Municipality	*ib.*
(*g*) *Forests*—	
Forest grievances in South Canara	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
Local Boards and Railways	1856
(*k*) *General*—	
Vikatan foretelling the fortune of mother India	*ib.*
The Indian Civil Service Bill	*ib.*
Agriculture and manure	*ib.*
Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Indians	1857
District Conferences	*ib.*
The Registrar of the Madras University	*ib.*
Law and the orders of superior officers	*ib.*
The Kurnool District Conference	*ib.*
The North Arcot District Conference	1858
Sir Henry Cotton	*ib.*
Civilization and drunkenness	*ib.*
The Civil Service Examinations	*ib.*
The war loan	1859
The Defence of India Act	*ib.*
The Pilgrims' Committee	*ib.*
Political murders	*ib.*
India and the war	*ib.*
His Excellency Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
The Civil Service Bill	*ib.*
The lessons which Indians have learned from the war	1860
A District Conference for Malabar	*ib.*
The Secretary of State's ignorance	*ib.*
Village panchayats	*ib.*
The Khutba (Friday exhortation) and the Khalifate	1861
The murder of Miss Cavell	1862

III.—Legislation.

The Medical Registration Act	*ib.*
The jurisdiction of District Munsifs	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Progress in Mysore	*ib.*
Donations to the Hospitalship *Madras*	1863
A Branch of the Madras Bank in Travancore	*ib.*
The Diwan and the Mysore Representative Assembly	*ib.*
The Mysore University scheme	1864
Progressive Mysore	1865

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Kriahnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Grameni, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kusa, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kŏttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,400
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Beswada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majíd Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
253	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini.**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittoshan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakôttai, Ramnád district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalâratnâkaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadâyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinōdini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	300
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Vīrasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th October, observes:—"From reports coming to us from Bengal we are greatly exercised in mind to see that there has of late been a recrudescence of anarchical crime, the victims in the majority of cases being officers of the Criminal Investigation Department who had been tireless in the discharge of their duty, of hunting down anarchists and seditionists. . . . . We are also exercised in mind that it is young men, in several cases educated, who have taken themselves to the most undignified and sinful profession of anarchists. It has been made more than abundantly clear to all and sundry that crimes will never strengthen or beautify the destiny of any country; and the worst enemies of our country are those who hope to bring about political salvation through bloodshed. . . . . Anarchism ought not and should not be allowed to flourish in India under any garb, and it is earnestly to be hoped that our countrymen in Bengal well co-operate with the Government in their efforts to stamp out anarchical crimes."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Anarchism in Bengal.

(*d*) *Education.*

2. The *Hindu*, of the 25th October, states:—"The prediction that was made on the eve of the enactment of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 that the re-formed Senates would, by reason of the very wide powers of nomination given to the Chancellors, be more or less official in character and out of touch with Indian public opinion, has nowhere been so completely fulfilled than in Madras. . . . . Matters would have been somewhat better, as in Calcutta and Bombay, if among Indian Fellows there were persons of the towering personality of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee or Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and the party in power has always consisted of a few College Professors who have managed to conduct the affairs of the University just as they liked. The proceedings of the Senate on Friday and Saturday last, lively, interesting and in one or two respects somewhat satisfactory as they were, only confirm the view that we have set forth. . . . . The strange ways of the Madras University would form, if presented in a connected form, very curious features and the anxiety bestowed in putting an embargo on books of certain English writers on politics is explained by the fear of English Professors as to the danger of the imbibing of political ideas by Indians. . . . . A motion which was warmly debated upon was that proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar of Trivandrum with the object of allowing one Fellow to be assigned to more than one Faculty. Such a practice is followed in certain other Indian Universities and on educational grounds, the presence of an able Fellow on two or more Faculties might be eminently desirable. But the European Fellows saw in it a danger which would bring division where, they alleged, there was now peace, and disturbance where there was now tranquility. Mr. H. J. Allen, Principal of the Presidency College, would appear to have conceived the proposal as one principally intended to introduce lawyers into the Faculty of Arts and embarked on a denunciation which was defiant in tone, and contemptuous in expression. This is a favourite pastime of Anglo-Indians which the Senate ought to be free from, and it was well that the offensive remarks of Mr. Allen were replied to in indignant and spirited language by, among others, Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar. The incident only brings home to our mind the way in which nominated European Fellows dominate the Senate to which we have frequently referred."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

The University of Madras.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

3. The *New India*, of the 26th October, writes:—"We are astonished to find that in the lecture delivered last evening, under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha, by Professor Ramalinga Reddi of Mysore, residential Universities were condemned. . . . . The learned Professor says that the Madras University, like other Indian Universities, was modelled on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge. This is a somewhat startling statement, inasmuch as the latter are residential Universities, while the Indian are only examining and affiliating Universities. . . . . Professor Ramalinga was a little rash in saying that people who advocate residential Universities have not the ghost of an idea of their advantages. Very many of their advocates are Indians who have studied in Oxford or Cambridge, and know what 'college life' in them means. They have learned the advantage of close association with scholars, the elevating inspiration caught from Professors who associate daily with their students, the refining atmosphere of those ancient seats of learning, the power of their historical traditions. . . . . This is in which the lovers of Indian youth desire to give them in their own land. Not 'supervision and control by a non-Indian, who has not the slightest idea of Indian habits and customs,' but the supervision of Indians penetrated with love of the Motherland, who would make the atmosphere of the University an inspiration to patriotism, to high endeavour, to service of India. . . . . The idea that the essence of a residential University is foreign is a strange one, when we remember that the whole spirit of Indian education used to be the dwelling of the pupil with his teacher. The Gurukula of the elder days shall be revived in the residential University of our own times, under Indian control and Indian management."

Residential Universities.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd October, has the following:—"Small-pox of a virulent type is raging in Calicut. Our enquiries go to show that the Sanitary authorities have so far done absolutely nothing to combat the disease, for reasons we are unable to understand. When Dr. Warrior was acting as District Medical Officer there was an outbreak, which was promptly suppressed, thanks to his promp, action and severe handling of the sanitary staff which is proverbially somnambulant.

Small-pox in Calicut.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th October, has the following:—"With the decision of the Government on the question of village panchayats, the land problem of the Madras Presidency assumes a new phase. . . . . Whoever is responsible for the drafting of the resolution, there is not the shadow of a doubt that it betrays lamentable ignorance of village life and the conditions prevailing in villages. Any official who has known the Indian ryot, his surroundings and his capacities, cannot have failed to be struck by the utter helplessness in which he is placed to combat the evils of defective, irregular, nay, corrupt administration as prevailing in the villages. At any rate, the member or members of the Government which has issued that precious document have shown a great reluctance to transfer any power, civil or criminal, which is now centralised in the distant inaccessible District Munsifs and Sub-Magistrates. They have striven hard to maintain the prestige of these officials, with the result that the simple villagers are denied a system of cheap government which would grant to them security and peace. . . . . The source of all the evils of administration, of the increase of civil and criminal cases, and of the difficulties of ryots, has to be traced to the absence of a village tribunal which can sit in judgment and decide promptly on the spot. A village panchayat invested with civil and criminal powers can put down effectively perjury, forgery and bribery, reduce the work of stipendiary Magistrates, District Munsifs and the Police; and while it will be a source of real strength and power to succour the oppressed and the helpless, it will infuse fear in the minds of law-breakers. This, however, is

Village panchayats.

not to be the case in future according to the recent resolution of Government. . . . . In the introduction of a village panchayat the Government has a very good means of putting down corruption of all sorts, improving the machinery of administration at a minimum of cost and placing the industry of agriculture on a scientific basis. This means the Government have deliberately chosen to lose for the paltry reason that the officials are reluctant to part with their powers and to transfer them to the hands of the people. A silly sentiment this is!"

(h) Railways.

6. The *New India*, of the 29th October, states:—"The rude and unfair treatment of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar by the officials at Katpadi junction is, unfortunately, an instance of the frequently recurring annoyance to which Indian gentlemen are subjected on the railways in their own land. It is intolerable that the railway companies should fill their staffs with Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, who seem to take pleasure in insulting their superiors when the latter are Indians. The rules of the railways are often objectionable, and their administration renders them detestable."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Railway officials and Indian passengers.

(k) General.

7. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 20th October, writes:—"The war has brought us many surprises but Lord Islington's proposal beats them all hollow. We wonder by what subtle process of reasoning his Lordship has come to the conclusion that the Indian Civil Service should at once be thrown open to anybody who may choose to walk in, without any test or restriction. No desperate situation has arisen to call for so extraordinary a step. . . . . His proposal, if given effect to, will have no other effect than detracting from the efficiency and the high reputation which the Indian Civil Service deservedly enjoys. Besides its being calculated to lower its dignity, the step which Lord Islington proposes to take is a distinct and undeserved hardship to the present members of the service who have had to undergo one of the stiffest examinations to prove their fitness, and who are now called upon to hobnob with persons who may be the least fit to claim equal rank with them. . . . . We trust wiser counsels will prevail and Lord Islington will be induced to drop a proposal which has no other merit to recommend it than its extreme novelty and the air of the eighteenth century which it suggests."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 27th October, says:—"We do not think it necessary to go again into the dangerous provisions of the Bill; we shall restrict ourselves today only to the pointing out of the introduction of the racial bar by the proposed Bill. Since the number of Indians that may be recruited according to its provisions is not likely to exceed half a dozen, the remaining Indian candidates will be turned out, although they may possess superior qualifications to the third-rate men that will be saddled on the Civil Service by nomination. There is nothing in the Bill to prohibit the appointment of candidates who had been unsuccessful in the open competition, and since the number of vacancies available to Indians is fixed, persons lower in the list may be drafted into the Service while more capable Indians will be automatically left out. . . . . It is worth asking ourselves why the examination has been dispensed with; for the India Office could not have proposed the Bill embodying that step without some strong reason. Can it be the presence of a large number of Indians in England, who, in view of the existing situation, have gone there in the hope of competing successfully in the open competition? The India Office is presumably terrified lest the service may be 'swamped' by Indians, and knowing as we do its attitude towards Indian aspirations, the decision must have been arrived at that open competition is dangerous. Let us emphasise the fact that the Indian candidates are asking for no favour. They only

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

demand to be appointed, if they are found more competent than the European competitors. And we do not see how in the name of fair play and justice, their claim can be disallowed, unless the India Office is determined to introduce the racial bar even in the Indian Civil Service examination, and thus lay once more the axe at the very foundation of the Queen's Proclamation."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th October, remarks:—"The Civil Service Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords, and, of course, it will be read a third time and passed. . . . . The Indian press without a single exception has condemned the Bill down-right. When there has been so much talk about the angle of vision, it is rather strange that the Home Government should have thought it fit to take in hand a highly contentious measure and that too without any notice to the people and without taking the least trouble of consulting them or their representatives."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 29th October, observes:—"The manner in which the Civil Service Bill was passed through Parliament and the burking of the report of the Public Service Commission on the obviously inadequate ground of avoiding controversy, is bound to give rise to unpleasant impressions in this country which expects that as the result of the 'new angle of vision' more confidence will subsist between the people and the Government of this land. Yet the authorities have chosen to get their arrangements completed behind our backs as though they feared that these arrangements would not stand the test of popular scrutiny in this country. Is this solicitude on behalf of the immaculate 'heaven-born service' due, we may ask, to a conviction that the sacred mysteries of that Service ought not to be profaned by the gaze of the vulgar multitude? It is difficult otherwise to account for the way in which India has been mystified in regard to the new arrangements for the recruitments to the Indian Civil Service."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 25th October, writes:—"We have to record, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the death of Sir Henry Cotton, one of the most warm-hearted and enlightened Englishmen that ever lived. He was a true friend of India who understood and sympathised with her people and her institutions as very few Englishmen have done, and laboured, in the course of a strenuous and well-spent life, for her advancement and welfare. He was of the band of three Englishmen (A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn) who have done inestimable services to this country, and who, though Members of the Indian Civil Service, have not hesitated to break through the bureaucratic traditions of that Service and to devote their energies and great talents in obtaining for India, the land of their adoption, even-handed justice and a liberal and progressive Government."

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 25th October, says:—"India owes a deep debt of gratitude to this gentle and sturdy man, who showed such faithful devotion to her cause. His love for India was deep and true; his sense of justice clear and undistorted. Being, as he was, a member of the Indian Civil Service, he realised that loyalty to the Empire forced on him the duty of exposing the abuses that threatened its stability, and his love for England made him zealous of her honour and insistent on the performance of her promises. May peace abide upon him, and may he rest in the Light."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th October, observes:—"The news of the death of Sir Henry Cotton will be received with the deepest grief throughout India by every section of people. . . . . He was beloved of India to which he had rendered invaluable service and which he loved with all his heart. The only all-India position which he filled was as President of the National Congress; but he had been known throughout India, since Lord Ripon's time, as a sympathetic and loving friend of India and Indians. . . . . He never spared himself in his work for India, and very often his own countrymen, the members of his own service, treated him with the

utmost intolerance. His broad humanity enabled him to perceive in his later life the errors of his official career; and in his book, recently published, he has told us how little he realised his responsibilities as a young Magistrate exercising large powers. . . . . It is sad to think that the void left by Sir Henry's death will not for long be adequately filled and that there is none to take up the unique work which he was doing with an unselfishness which has characterised his devotion to India and her people. He was a brilliant example of sympathy for the people among whom he lived so long, and of sacrifice for their sake."

The *Karnataka*, of the 27th October, remarks:—"India has learnt with the deepest regret that Sir Henry Cotton—one of the few high-souled Britishers that have won for themselves a lofty and permanent place in her grateful heart—passed away on Saturday last at his residence in England."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 27th October, states:—"Sir Henry Cotton's health had been causing much anxiety for some time, but India hoped that the great and good man might recover and continue his invaluable services to India. The hope of the millions has been shattered and the beloved Sir Henry has passed away. . . . . Sir Henry was seventy years old and every year of his age since his majority was spent for the good of the Indian people. It is impossible to deal adequately here with his numerous acts and qualities which endeared him to the people of India. His memory will ever be green in India, as his career has been entwined with the national movement in this country. Sir Henry Cotton leaves a magnificent example to the English members of the Indian Civil Service, and we are sure he would consider his strenuous labours amply repaid if a few of his successors in the service endeavour to help India as he did".

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th October, writes:—"The passing away of Sir Henry Cotton will creat the profoundest regret and the sincerest sorrow in this country. A true, steady and staunch friend of India, he had fought the battle for freedom and justice, more than once, singlehanded and against tremendous odds. . . . . He sacrificed health and even wealth in the interests of the cause so near to his heart. As a Member of Parliament, his championship of the voiceless millions of India was so dougnty and self-less that he was called a 'White Baboo' by his Anglo-Indian countrymen—an epithet that gave him more honour than contumely. In short, by his death India has lost a fearless advocate and staunch friend and Indian nationalism has suffered a heavy blow, creating a void which it is very hard to fill."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

9. The *New India*, of the 25th October, remarks:—"The *Morning Post* (London) has an extraordinary article on the question of India's admission to the Imperial Conference. It states that from the standpoint of the ardent Imperialist, India has always been 'something of an excrescence, and, to speak plainly, a nuisance.' A federation of the Empire would have been easier but for 'the awkward presence of this great Dependency, at once the brightest jewel in the Crown and impossible in an Imperial partnership'. So speaks the organ of the British aristocracy. India is not a nuisance when she supplies a happy hunting ground for the younger sons of the aristocracy, with large salaries for a time and fat pensions thereafter. She is not an 'awkward presence' when the 'drain' is in question, but as an Imperial partner she is 'impossible'. Be it so. But we doubt the wisdom of the utterance. Plain speech it is, truly."

India—a nuisance.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 29th October, says:—"It is a curious fact that while the capacity for usefulness of the press in any country is strictly limited, its scope for mischief is absolutely boundless. . . . . In the course of exploitation of this fruitful vein of wealth, one let us remember which is immediately convertible into terms of cash, the Gutter Press of England has been assiduous in its search for victims to attack. Thus it has been engaged for many months past in an attempt to discredit

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Great Britain in the sight of the Allies by belittling and ridiculing the share that she has hitherto taken in the war . . . . It is not surprising that a press of such mentality and such ideals should seek to single out India as the latest victim for its widely-appreciated mud slinging performances. . . . . To turn to the article in question its nature may be judged from the following quotation:—'India from the point of view of the ardent Imperialist,' says the *Morning Post*, has always been something of an excrescence and, to speak plainly, a nuisance. . . . . Lest the sudden descent of India from the 'Jewel of the British Crown' to the position of an excrescence and a nuisance may be too abrupt even for the copper-lined stomachs of its readers, the *Morning Post* is prepared graciously to admit 'that mighty influences have arisen to thaw the estrangement that keeps India and Britain-beyond-seas apart.' . . . . Yet an article of this character is allowed to reach hundreds of thousands of ignorant Englishmen whose only information about India is gathered from such sources. We shall not attempt to defend ourselves from the insinuations of the *Morning Post*. They require no reply, but it is undoubtedly the duty of the Government in England to see that such vilifications of the Indian people are stopped unless they wish to raise a storm in this country. Surely there must be something strangely defective in the laws of England which permit with impunity such attempts to break up the solidarity of the empire as they permitted the attempts to create dissensions among the Allies, and yet shoot a poor devil of a German whose misdirected patriotism has led him into the paths of espionage. The larger offence must in reason carry the larger punishment and yet the proprietors of the *Morning Post* are left free to batten on its vile outpourings."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

10. Referring to the article on the Home Rule League by Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the *New India*, of the 28th October, observes:—"We hope that the people who doubt the capacity of India for self-government will read Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar's vigorous defence of the Motherland. From the way in which some talk, one might imagine that only a nation composed of statesmen is fit to govern itself. How many statesmen are there in England? How many men of first-rate capacity has she to set against men of similar calibre in India? The whole subordinate machinery of administration is already in Indian hands, and would run on unchanged. In the Legislative Councils, elected members would replace nominated members; are the members now elected in any way inferior to those who are nominated, or less capable of legislative work? To the Executive Councils, the Indians would elect the most capable men. . . . . If Indians cannot find capable Indians, they will not be barred from electing Englishmen; only the elected Englishmen will be servants, not masters, of their constituencies. Will not the Humes, the Yules, the Wedderburns, the Cottons, the Digbys of the future sit in Indian Parliaments?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The *Statesman* (Calcutta) and the Indian Civil Service Bill.

11. The *New India*, of the 29th October, writes:—"Nothing is so ridiculous as when an Anglo-Indian journal, admittedly hostile to Indian aspirations, volunteers to speak on behalf of the people, and condescends to pat them on the back. A notable instance of this phenomenon has been supplied by the *Statesman*, which, furious at the 'mean and discreditable agitation' against the Indian Civil Service Bill in the Indian press, points out that the agitators are trying to 'slip in' a few incompetent Indians into the Indian Civil Service by taking undue advantage of the war. It then goes on 'confidently to assert that it (the intention of the Indian Press) will be indignantly repudiated by the vast majority of educated Indians'. How illuminating are the observations! Translated into plain words, the *Statesman* cannot contain its anger because the Indian press is not willing to accept the proposal of the Government to 'slip in' a large number of incompetent foreigners into the Indian Civil Service, while the claims of *more* competent Indians are ignored. The Indian press asks for no

favour. It only says: "Examine the merits of all candidates by an open test. If Indians are found more capable, then only admit them. Else sack them, root and branch. Only do not 'slip in' less competent foreigners".

The Indian and Anglo-Indian press.

12. The *New India*, of the 30th October, remarks:—"We often wonder why that which is only a choleric word in the Anglo-Indian press is rank blasphemy in the Indian. The *Englishman*, for instance, boldly alleges that the Calcutta High Court does not help the executive and the police in putting down political crime, that it hurls reckless charges against the police and so on. Has it been warned for thus attacking the High Court? We have known an Indian paper rebuked for a mild criticism on a particular Judge and a warning of the harm done by such conduct, but the *Englishman* bespatters them wholesale with charges which, if true, render the culprits unworthy of His Majesty's trust. Why this very uneven treatment? The Press Act is objectionable anyhow, but it becomes a hundred times worse when it destroys a *Comrade* or a *Star of Utkal* and leaves the *Englishman* unwhipped."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for India and the Indian Civil Service.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, observes:—"Mr. Chamberlain gave the Civil Servants who are to come out to India appropriate advice as to how they should conduct themselves in their relations with the people of this country. Mr. Chamberlain is speaking at a time when, as everybody recognises, there is need for changing the manner and the attitude which Civil Servants have been accustomed to assume in the past. The relations between them and the people are not the same now as they were before. . . . . The average Civil Servant remains what he was in the time of Munro, Malcolm and Sleeman. If there has been any change, it has been for the worse. . . . . For the modern Civil Servant there is no need to do more than would satisfy his superiors. This he does more by writing excellent reports than by establishing acceptable relations with the people. Popular opinion is not his opinion, nor is it that of the Government which he serves. The reforms introduced by Lord Morley have considerably changed these relations, but the Civil Servant has not been able to rise to the needs of the changed situation. The sense of power, the haughty air, the contemptuous indifference to the feelings of those with whom he deals are there, distributed in different degrees among different men. We in our experience in Madras, in our intercourse with the highest in the land, fail to realise the heavenly attributes which some members of the Civil Service claim and behave as if they possess them in the mufassal, and the offence they cause to many who resort to them. . . . . If a Collector wants anything to be done by the people he has to get round the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector. Without the latter's influence it is impossible for him to do anything which lies beyond the sphere of his authority. . . . . As we have stated, personal influence they never cared for, because they never felt it was necessary for them. When any emergency arose, they had their Indian subordinates to manage it. While these had the trouble and responsibility their English masters got the credit for what they did. But it would become increasingly difficult in the future to have things done by others and gain the credit for doing it. Nothing goes wrong anywhere now, not because of the cleverness of the English Collector, but because of the loyalty and sense of duty of his Indian subordinates. It will, however, become increasingly difficult to reconcile Indian subordinates to a position of inferior subordination. . . . . It is now impossible for any official, however powerful, to tyrannise over people of the most distant and most isolated parts. The average Civil Servant still lives exactly in the world which he found when he set his foot on Indian soil. It is his inability to move with the times and to appreciate the changes which have taken place that makes him unpopular with educated Indians. In our opinion, there is no excuse for any Indian Civil Servant to become unpopular. He seldom becomes unpopular by failure in the

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

performance of his duties. But, as Mr. Chamberlain said, it is not merely the work done that counts, but the manner of doing it, not only the manner of doing it, but also the manner of treating people. It is in respect of this that the majority of Civil Servants have to be constantly reminded of their duty.',

IV.—Native States.

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

14. The *Karnataka*, of the 30th October, writes :—" Many persons still there are who deny to the Mysore Representative Assembly its right to be regarded as a *political* institution, having a necessary and recognisable place in the constitution of the State. According to them, its *political* character, if any, lies only in its being—as declared by one of our retired Anglo-Indian celebrities, a mere safety valve—and that perhaps a useless and needless one designed originally to set free the poisonous vapours of stray malcontents and thus keep the general peace of the State undisturbed. . . . . There is another class of observers who think that, in the very nature of things, it is impossible for an Assembly like ours to wield any large influence over Government and prove a consequential factor in the well-being of the State—that the levels of intelligence and ability in it are too many and too diverse and that such a motley body can only provide some annual diversion to the officers of Government and perpetuate the common make-believe about their much-advertised popular proclivities. . . . . We still find ourselves in what was meant only as a *beginning*; and the democratic *conviction* which Government wanted to bring home to the popular mind is still as slow in coming to us as ever. Occasional forgetfulness of the original high aim and also deliberate backsliding from the prescribed principle and its implications on the part of Government have retarded progress on the one side. . . . . The assembly has been moving, one might say, almost automatically; and while no one will deny the great good it has wrought incidentally and the gains it has secured in several important matters, it cannot as yet be said that the Assembly has been the source and centre of a vigorous public life in the country. Such popular opinion as it brings to light is utterly disorganized, too feeble in expression, and too infrequent to be effective except in rare cases; and it is not seldom that its discussions betray a sad lack of information and study. . . . . Compared with what has been achieved in this direction in British India by the people—of their own accord and unaided by Government—through their Congresses and Conferences, the success of our Assembly which is even older than the Congress is not all flattering to the progressive instincts of the people. Whatever they may not have attained in British India, they have compelled Government to grant certain reforms and to adopt certain policies and are courageously asking for more."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

15. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 2nd October,* publishes what purports to be a translation of a contribution to the *New York Herald*, an American paper, by Commander Mathy of a German zeppelin, which raided London, detailing his experiences, with the remark that this had been permitted to be published in London, and that it contained certain statements which are not true.

War notes.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

This paper also reproduces a communication from an inhabitant of a neutral country about many points relating to the war, published by the *Swadesamitran* of the 21st September, and extracted on page 1701 of Repot No. 40 of 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 21st October, reproduces an article extracted by the *New India* of the 13th October from the *Times of India* about the methods pursued by Germany in this war.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th October, says:—The results of the fighting in the western front for the last few days have clearly established the superiority of the French artillery. It is stated that they are able to blow the German trenches to pieces, however strongly they have been built. So the Allies can afford to take the offensive in either fronts hereafter.

The war in Europe.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

17. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd October, says:—In the eastern theatre, as in the western one, it appears that the German advancement has been checked, and that the Russians are prepared to drive the Germans back. The enemy will not be able, on account of the severity of the winter, to advance to Petrograd and some other places in Russia.

The war.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

In Gallipoli the Allies are advancing northward gradually. There are no doubt physical obstructions, but the Allies believe that they can overcome them with the help of the naval force newly stationed there.

It is proved beyond doubt that the motive that actuated the Bulgarians, who are Slavs by race, to fight against the Servians, who are also of the same race, is territorial acquisition. The Allies believe that Greece and Roumania will in a short time join them in the war.

While the army, money, and foodstuffs of the Germans have been reduced by half after a year of military operations, the resources of the Allies have increased twofold. It is, therefore, natural to expect that the Allies will ultimately win. Even supposing that the Germans may win on land, they can never come out victorious from any naval engagement with the British.

18. The *Nasrani Deepika*, of the 22nd October, regrets having published in its issue of the 10th September an article under the heading "Austria-Hungary and the war," which appears to have been based upon facts misrepresented in enemy papers, and says:—No one will have any sympathy with Austria, which has brought about this terrible European conflagration—that Austria which befriended herself with haughty Germany that attacked without any cause Belgium, a country inhabited by true Catholics, who never did any harm to others but only good to the world, and with Turkey that heartlessly massacres in masses the Christians in Armenia and other parts, and which quarrelled with the King of Italy, her neighbour, co-religionist and one of the signatories to a previous treaty. The history of the war will show that the Austrians

Austria-Hungary and the war.

Nazrani Deepika, *Mannanam*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

are its authors. There is no doubt that the Almighty God will grant victory to the great British Government and their Allies, who are fighting for justice, righteousness and truth, and that the whole civilised world are anxious that they should come out successful.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Greece and M. Venezeulos.

19. The editor of the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th October, in discussing the strength of the various Powers, says the strength of Great Britain and the Allies is formidable, whether Greece joins the entente or no. In fact, sufficiently so to defeat the enemy without the assistance of any one else.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

Arbitration courts.

20. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd October, invites the attention of the Government of India to the establishment of what are called "Conciliation courts" in Baroda, which make an attempt to get suits filed in civil courts settled by arbitration before they are taken up for regular trial, and observes that the adoption of a similar system in British India will go a great way in minimising litigation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Assessors.

21. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th October, says:—In a case of murder which came for trial before the Sessions Judge of Tanjore, one of the assessors, who was ignorant of the English language, betrayed his incapacity to give his independent verdict, when asked by the Judge to do so. We need not make any comments on this. The life of a man was at stake, and he had to be sentenced to death or some other punishment equally serious, if the assessor in question, even out of ignorance, pronounced the verdict of guilty. We hope that the authorities will carefully consider the capacity of persons to serve as assessors before appointing them as such.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

Criminal courts in this Presidency.

22. Referring to the Government order reviewing the work of criminal courts in this Presidency during the year 1914, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd October, agrees with the Government in thinking that, when fines are imposed, sufficient time should be allowed to parties to pay them, and that imprisonment should be resorted to only in cases in which the fines cannot be realised, rejoices that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the great hardships caused to parties and witnesses in a suit by the delay in the disposal of cases, which, however, it thinks, would be considerably reduced by increasing the number of first-class Bench Courts, and hopes that all those who try criminal cases will bear in mind the observation of the Government that it is regrettable that even Sessions Courts have kept witnesses waiting for more than three days.

(*d*) *Education.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Christian teaching in schools.

23. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd October, says:—The British Government, who have pledged themselves not to have anything to do with the religions of the Indians, do help the Missionaries who abuse the religion of the Hindus. Readers of newspapers are well aware of the misery caused to parents by their innocent sons reading in Christian schools, being converted to Christianity. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has urged on the Government the necessity for providing that boys reading in Christian schools receiving grants from the Government should not be compelled to attend the Bible classes. We are of opinion that a conscience clause like the one proposed by the Honourable Member should be introduced at an early date.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

The Madras University.

24. The *Adhrapatrika*, of the 26th October, remarks:—Those who have passed the School Final examination qualify themselves for the Bar in the course of three

years in England, while it takes them seven or eight years in India to become lawyers. This is strange. Education in the Madras University is growing harder and harder, its cost is on the increase, and the educational course is prolonged. This state of affairs is due to the European members pressing their own views in the matter of education, without taking into consideration the circumstances of the Indians.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Waste of pipe water in Madras.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, takes exception to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Madras Corporation that meters should be fixed experimentally in certain houses in Madras to see how far it will reduce the wastage of pipe water, on the ground that it will cause great hardship to many poor people, and observes that a better way of preventing wastage of water will be to prohibit the use of pipe water for such unnecessary purposes as gardening and not to restrict its use for household purposes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Impure food and water in Madras.

26. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd October, expresses its regret at the rejection by the Corporation of the resolution of Dr. Nair for the appointment of a chemical analyst for testing the foodstuffs and water available in Madras and dwells upon the necessity for this appointment.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

The Guntūr Municipality.

27. Referring to a resolution passed at a meeting of the ratepayers of the Guntūr Municipality protesting against the order of the Government proposing the appointment of a paid chairman to that municipality, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 23rd October, says:—It is plain from the resolution what dissatisfaction and indignation the order of the Government has caused to the people of Guntūr. May the Municipal Council also express its disapproval of the proposal, persuade the Government to change their opinion, and maintain the honour of local self-government!

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd October, says:—Municipalities enjoy very few privileges, and it is unwise on the part of the Government to revoke the most important of them and thus pain the minds of the Indians, who have been hoping to get greater powers in local self-government. The people cannot but grow discontented if they are thus divested of even the very small powers that they now exercise. We submit that the Government will do well to take the representation of the Guntūr public into their favourable consideration and comply with their request.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

(g) *Forests.*

Forest grievances in South Canara.

28. In a letter quoting a circular issued by the District Collector in the local gazette, dated 12th January 1895, pointing out the need for the conservation of forests and explaining how it is in the interests of the people themselves to reserve forests so as to prevent wasteful use and thereby meet the more vital requirements of the peasantry, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 22nd October, thereupon remarks:—I quote this circular in order that the readers and particularly the Government and the popular leaders may bring back to their memory the words which were then conveyed to the people as explaining the true object of the forest administration and see for themselves how far the present working of the department conforms to the objects explained at that time. It is true that the reservation of forests is done in the interests of the people and for the benefit of the ryots themselves. But what could their object be in extending the boundary of these reserves up to the very borders of *warg* land? It is impossible under the present circumstances to prevent cattle from straying into these reserved tracts. What is meant by the words in the circular which say that there will be no need to allow cattle to enter the blocks? In marking out reserves no passage has been provided for cattle to go to the plots set apart for the use of

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

the ryots. Owing to the rank growth of thorny shrubs, the cattle cannot have sufficient pasture. Let that pass. What can be the reason of the orders issued of late stating that no kind of forest produce can be obtained from the reserved areas or blocks even on the payment of seigniorage? Are these orders in consonance with the words of the circular which assured the people that the reservation is done with the object of ensuring that there may be no dearth of fuel, leaves and other agricultural requirements?

(*h*) *Railways.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Local Boards and Railways.

29. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd October, says:—It is proposed that the Coimbatore District Board who have laid the Podanur-Pollachi Railway should become a shareholder in the company which is to be formed for laying the Dindigul-Palghat line, and that the allotted amount of its shares should include the expenditure incurred on account of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway. It is very strange that, when the whole country clamours for District Board Railways and while the Government profess to be in favour of District Boards owning railways, the line in charge of a District Board should go into the hands of others. We are at a loss to know why the Government should not permit the District Boards to construct the whole line themselves. It is necessary that they should enact a law providing that the railway lines should be handed over to the Boards if they should pay up to the companies the capital outlay on them by levying a sufficient railway cess. Otherwise the Local Boards will never be enabled to own any railway lines at all.

(*k*) *General.*

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

Vikatan foretelling the fortune of mother India.

30. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 2nd October, * has a long leader under this heading in which Vikatan begins by saying that, when he was going his rounds one night, he was told that Bepin Chandra Pal had come, and continues to narrate to mother India his predictions, in the course of which the following disjointed statements find a place :—

"You are asking me about some living beings. They will have to suffer for some time. . . . . One legitimate son of yours should have come out to-day.

"One line (in your hand) will reach the Himayalas. On reaching it, *swaraj* will be attained. . . . . This line going northward cannot be shaken even if tens of thousands of Governments interfere with it.

"The zamindars, when they are at home, worship the statues and pictures of the deities called Curzon, Fuller, Harvey, Adamson, Minto, Morley, etc., day and night. . . . . So you cannot rely on them.

"It is now 200 years since your husband married you and he has been maintaining you justly all these days. But he has, for the last few days, been indifferent to you, owing to either intoxication. . . . . or an idea that he can leave you after your money is drained.

"A boy has been born in India and he will bring you happiness."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st October, reproduces the comments of the *Bengalee* of Calcutta on this Bill.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 22nd October, also raises its voice against the provisions of this Bill and suggests that the full text of the Bill may be published in India, so as to remove the apprehension in the minds of the people of this country that it will be greatly prejudicial to them.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

Agriculture and manure.

32. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 21st October, regrets that the Government of India is not taking as much interest in the improvement of agriculture in this country as it ought to, and suggests

---

* Received in the current week.

the opening of an agricultural farm by the Government for the purpose of demonstrating to the people the use of mineral manures, the starting of agricultural schools in different places and the imparting of instruction regarding the nature of soils, etc.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Indians.

33. In expressing its regret at the unsatisfactory reply of the Secretary of State for India to the deputation that waited upon him in connection with the advancement of female education in this country, the *Swadesamitram*, of the 23rd October, strongly protests against Sir C. Sankaran Nair having been referred to by Mr. Chamberlain as a "native", and adds:—To call a person of Sir Sankaran Nair's capability and position as "a native" is an insult, not only to him but to the whole Indian community. Even the word "gentleman" was not added after this word. How would Mr Chamberlain and other Englishmen have felt, if he had been called a "native" by an Indian at a meeting in London? We wish a question is asked about this in the House of Commons. The time has gone when the Indians were regarded as being inferior to Englishmen. The former are now striving to become equal to the latter. So the insulting reference to the Indians as "natives", as if they have no country or name of their own, is tantamount to insulting the Englishmen themselves.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

District Conferences.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th October, expresses its satisfaction at the District Conferences being attended by the officials of the district and the villagers and the industrial classes taking an active interest in these conferences.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Referring to the proceedings of the Tanjore District Conference, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th October, observes:—Though the English education and association with Englishmen have broadened our views and enabled us to realise that we are one nation, we do not agree with our rulers in many respects. The acts of the authorities done with the best of intentions appear to our people to be capable of producing harm. We cannot yet say that our rulers too have realised all the aspirations of our people. In the beginning, the authorities did look with a suspicious eye on the congress and conferences held by the people. We cannot forget that these were once described as institutions run by a few English-educated vakils and teachers and as having no popular basis. But those days are gone and the Government has begun to understand the ideas of the people and the latter are also beginning to understand the Government. This is evidenced by the fact that the congress and conferences held by the people are no longer looked upon with suspicion and disfavour by the authorities.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

The Registrar of the Madras University.

35. In commenting upon the proceedings of the last meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th October, raises its voice against a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem having been granted to the Registrar, and dwells upon the general question why a qualified Indian should not be appointed to this place on a grade rising from Rs. 400 to Rs. 750, instead of wasting a larger amount of money upon a European.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

Law and the orders of superior officers.

36. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd October, reports an Assistant Superintendent to have said, while giving evidence in the Coonoor abduction case, that he was bound to carry out the orders of his superiors, although such orders were against law, and remarks:—Falling from the lips of an Assistant Superintendent, this statement may appear to be an absurd principle of service to ordinary men, but perhaps it may be palatable to those who are accustomed to rigid methods of discipline.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

The Kurnool District Conference.

37. In commenting on the proceedings of the Kurnool District Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th October, says:—In dealing with certain administrative problems, the President stated

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

that, if India had fiscal autonomy and enjoyed any control over the Universities and educational methods, our present condition will not be as hard as it now is. In this, he has correctly gauged our present condition. The President of the Reception Committee said that there could be no local self-government properly so called unless the official control over Unions, Taluk Boards, District Boards, and Municipalities was reduced as much as possible, the proportion of elected members was raised to three-fourths, and these local bodies were vested with independence in fiscal matters.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

The North Arcot District Conference.

38. In the course of its comments on the proceedings of the North Arcot District Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th October, says:—We are in full agreement with the President in his statement that to pave the way for self-government, all the members of the Legislative Councils should be elected members, half the number of members in the Executive Councils should be Indians, and the members of the Legislative Councils should exercise independence in fiscal matters. . . . . As long as the presidents of local bodies are officials, there can be no scope for the representatives of the people to evince an interest in local affairs and for expressing their independent opinions.

Although the remarks of the President on the School Final examination may appear strange, yet they are well-considered and are based on facts. Unless two-thirds of the members of the Senate are elected by the people, no changes in the methods of education, calculated to benefit the people, can ever be effected.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Sir Henry Cotton.

39. In commenting on the death of Sir H. Cotton, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th October, says:—Our English rulers may be divided into two classes:—(1) Those who, having served in India and returned to England with great wealth and large pensions, never more think about India, or work, if at all they work in connexion with India, to India's detriment. Sir John Rees may be cited as an example of this class of persons. (2) Those who, after having returned home, do as much good as possible to the country whose salt they have eaten. Sir H. Cotton is such a man. Those who have read his "*New India*" can form an idea of how much he loved India and sympathised with her aspirations. When the British rulers of India have gone wrong and created discontent in the minds of the people, great men like Sir H. Cotton, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, Lord Hardinge have rendered very great service to the country by stimulating and fostering the loyalty of the people to the British throne.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

Civilization and drunkenness.

40. In the course of an article on civilization and drunkenness, the *Desamata*, of the 13th October, says:—Although India is far behind the western countries in education, she has almost approached the standard of drunkenness prevailing in the west. This is evident from the fact that the income of the Government from the abkāri sales in 1911–12 was about five times the income in 1874–75. It does not require a long time for this kind of civilization, in which the evil of drinking is on the increase, to reduce the country to utter penury.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The Civil Service Examinations.

41. Referring to Lord Islington's Bill providing for the temporary abolition of the Civil Service Examinations, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th October, says:—It will be well if the Bill be published in India and the remarks of the people invited on it. It is not a wise policy to pass it in England without publishing the clauses of the Bill in India. It is no doubt true that the war has necessitated its introduction. But it is to be regretted that when an opportunity has offered itself, the Government does not give the Indians a greater share in the higher appointments. But the Indians are grateful to Lord Islington for his promise to accord even treatment to both the Europeans and the Indians that wish to enter the Civil Service during the temporary period.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th October, says that the reply of Sir William Meyer to the proposal of the President of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, to raise in India a war loan of 30 crores of rupees, has given the Indians the greatest satisfaction.

The war loan.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

43. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 21st October, represents the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have written thus:—The Defence of India Act gives very large powers to the officers of the Government. The Government should see that these powers are not abused. If the Act is enforced to the annoyance of the innocent as it is now done, the people will certainly grow discontented.

The Defence of India Act.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

44. The *Hitakarini*, of the 24th October, regrets that the Pilgrims' Committee does not propose to visit all the important places of pilgrimage in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded Districts. It has included in its programme a visit to Simhachalam only and not to the other sacred places in the Andhra country. It is strange, says the paper, that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who is an Andhra and is a member of the committee, has not arranged for a more comprehensive programme. The hardships of the pilgrims going to places like Srisilum are indescribable. It is the duty of the Government to make such places easy of access. The paper hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will evince the same interest in this matter as he has done in many other matters affecting his motherland.

The Pilgrims' Committee.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

45. The *Hitakarini*, of the 24th October, refers to the murder by anarchists of a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Mymensing and remarks:—There is nothing more insane than to suppose that self-government can be got by resorting to political murders. These murders are really so many obstacles thrown in the way of the Indians reaching that goal.

Political murders.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

46. The *Bharathi*, of the 22nd October, writes:—We understand that the cost of the Indian Expeditionary force will have to be borne by India herself and that a loan sufficient to cover these expenses will be raised in this country. This is but just and natural. If we should be ready to help the Empire just as the other parts of it have done, we shall be sure likewise to obtain the privilege of Home Rule in course of time.

India and the war.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

47. In an article giving a summary of His Excellency the Viceroy's reply on the occasion of the entertainment recently held in his honour at the United Club, Simla, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 22nd October, writing under the heading "Lord Hardinge's advice to the bureaucracy," observes:—The speech, as His Excellency's speeches have always been, replete with sentiments of that extremely liberal and highminded attitude which has at all times characterised his administrative policy in India. We give below a summary of the most friendly advice which His Excellency gave to the members of the Indian Civil and Military service touching the future administration of India.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

48. Referring to the Civil Service Bill, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 22nd October, observes:—We fail to understand the propriety of introducing a Bill like this in Parliament at a time when, with a view to increase their number in that Service, Indians are demanding the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India. As competent persons are all dying out in this war, the future civilians that come out to India are likely to be of an inferior type.

The Civil Service Bill.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunitura*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 23rd October, says:—This is another matter that will pain India. Even those Europeans, who pass the Indian Civil Service Examination and come out to India, generally act, when in service, as if they had forgotten all that they had learnt about India. If the future civilians be such as have no knowledge of

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

people for the time being, does not appear to be justifiable. Those who are acquainted with the nature of the country, especially of Malabar, know well that this arrangement is likely to work better in places, where there are fewer inhabitants. Another thing we have to point out is that special care should be taken to see that the members of these panchayats do not become the favourites of the Taluk Board Presidents, as the present village officials are found to be servants of the Tahsildars.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

Anent the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd October, refers to the difference between the union panchayats and the new village panchayats, which are not new to the country, hopes that, though the new panchayats may not be given the same powers which the old ones had, they will be given such powers as will enable the people to learn the art of self-Government, points out that, as the Adhikaries, who at present have to dance attendance on circuit officers, are likely to be the leading members of these panchayats, it is desirable that their position should be improved, so as to induce respectable persons to become such, and observes that these institutions, which the Government have decided to establish, are intended to give the people a training in the art of self-government which the people may aspire to get in future.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

53. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd October, says:—A gentleman enquires whether the mention of the name of the Khalifa of the Faithful, in the Friday exhortation and on the chief Id days, is permissible. Some people say it is not proper.

The Khutba (Friday exhortation) and the Khalifate.

The editor remarks: I am surprised to see that even in these days of enlightenment there are persons who are groping about in darkness. Even a man of ordinary sense and understanding knows that the war is a political one and has nothing to do with religious matters.

The basic principle of the British Government is non-interference in religion and absence of the exercise of control over the beliefs and practices of their people. The Government, at any rate, hopes that we will neither interfere in polical matters nor do anything to add to the anxieties of the Government.

It is manifest that we have given proofs of the fulfilment of our loyal promises: while the Government on its part, in order that our religious susceptibilities may not be offended, has not interfered with the pilgrimage to the Hijaz and thus in spite of the difficulties of the route and the paucity of vessels. Further, the Government has taken the trouble of sending food-stuffs to Arabia with a view to keeping the religious sentiments of the Mussalmans alive.

Can a Government that has the proud distinction of being the Greatest Muhammadan Power and that avoids all interference in religious matters, interfere in the Mussalman Khutba and make their religious belief in the Khalifa ineffective? Never!

People, who think that the mentioning of the name of the Khalifa in Friday exhortations is prohibited, should be asked to show whether such a prohibition has appeared in any of His Majesty's commands, or in any acts of the Parliament, or in any despatches of the Secretary of State for India, or in any notification issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, or, at any rate, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, or in any circulars issued by the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

The fact is the good reputation of the Government is damaged by the folly of such persons.

To entertain such a suspicion in regard to the Government is tantamount to ingratitude.

The British Government is not a Brahman kitchen to be spoiled by a slight interference on the part of members of other faiths. The Mussalmans may recognise any one they like as their Khalifa and the Government will be neutral.

The Hindus still mention the name of Sivaji. Is there any Government order prohibiting it?

The Turks, as such, in accordance with the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey on Balkan situation, are on the side of the enemy by compulsion. German officers took possession of their ships and turned their guns against Russia, and Russia being an Ally of the British Government, the latter had to declare war on the Turks.

Egyptians are, as Egyptians, faithful and loyal to the British Government, and the Persians and Afghans, as Persians and Afghans, are friendly towards the British Government and are, at the same time, neutral. All these are Muslims and in accordance with their creed acknowledge the Khalifa.

In any case we condemn, both on moral and religious grounds, the man who casts suspicion on the Government and causes dissensions among Mussalmans. If the name of such a person could be ascertained, he should be severely punished.

We hope all Mussalmans will continue firm in respect to the Divine commands and in regard to their loyalty to Government.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

54. The editor of the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 27th October, recapitulates the painful circumstances under which Miss Cavell was cruelly done to death, and says that such a murder will leave an indelible stain on the reputation of the country concerned, and will for ever be regarded with detestation by the civilised world.

The murder of Miss Cavell.

If Germany has not yet realised the gravity and barbarity of her crime, she should at once be brought to her senses. She should remember that God is the silent but sure Avenger, and that the sentiment expressed in the following lines is true :—

> Friend ! Judgment Day is nigh, how can the blood of the murdered be hidden ?
> Though the tongue of the dagger be dumb, the blood-stained garment will speak.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

55. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd October, says:—The Government of Bombay are going to amend the Bombay Medical Registration Act so as to enable themselves to render pecuniary help, if they please, to institutions where the services of unregistered physicians are availed of. Such an amendment is a matter of necessity, and it is the duty of the people of this Presidency also to see that the Government and the local boards here are enabled to help similar institutions with grants of money by effecting a similar change in the Madras Act.

The Medical Registration Act.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

56. Referring to the decision of the Government to increase the jurisdiction of the District Munsifs, because of the depreciation of the rupee and because of the higher qualifications which they now possess, the *Manorama*, of the 22nd October, observes that it is regrettable that the *same* reasons, coupled with the fact that prices of articles have considerably risen, and that the work of the munsifs will increase to some extent, have not induced the Government to enhance their salaries too, the necessity for which will, it is hoped, be brought home to the minds of the Government and the High Court Judges by the members of the Legislative Council.

The jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

57. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, refers with satisfaction to primary education being gradually made compulsory in Mysore, while it is considered to be too heavy a task to be undertaken by the Government of India and expresses its surprise at Native States, which follow the Government of India in their

Progress in Mysore.

administrative methods, leaving the latter behind in the matter of education. This paper also asks its readers to note the difference between the attitude of the Government of Mysore and that of the Government of Madras regarding village panchayats.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, takes exception to a meeting having been held in Pudukkōtta by some responsible officials in that State and resolutions having been passed that all the servants of the State should pay a compulsory contribution towards the maintenance of the Hospitalship, and observes that it is very inadvisable to compel the people to pay anything for this purpose, especially when they are voluntarily giving a great deal for the War Relief Funds.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

Donations to the Hospitalship *Madras*.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, regrets the decision of the Travancore Darbar to request the Directors of the Madras Bank to open a branch in Travancore and observes:—We cannot believe that it would have been impossible for the Travancore Darbar to have started a Bank of their own, if they had made genuine efforts in this direction; for in the sister State of Mysore a bank has already been established and is greatly helping the commercial and industrial enterprises in that State. A Branch of the Madras Bank at Trivandrum will be inclined more to further the interests of the bank than those of the State. The effect of the mistake now committed by the Travancore Darbar will be felt by the progeny of the present subjects of the State.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

A Branch of the Madras Bank in Travancore.

60. Commenting on the proceedings of the Dasara session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 27th October, writes:—The Diwan's inaugural address was highly interesting both on account of the variety of topics it touched upon and the highly optimistic spirit which pervaded it. The speech, dwelling as it did on the progress effected during the past year and the various works of public benefit proposed to be carried out during the current year, was amply illustrative of the immense solicitude on the part of His Highness Government to promote the popular welfare. We feel convinced that the people of Mysore are at present afforded a golden opportunity of co-operating with the authorities and helping the administration in the arduous task of stimulating high ideals, a love of industry and a spirit of self-reliance among themselves. The administrative policy sketched by our esteemed Diwan goes to show how fortunate our people are in having so masterly a hand to guide their destinies. Costly reforms have been undertaken in almost every branch of the administration and some time must admittedly elapse before we can appreciate the immense benefit that is sure to result from these changes. At present the increase in the number of schools so as to help the spread of education and industries, railway extension, irrigation projects and schemes of village improvement are among the principal lines of reform. The allotment and expenditure under these heads appear to be quite satisfactory. The right of discussing the Financial Statement was hitherto confined to the Legislative Council. The extension of the right now to the Representative Assembly testifies to the high liberality of His Highness's Government. The right of presenting supplementary questions so as to elicit more complete answers to the original interpellation is likewise illustrative of the high measure of regard which the authorities have for the people. We therefore earnestly hope that the popular representatives will always endeavour to deserve the confidence that is thus reposed in them. The Diwan's announcement that steps will be taken to remove the confusion which prevails in many branches of the administration in consequence of the dilatoriness on the part of the officials will doubtless be hailed with joy in all parts of the province. The orders recently issued by Government under which officers while touring in the rural parts are required to record the local grievances which come to their

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The Diwan and the Mysore Representative Assembly.

knowledge and the remedies by which they propose to remove them will, it is to be hoped, if rigorously enforced, result in incalculable good to the public.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Mysore Star*, of the 24th October, in a leading article similarly eulogising the present administration of the province, further observes:—The proposed extension of the right of discussing the Financial Statement to the Representative Assembly is doubtless indicative of the liberal attitude of the Government. We fail to see, however, how the Representative Assembly which meets in October can usefully participate in a budget debate which terminates nearly four months previously. Another welcome indication in the policy of Government is to be found in the steps taken to allow all classes and communities equal opportunities of entering the public service. The existing state of things under which members of the same community or sometimes even the nearest kith and kin predominate in particular departments of Government not only makes the due exercise of discipline impossible but affords ample scope for vagaries and delinquencies which can hardly be brought to light. The Diwan during the last three years of his experience seems to have fully discovered the extent of this evil and his recent speech in the Representative Assembly is, we are glad to note, indicative of the steps that will be taken during the remainder of his rēgime to remedy the same.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

On the same subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th October, writes:—We rejoice at the satisfactory condition of the finances of the State, in spite of the extraordinary stress of these critical times, consequent on contributions to the War fund and the considerable loss of revenue entailed at the same time by the lack of demand for articles of export, such as sandalwood. The grant of fresh privileges to the Legislative Council as well as to the Representative Assembly points to the eagerness on the part of our authorities to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people. Another welcome change hinted at by the Diwan is that touching the enlargement of the powers and responsibilities of local bodies. The announcement regarding railway extension was also extremely interesting. We earnestly hope that it would be possible before long to connect Mysore by a direct line with the West Coast and also to effect a link with Erode. The work of the Economic Conference, however, is still in the stage of enquiry and deliberation. The hatching of plans has been done in plenty, but nothing tangible has been attained as yet. We dare say that the little that can be laid to the credit of the Conference could be achieved with far less expense. It cannot be gainsaid that, compared with the advancement of the western countries, Mysore is still very backward. The Diwan has dwelt very ably on this subject. It seems to us, however, that it would have been more natural to draw a comparison between Mysore and the other parts of the country. But we must admit, at the same time, that such parallels are both desirable and necessary in order to bring home to the people their own backward condition and to stimulate them to better effort. Considering our climatic condition and the customs and habits of our people, however, it is impossible that we can attain the eminence to which the western nations have risen. Nevertheless, if we should succeed in cultivating a higher order of morals, our condition is bound to be immensely better. Wealth alone cannot bring us the greatness we so much desire. To effect real progress, our masses should learn to be more active, truthful, thrifty and trusty and to regard their brethren with feelings of love and forbearance. Education alone can effect but little. Conduct and morals are equally necessary in order to attain true greatness.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

61. Writing on this subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 27th October, remarks:—Reference was made to this subject in the address presented to the Diwan at the last meeting of the Representative Assembly.

The Mysore University scheme.

The colleges of this province are at present all affiliated to the Madras University. The latter is by no means interested in the well-being of the candidates.

It causes the majority of them to fail in their examination by expecting a degree of scholarship which is beyond their standard. Most of the students study day and night and lose both health and money. A large number meet with an untimely death owing to overexertion. Even the people of the Madras Presidency are discontented to such an extent that they think of sending their children to Bombay to prepare for the examinations of that University. The students of Mysore are already preferring the Bombay University. His Highness the Maharaja appears to be convinced of the desirability of establishing a University of our own. Our Diwan during his recent visit to Calcutta has discussed the subject with the Government of India and finished the preliminaries. The Educational department of our province is working out the details. We earnestly hope that the scheme will be put into execution before the close of the current official year. Delay is always dangerous. The students of our province are now bearing the greatest hardships. His Highness the Maharaja seems to be bent upon removing these hardships as early as possible. We sincerely trust that these wishes will be fulfilled ere long.

Progressive Mysore.

62. The papers noted in the margin speak in eulogistic terms of the various progressive reforms and measures carried out in Mysore, with special reference to His Highness the Maharaja's intention to grant the Representative Assembly the right to discuss the annual budget and to ask supplementary questions.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Oct. 22nd, 1915; UTTARA TARAKA, *Parur*, Oct. 23rd, 1915; LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

ERRATA.

In Report No. 43, page 1825, line 5 from the bottom *for* "Bombay" *read* "India".

Report No. 43, page 1827, paragraph 57, *for* "E. Narayana Menon" *read* "E. Narayanan Nair".

[Issued, 2nd November 1915.]

1866

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 45 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(*a*) *Police*—
The Madras Police in 1914 1883

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
The Calicut Municipality .. .. *ib.*

(*i*) *Public works*—
Irrigation Boards .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
Residences in Madras city for high officials 1884
Industrial regeneration 1885
Self-government for India .. .. *ib.*
The late Sir Pherozesha Mehta .. .. *ib.*
The Vice-Presidentship of the Imperial Council 1886

IV.—Native States.

The Ernakulam College strike .. .. *ib.*
The Pudukkōttai State .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	1887
War notes	1888
The Christian attitude towards the Germans	*ib.*
Greece	*ib.*
The prospects of peace	1889
The first attack on the Dardanelles	*ib.*
South African elections	*ib.*
"Rumours of peace"	*ib.*
The loyalty of the people of India to the British Empire	1890
"British Commander in the Balkans"	*ib.*
Accident to the King-Emperor	*ib.*
The Turkish language in Germany	*ib.*
"How King Ferdinend came to the throne"	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—

Juvenile offenders	1891
The Village Courts in the Presidency	*ib.*
The criminal courts in the Presidency	*ib.*
The civil courts in the Presidency	*ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—

The Madras University	*ib.*
Education and crimes	1892
Medical inspection and the students	*ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—

The Guntūr Municipality	*ib.*
The Cochin Municipality	1893
Municipal Health officers	*ib.*

(*k*) *General*—

The Indian industries	*ib.*
Land Revenue Settlement	*ib.*
Unnecessary expenditure	*ib.*
How can India help England?	1894
Home Rule for India	*ib.*
The Indian Civil Service Bill	*ib.*
Gun licenses	*ib.*
Village panchayats	*ib.*
The Home Rule League	1895
Indentured labour	*ib.*
The report of the Public Services Commission	1896
Military training to Indians	*ib.*
Mr. Chamberlain	*ib.*
Indians and the Police department	*ib.*
South Africa	1897
The late Sir Henry Cotton	*ib.*
Village panchayats in the Madras Presidency	*ib.*
Indians and the Government	1898
The Cochin harbour	*ib.*
Mr. A. R. Banerji	*ib.*
The Indian Civil Service	*ib.*
The cocoanut tree disease	1899
Pension age rule	*ib.*
The reading of documents before registration	*ib.*
Recent accident to His Majesty	*ib.*
"The King and ourselves"	*ib.*
"The recovery of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India"	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Mysore	1900
State control over insurance companies in Mysore	*ib.*
The Mysore Representative Assembly	*ib.*
The economic condition of Mysore	1901
Native States	1902

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** .	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mamun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati** .. .	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,400
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini .	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Buss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,600
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Street, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press. Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press. Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásabhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication..	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
253	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	500

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 57 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Andi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kaorancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1 200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

The Madras Police in 1914.

1. Referring to the Administration Report of the Madras Police for 1914, the *New India*, of the 5th November, observes:—"Official opinion seems to be slowly realising the truth of the popular criticism, that the reorganised Police Department has not been as successful as was till recently anticipated. As we pointed out yesterday, the Government accept the view that though as a result of the new conditions 'the morale and reputation of the force in some respects' have greatly improved, 'the results are disappointing'. Any other conclusion is impossible in the face of the huge sacrifices made in response to the Police Commission's recommendations. . . . . In the face of these facts, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the reorganisation scheme has been a huge failure."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Calicut Municipality.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 3rd November, remarks:—"Replying to a question put by a Councillor at the last meeting of the Calicut Municipal Council whether 'in view of the frequent complaints in the local press about bad lighting', etc, the Divisional officer-Chairman replied that he was not aware of any such complaints! We have the authority of the Collector of Malabar that business methods do not find any large place in the Municipal office; and we now see that the Executive are not in touch with public opinion, that they do not care to see what the local press says about them and their methods of work. And these men are maintained from funds subscribed to by the rate-payers!"

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

(i) *Public works.*

Irrigation Boards.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 1st November, writes:—"An important Government order has just now been placed on the Editors' Table regarding the working of the voluntary irrigation boards in the Nellore district, started by the Collector, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao. . . . . It is with astonishment that we have noted that the present Government order in regard to the Nellore irrigation boards, which took over four months to prepare, was passed only subsequent to that about general panchayats. The fact that the one was issued in the Local and the other in the Revenue Department cannot afford sufficient justification for following a course which appears to us to be inexplicable, because the facts brought out by the report of the Board of Revenue about the irrigation boards are so important in their nature that a reference to that system would have shown how loyally and readily villagers co-operate with each other in administering village affairs. . . . . Equitable distribution of water has resulted from this system, the rich and the poor being treated alike. Mischief to irrigation channels has been materially reduced and the poor ryots now get a relief which, it is stated, they never dreamt of before the formation of the panchayat. From the reports, we notice also that, in one village, the members of the irrigation board are the same as those of the grazing board, though the work of the former is not allowed to mix with that of the latter in another, channels are maintained with the aid of *amji* labour, and penalties are levied for refusal to contribute labour; again, in a third place the board is stated to enforce its decisions in virtue of the influence which it wields by being entrusted with the distribution of water to the fields. The Executive Engineer, Nellore

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

Division, Mr. A. R. deChazal, who went to Sarvepalli and made a personal inspection of the working of the board, says that the members take a lively interest in the distribution of water and do not seem to oppress the poorer ryots. . . . . The Board and the Government clearly recognise the usefulness of these organisations and the success which has attended their working, and the latter have remarked that 'the Collector, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, is entitled to credit for having recognised and assisted their indigenous efforts to provide for water distribution and the performance of customary tank and channel repairs.' But the authorities would not give a statutory existence to these bodies. . . . . The previous record of the Board in denouncing any measure of public utility having for its object the relaxation of official control and the devolution of powers to the people, is fairly familiar to the public. It opposed the scheme of rural banks proposed by Sir Frederick Nicholson and foreshadowed disaster if such a scheme should be introduced. It croaked when the comparatively mild step of entrusting certain selected co-operative societies with certain sanitary function was suggested by the Government. Five years ago, when reporting on the scheme of the Royal Commission on Decentralization for the formation of village panchayats, it lashed itself into fury. . . . . The only motive underlying the popular agitation of this question has been the desire to render village life more happy, to improve rural sanitation, to teach villagers to learn to depend on themselves so far as the settlement of local disputes and the administration of local affairs are concerned. But the Board has apparently long been in receipt of information from subterranean sources, not open to the laity, and has resisted with all the vehemence which ignorance and prejudice some time evoke, all measures of administrative reform and devolution. The suggestion of political motive underlying these views is unworthy of the Board, and the extreme illiberality of the Government's proposal in view of the striking object lesson furnished by the Indian Collector of Nellore indicates how these frivolous objections, clothed in language of gushing rhetoric, have warped the mind of the Local Government also."

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

Residences in Madras city for high officials.

4. "The *Hindu*, of the 1st November, observes:—"A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Mail*, states that the Government are about to acquire a considerable strip of property on the left bank of the Adyar river for the purpose of erecting bungalows for high officials and strongly protests against the proposal. . . . . It seems to us that the proposal, if it has taken definite shape, is an indefensible one at the present or at any time, and it indicates the lack of a sense of responsibility. Madras is a city which abounds in palatial residences to suit the taste of the most fastidious Anglo-Indian high official and at very moderate rent. . . . . We have heard of several instances in which Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, including the Chief Justice boarding and messing together with one or more of their countrymen in order to reduce the cost of living in this country and thereby increase their savings when they leave it. . . . . It must also be remembered that the proposal is intended almost solely for the benefit of the European high officials, as the Indian official, like the present Indian Member of the Executive Council, can build a house for himself or rent a suitable one. It seems to us that the proposal is an untimely and a preposterous one at a time when there is a growing demand which is bound to be complied with sooner or later for the substitution of Indian for European talent in the public service. . . . If Members of Council and other high European officials have been able to accommodate themselves with suitable residences during more than a century and a half of the British occupation of this country, it is not conceivable on what grounds Government have now been moved to spend public money for a purpose such as this. We hope some Honourable Members of the Legislative Council will ask the Government at the next meeting to enlighten the public upon the point".

5. In a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 2nd November, says :— "The position of India, as a dependency, has resulted in economic bondage of a kind, the consequences of which have been profound so far as the economic and industrial development of the country is concerned. . . . . If Indians had control of their purse and were free to forge measures for protection of their industries, it is undeniable that a good deal would have been done already, which even the most bigoted free trade pandits might have winked at, in view of the low position India occupies from an industrial point of view. The treatment of this question by the Government of India has been far from satisfactory and, though the expression of official sympathy with the objects underlying non-official agitation has been quite profuse, we must say that there has been no disposition to look at the matter from the Indian point of view and realise the value of immediate action. . . . . We cannot forbear giving expression to our bitter disappointment and regret at the apathy and indifference which characterises the Local Government in regard to the development of our industries. They may be making efforts to do what they can, but judging by the results we are not able to say that they have risen to the occasion begun well. What have they done during these fourteen months after the new situation had arisen ? The Government of Madras are content to leave everything to a Director of Industries whose vacillation and pessimism are themselves a serious stumbling block on the path of progress. The attitude of their Director is quite incomprehensible."

Industrial regeneration.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

6. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 3rd November, has the following :—"We have already said that the time for pressing our claims for self-government is not yet, and that it is not decent to ask it because of the services of the people and princes of India during the present crisis to the empire. That some further step should be taken to give reality to the reforms recently made by Lord Morley into the Legislative Councils will be admitted by those who are opposed to the immediate formation of a Home Rule League. We are more anxious to press for certain improvements in the constitution of the Legislative Councils and the rights of members than to press for an abstract idea, however enchanting it may be."

Self-government for India.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th November, writes :—"It is our most painful duty to announce the death of Sir Pherozesha Mehta, which took place at Bombay this noon. The most profound grief will be felt throughout India at this sad national calamity. Sir Perozesha stood out as the most forceful figure in Indian public life, and his dominant influence was fearlessly asserted on all occasions on the side of commonsense and progress. . . . . His death causes an irreparable loss. The best known and most beloved of his life-long friends and associates is Mr. D. E. Wacha by whom the loss must be felt most keenly. We regret we have no time to dwell on the many great qualities which distinguished Sir Pherozesha, and which undoubtedly made so great a force in the public life of India ; and we have no doubt that the influence which he has left behind will remain."

The late Sir Pherozesha Mehta.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 5th November, says :— "This life-long servant of India has passed away, dying suddenly this noon in a heart-attack. All India will lament his loss, for he has been in the front of the battle during all the years of the struggle for Indian freedom, and many of his speeches ring out like trumpet blasts amid the din of the fray. He was the unchallenged leader of the political life of Bombay, and in its civic life he played no less a part. Resolute, unflinching, unbending, he was at his best when resisting English aggression and defending his country against attack. A man of strong brain and iron will, he was a born leader, and he will be sorely missed, alike in council and in political strife. India is the poorer for his passing, but men do not die when bodies fall to the ground. The Towers of Silence may receive that of him which is mortal,

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

but the Man Immortal cannot be touched by the icy hand of death, and he will love and serve India from the other side as on this. To his sorrowing family, to his sorrowing friends, may the sorrow of all India bring something of consolation."

New India, Madras, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The Vice-Presidentship of the Imperial Legislative Council.

8. The *New India*, of the 5th November, states:—"The message that Sir Ali Imam becomes the Vice-President of the Supreme Legislative Council will be received with mixed feelings in this Presidency. It is welcome because an Indian is elevated to that high position, but at the same time it rouses very unpleasant memories concerning the local council. As is well known, it was Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's privilege to be the Vice-President of the Legislative Council and senior Member of the Executive Council, but for reasons which are not known, but may be surmised, the Indian Member submitted to the supersession of his claims. We may add that in Bengal it is not considered dangerous to have an Indian as the Vice-President of the Legislative Council, and it was the privilege of Mr. Shamsul Huda to occupy that position on one important occasion."

IV.—Native States.

Indian Patriot, Madras, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The Ernakulam College strike.

9. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot* of the 2nd November:—"There is no more encouraging sign today than the spirit of independence and union which animates the younger generation, and it would be very unpatriotic indeed to discourage our youngmen in pursuing this path. No one, surely, wants our students to rebel against authority, but from what the public know of the details of the students' strike in Ernakulam, the fault seems entirely to be on the side of the college authorities. . . . . It seems as if the Principal has forfeited the love of his boys, for a general strike of the whole High School—which means the entire institution except a handful in the college classes—means that the boys chose to stand by their leaders. The Principal acted as no master who loves his pupils would have acted. And the pupils have not hesitated to act as sensible boys, growing fast into citizens. The sympathy of the public is with the students, and it is well the Principal gave in. We suggest that he attempts hereafter to gain the love of his pupils.

Hindu, Madras, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The Pudukkōttai State.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd November, writes:—"The report on the administration of Pudukkōttai State for fasli 1324 (1914–1915) though recording slight improvements in certain departments, on the whole, would strike an impartial reader as wanting in vigour and energy. This might probably be due to the fact that His Highness the Raja is in the habit of making rather very long and frequent visits to foreign countries, but it is satisfactory to note that, during the year under review, His Highness' health permitted a stay of about four months during which time several affairs of the State are stated to have got the full attention of the ruler. . . . . It will be seen from the details given above that, though some signs of awakening are visible here and there, there are many useful and necessary things undone and that there is ample scope for improvement in all directions."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

11. In commenting upon the situation in the western theatre, the *Vijayavikatan*, of the 16th October,* remarks that though the Allied army in this region may not push back the Germans, who have got into France, there is no doubt of the Germans being destroyed at the earliest possible date.

The war in Europe.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1915.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 25th October, writes:—It looks as if the operations now carried on in Servia will bring the European war to an end. Almost the whole of Europe is now taking part in the fighting in this region, and there is no doubt that the strength of the Austro-German army will be destroyed completely in this plan. General Mackenson has openly stated that he could not carry out his plans successfully unless he had sufficient reinforcements. As a large army is now required in the Servian front, portions of the Austro-German army will have to be sent there, either from the eastern or the western theatres. How long can the German Emperor be raising new armies? He is evidently pushing on the war only because he is afraid of being defeated ignominiously. How long can he do this? Even the German trade, which was carried on through the Baltic Sea, has been stopped and all communication with Turkey has been cut off. There is now a famine of foodstuffs in Austria and Germany, and these two countries are suffering in every respect.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Referring to the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to France, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th October, says that it will doubtless give a fresh impetus to the enthusiasm of the Allied troops in this region, and that it will also help the solution of some important political questions.

Hindu Nasan, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 28th October, continues its comments upon the war in the following strain:—There are indications of grand preparations on the part of the Allied troops to take the offensive in the near future. The Germans never expected the Allies to do this and their sudden attacks in the western front have almost staggered the enemy. This has upset all his plans in this region. To add to this, the strength of his reserve forces is going down. The German Commanders are crying for men. Moreover the German army now fighting in the western front is comprised of different kinds of men. Some are fully trained, some are in the training and some have no training whatever. What can this army do? The employment of half-trained and untrained troops in a front, which requires men with the best training, is the first indication of the approaching defeat of the enemy.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 28th October, reproduces the above article.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct. 28th 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 29th October, contains the following forecast of the war said to have been given by a lady in New York:—The present war will become very fierce towards the end of July and almost come to an end by the close of October. There will only be petty fights between October and December. The final peace will be concluded in January 1916. After that a new era will begin. The different nations in the world will be actuated by a new spirit and every race will wake up. . . . . Governments will be in danger. Kings will lose their sense. Many democratic States will appear in Europe. There will be social revolutions and changes in the economic condition of the different countries. The whole world will be one united kingdom. All these will be

The war in Europe.

Bharati, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

brought about by the influence of a great man from the east. His identity will become known soon. He will control the whole world. He will conduct everything by means of love and wisdom. . . . . Mr. Wilson, the President of the United States, will be his first disciple. With his help this saint will preach his new gospel throughout the world.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1915.

12. The *Vijayavikatan*,* of the 16th October, reproduces the extract from the *Standard*, published by the *Saiphul-Islam*, of Vellore, of the 13th October 1915 and abstracted in paragraph 16, on page 1815 of Report No. 43 of 1915.

War notes.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*,* of the 20th October, reports a French paper to have stated that 2,000 German officers were giving Military training to Turkish armies in Syria, with the aid of new types of guns and cannons, for the purpose of invading Egypt in the middle of November.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Oct. 27th, 1915; Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 27th October, and the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 28th October, extract the following from the *Madras Times* of the 25th October 1915:—The Germans are working with 30,000 men for the purpose of strengthening the forts of Shatalja, 25 miles to the west of Constantinople. Four parallel railway lines have been laid between these forts and Constantinople. Channels and trenches have been dug for the purpose of flooding the open ground around this region, if necessary.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 27th October, also gives a description of the last Zeppelin raid on the east coast of London.

Desabhimani, *Quilon*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th October, points out that, while all other prisoners are cruelly treated, the Kaiser is showing special kindness and favour to Indians, whom he still foolishly believes he can win over thereby, and that His Majesty has deputed the notorious Krishna Varma to lecture to them, and compares His Majesty's present plight to that of *Duryodhana* of puranic fame who continued to believe in his ultimate success, even when he had lost the whole of his army, and he had himself received wounds all over his body.

War notes.

United Church Herald, *Pasumalai*, November 1915.

13. The *United Church Herald*, for November, contains the following extract in English from the *Indian Churchman*:—"As to the attitude of Christian people to the German Missionaries, whether Jesuits or Lutherans, there is surely no room for discussion. We have our marching orders and they are 'Love your enemies.' In practical application, 'love' is capable of much modification, but it cannot be set aside altogether. We do well to hate the spirit of Germany and to execrate its hellish manifestations. We do well to plead that God will avenge the blood of martyred Belgians and others. But if we cannot, at the same time, distinguish between our duty to the evil spirit of a nation and our duty to individual members of that nation, who happen to be in our power, we had better give up trying to be Christians and take to Muhammadanism or better still to Prussian theology."

The Christian attitude towards the Germans.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

14. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 30th October, says with reference to the landing of the Allies' troops in Salonika:—It may be asked if the Allies had not violated the neutrality of Greece by landing their forces therein. It appears that the enemies themselves had compared this act of the Allies with a similar act of theirs in respect of Belgium. But those who know the circumstances under which these acts were done will certainly admit that the cases are not parallel. The Germans were bound by treaty to maintain the independence of Belgium. But the Allies are not so bound in respect of Greece. Besides, the Germans outraged the independence of Belgium in order to crush France. But the Allies had to march their armies through Greece in order to protect Servia, which was in difficulties. Moreover, far from being indignant at this act of the Allies, most of the people of Greece are in sympathy with them.

Greece.

---

* Received in the current week.

There can be nothing more untrue than that the Allies who have vowed to maintain the freedom of others will disturb the neutrality of the Greeks. It is not known why the King of Greece has turned a deaf ear to the advice of Venizelos, who is foremost among the well-wishers of Greece. This may be due to the fact that the Queen of Greece is the sister of the German Emperor, or to German intrigues in Greece. But it does not matter much if Greece does not go to the rescue of Servia. The Allies have made up their minds to send sufficient troops to Servia, and in pursuance of this determination, they are landing troops in Salonika every day.

15. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd November, writes:—The Kaiser had said that the war would end in October. But now although October is past, the prospects of peace are as remote as ever. We hear it stated by the press that just as the enemy is bent upon crushing the Allies, the latter are equally determined to crush the enemy. Though both the parties are thus equally tenacious, the loss sustained by them is enormous. Germany has intimated to Spain and the United States the terms on which she is prepared to conclude peace. If the Allies, too, do likewise and both parties agree to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, peace may be concluded. But none of these are as yet disposed to consent to this mode of settlement. There is hence no prospect of peace in the near future.

The prospects of peace.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

16. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 29th October, contains a translation of an article by Dr. C. A. Owar under the heading "The first attack on the Dardanelles", which appeared in the September issue of the *Indian Review*.

The first attack on the Dardanelles.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

17. A note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 2nd November, rejoices that the world-renowned General Botha and his party have been successful at the recent elections in South Africa.

South African elections.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

18. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 31st October, says:—There is no doubt that peace is most conducive to well-being and welfare, and every one naturally loves peace, but it is equally true that an honourable death is preferable to dishonourable peace.

"Rumours of peace."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

Many people are anxious that by some plan, pretext or means, peace may be secured. We appreciate the naivete of such persons whose desire for peace is really prompted by good intentions, but we cannot help believing that their ideas are superficial. They have merely considered the external aspect of the matter and not its inwardness. If they had examined the things that make for peace, they would have come to the conclusion that the time for peace is yet a very long way off.

How can any one expect the murderer and the murdered to embrace each other, when eyes are not yet dry, the garments of the mourners are wet with tears, the battle field still thirsting for blood, the dagger gloating over its work and the sufferers are distracted by hopes and fears.

Recently a member asked the House of Commons whether it was true that peace negotiations were being carried on between London and Berlin. It appears that the number of day dreamers is on the increase in London and that these dream of the realisation of their fanciful ideas and desires. It seems extremely strange that when the whole strength of Great Britain is being used in this war, a few black sheep should be circulating rumours of peace in the belief that by so doing they may suppress the revolt prompted by perplexity. But Mr. Lloyd George has most emphatically repudiated this notion and given us the assurance that no peace negotiations have taken place between London and Berlin.

The words of Mr. Asquith at the Guild Hall still hold good, that we will not make any peace without the consent of our Allies. This is obviously fair. Rumours regarding negotiations made by Russia for a separate peace had

already been spread and further that France was a party to it. The fabricators of rumours have now included England in the list and, before long doubtless similar reports will be circulated regarding Serbia and Italy, until finally this idea of peace is exploded.

The present aspect of the war suggests that it will last long. The military preparations of the Allies have only just begun, and if an opinion be deduced from present conditions, Lord Kitchener's statement, that the war only began after the month of May, seems to be correct and further that when the Kaiser promised the war should end in October, he meant to say that after October difficulties would increase and as a matter of fact, from that month unfortunate Serbia has been involved in a life and death struggle. Greece and Roumania are endeavouring to avoid being drawn into the vertex. Only time can reveal the ultimate issue of all.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

19. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd November, says that Indians whether educated or uneducated are unanimous in the enthusiasm of their loyalty and fidelity to the Government. Every single individual's heart's desire is that Great Britain may overcome the Empires arrayed against her. Some educated young Indians, in their enthusiastic desire to offer their lives to help the Government, have proceeded to London and presented themselves at the War Office with the request that they also may be sent to the Front in order to show what they are worth. This statement is corrobated by the following communiquē issued by the Government of the United Provinces :—

The loyalty of the people of India to the British Empire.

"Educated Indians have proceeded to London in hope of being given something to do in the war, but, on their arrival, there appeared to be no demand for their services. To prevent such disappointment, Indians who desire to help the Empire should make an official application in their own country, instead of going to England."

It is now hoped that in accordance with these instructions young Indians will first make known their intentions to the Government in this country so as to avoid disappointment after putting themselves to the inconvenience of a journey to England.

There is no doubt that the British Government fully appreciates the loyal sentiments of its Indian subjects, and, should necessity arise, will not hesitate to make use of their services.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

20. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st November, writing of Major General Sir Bran Mahon, the British Commander in the Balkans, gives a sketch of his career and hopes we shall soon hear of this warrior, frustrating and crushing the German and Austrian forces.

"British Commander in the Balkans."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

21. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st November, publishes, with many expressions of regret, an account of the accident to the King-Emperor, and says that yesterday being Sunday there was no issue of the paper and consequently most of the subscribers called at the press, made anxious enquiries at the office regarding the condition of His Majesty the King-Emperor and on being informed that His Majesty was progressing satisfactorily, they went away praying for his perfect recovery.

Accident to the King-Emperor.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

22. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th October, has the following :—A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Berlin, says that the Grand Duchy of Lisbon has requested the German Government to make Turkish an optional language in all German schools and Universities so that Turkey may have thorough understanding of German science and literature.

The Turkish language in Germany.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

23. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd November, in giving the history of how King Ferdinend came to the throne, says that we are amazed to see that it is the same Bulgaria that was, and is still, the prime cause

"How King Ferdinend came to the throne."

of Turkey's defeat and ruin. As a matter of fact every Balkan State is hungering for Turkey's flesh and thirsting for her blood, and yet Turkey assumes the side of the stupid friend, gives Bulgaria aid and imagines her to be an Ally.

God willing, Bulgaria's eyes will soon be opened and she will see clearly the consequences of joining Germany, her existing power and prestige are gone.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Juvenile offenders.

24. Referring to certain cases in which two young boys accused of theft at Benares were convicted and sentenced to receive seven and eight stripes, respectively, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st November, says:—It is injuditious to award such punishment to young boys, there being better ways of reforming them. What is more strange is that the Magistrate has whipped the boys with his own hands. It is through such unwise acts of Magistrates that the courts are now and then falling into contempt in the eyes of the public. Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

The village courts in the Presidency.

25. Referring to the report on the working of the village courts, both civil and criminal, in British Malabar and other parts, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, points out that the establishment of such courts in all the villages will enable the Government to reduce expenditure by abolishing some of the existing munsif's courts, and observes that the village officials, who have a host of superiors over them, from the Collector down to the taluk peon, cannot be expected to exercise their independent judgment in any matter and act accordingly, the remedy for all these consisting in the establishment of village panchayats, for which the people have been trying so long, though with little effect. Yogakshemam, *Trichur*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The criminal courts in the Presidency.

26. In reviewing the report on the working of the criminal courts in this Presidency for the year 1914, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd October, reported on page 1854 of the Weekly Report No 44, and notes with pleasure the increase in the number of cases tried by the Village Magistrates. Kerala Sanchari, *Trichur*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The civil courts in the Presidency.

27. In commenting upon the report on the working of the civil courts in this Presidency for the year 1914, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, points out that the people have now begun to realise the advantages resulting from the trial of petty cases by village courts, and regrets that, in spite of the increase in the number of additional munsif's courts, there is no decrease in the arrears of work in these courts which may be due either to an increase in the volume of litigation, or to the reluctance on the part of the ordinary munsifs to try difficult cases themselves. Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Manorama*, of the 29th October, rejoices that the Government are trying to put a stop to the tricks of the munsifs who send only difficult cases for trial by the additional munsifs, and hopes that the District Judges, who are privileged to dictate judgments to shorthand writers, will try their best to dispose of the arrears in as short a time as possible. Manorama, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Madras University.

28. The *Manorama*, of the 29th October, points out that, according to all lawyers, including a judge of the High Court, the addition of one more year to the course of studies for the B.L. degree examination is unnecessary and uncalled for, but that it will give some relief to old students to learn that there will be half-yearly examinations in April and October till 1918, and regrets that, Manorama, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

when considering matters relating to examinations, the Madras University is quite regardless of the welfare and progress of the innocent students to whom such frequent changes cause no little inconvenience.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

Education and crimes.

29. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, regrets that the murderers and dacoits of the present day in Bengal are, unlike those in days gone by, young men of high educational qualifications, which fact may possibly account for their not being easily traced and caught, thinks that these criminals may, as some people say, be anarchists who commit the crimes at the instigation of the Germans, points out that the evils resulting from a system of education like ours, which does not provide for moral and religious instruction, are now made clear to the whole world by Germany, where there is no provision for such instruction, and observes that, as young men take to crimes only when they fail to find suitable employment, and as these crimes may possibly spread to other parts of India, it is absolutely necessary that such changes should be introduced in the system of education, as will give the people moral and religious instruction in schools, as well as enable them to eke out their livelihood.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Medical inspection and the students.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th October, says that no one can deny that our benign Government have provided ample facilities for our convenience and comfort, especially in the departments of Medicine and Education much consideration has been shown. The Editor remarks that in a recent issue he published figures giving the actual amount spent by Government on the education of the people. The object of Government in spending all this money is to spread sanitation and to produce capable citizens, and if we do not derive any benefit from such kindness and consideration, it is our misfortune.

The *Madras Times* in a leading article says that some Indians appointed to high positions under Government are to blame for not carrying out certain useful and essential proposals.

A short time ago the Government of Madras appointed a Medical Board to inspect students. The appointment of such a Board should be regarded as of great moment as most of the students pay little attention to their health with the result that they became an easy prey to dangerous diseases. It is a matter of regret that when Government is in every matter solicitous for our welfare, we are indifferent and yet we unite with the Hindu in the desire for self-government. When we pay no attention to small matters, it is ridiculous to suppose we would exert ourselves in great ones.

We do not know, however, in which centres the committee is carrying on its work. We hear Bombay after carefully considering the utility of such an institution has started one of its own.

In Europe no school is considered complete without provision for medical inspection, therefore we ardently hope that this useful committee will at once begin its work.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

The Guntūr municipality.

31. In commenting on the order of the Government proposing to appoint a paid Chairman to the municipality of Guntūr, the *Desabhimani*, of the 24th October, says :— At a time when India is endeavouring to obtain self-government within the Empire, it is a violation of the honour and self-respect of the people of Guntūr to deprive them of the power of electing a Chairman. In a just administration like that of the British, such a thing should not have taken place. The Government order in question might have been based on a flaw in the preparation of the administration report wherein the municipality has failed to explain in full certain matters connected therewith. We trust that the Government will reconsider their order and confirm the election, as Chairman, of Mr. N. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, who is prepared to do his best for the municipality.

32. In reviewing the report on the working of the Cochin Municipality for 1914–15, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, deplores the lack of interest displayed by the people in civic affairs, expresses surprise at there being a surplus of seventy-two thousand and odd rupees in the amount set apart for education and sanitation, in spite of the insanitary condition of the town, which, it hopes, will receive the attention of the authorities concerned, and congratulates Mr. Shirgaokar, the chairman, on his having paid due attention to several matters relating to the administration of the municipality.

The Cochin Municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

33. Referring to the Government order defining the duties and powers of Municipal Health officers, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, points out that the appointment of these officials will tend to check the growth of contagious diseases in towns, but that the expected results can be had only if these officials pay due attention to such matters, doubts whether the salaries offered would be sufficiently attractive to competent persons to come forward as candidates for the posts, and observes that there can be no doubt that the sanitation of large towns will, as a result of these appointments, undergo a change for the better, and that a perusal of the Government order would remove all doubts, which some people had, regarding the usefulness of the appointment of Health officers.

Municipal Health officers.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

34. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th October, has a long leader under this heading in the course of which it animadverts upon the apathy of the Government of India in the matter of taking advantage of the present opportunity to revive many of the Indian industries and to start new ones, which has made it possible for Japan to fill the Indian market with her articles, and expresses the hope that the Government will direct its attention to this subject at least after the close of the war and help the development of Indian industries by levying a duty on all articles imported into India from Japan.

The Indian industries.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

35 The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th October, writes:—In each of the three District Conferences held in this Presidency last week, there was a resolution about the injustice of increasing the land-tax once in every thirty years. One of the reasons assigned by the Government for this is that the value of land gradually increases of its own accord, that the gradual rise in the scale of prices results in raising also the value of raw products, and that the Government has the right to claim a share of this increased value. This argument is again based on the principle that the Government owns all the lands and that the ryots are only its tenants. But this view is not borne out by the ancient history of this country. The land-tax, like other taxes, is levied only for the purpose of meeting the expenditure of the Government. So an increase in this tax will be justified only when the Government expects an increase in its expenditure. But the practice obtaining in this country is to increase the assessment on land once in every thirty years, whether the expenditure of the Government has increased or not. In every other civilised country in the world, the people pay taxes only for enabling the Government to maintain itself and not because the Government has any special right to claim them. Moreover, if the Government increases its revenue by raising the land-tax, without reference to the necessities of administration, there is nothing to compel it to adopt economical ways in conducting the administration. If the Government Treasury is always full, it gives room for much of unnecessary expenditure.

Land Revenue Settlement.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

36. In an article under this heading, the *Bharati*, of the 29th October, takes exception to the proposal to construct a new building for the General Post Office on the Mount Road, especially at the present juncture when the Government is expected to economise expenditure in every direction.

Unnecessary expenditure.

BHARATI, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The proposal of the Government of Madras to purchase large plots of ground in Adyar for the purpose of constructing bungalows for the use of its high officials is objected to by the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, on the ground that there has been no difficulty till now for these officials getting suitable bungalows for residence, and that it will, therefore, be a waste of public money, especially at this juncture.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

How can India help England?

37. Referring to a suggestion said to have been made by the *Capital*, an Anglo-Indian paper of Calcutta, that the best way in which India can help England at this juncture is to purchase, in as large quantities as possible, goods manufactured in Britain and thus help the free flow of money into that country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th October, observes:—It is no doubt true that, if we increase the profits of the British artisans and merchants, the economic condition of Britain will become stronger and help her to carry on this war well. But this suggestion should be considered with another proposal. If the economic condition of India also improves, the strength of the British Empire will be increased still further. So the Indians will do well to improve their industries and trade and thus prevent their country becoming a victim to famine and disease. It is very necessary that the Indians should see that they are not a burden upon the British in this time of war. The best way in which they can do so is to work for the advancement of their industries and trade in all possible ways.

SATYADUTAN, *Madras*, November 1915.

Home Rule for India.

38. The *Satyadutan*, for November, writes:—Mrs. Annie Besant and some others are trying to get Home Rule for India. *Swaraj* means the abolition of the present English rule, and the establishment of a Parliamentary rule as in England. But this will never be possible. If this country is capable of governing itself, why has it been subject to the Muhammadans and Europeans for the last so many years? India has not yet acquired the capability of governing itself. There is no union in this country, and in education it is far inferior to every other country. Home Rule will be possible only, if all these defects disappear and the Indians become a united nation. But this will take one or two centuries more.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

39. Referring to the passing of this Bill by the House of Lords, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, hopes that the House of Commons at least will consider the claims of the Indians and modify the provisions of the Bill in such a way as to make it favourable to the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

Gun licenses.

40. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th October, invites the attention of the Government to the words of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kurnool District Conference, regarding the grant of gun licenses, and observes:—The district of Kurnool contains large forest areas, which are infested with wild beasts. Besides these wild beasts the forests afford undisturbed shelter to robbers and dacoits. It is therefore needless to say that the people in the district should have facilities for self-defence. But it is strange that, under the administration of Mr. Vernon, who has earned a name for his liberal-heartedness, there has been a reduction in the number of licenses granted in Kurnool in 1914. We hope that the words of the Chairman referred to above will have the effect of making the Collector and the Government to be more liberal and sympathetic in the matter of giving licenses in future.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Village panchayats.

41. In writing on the subject of village panchayats, the *Sasilekha*, of the 29th October, says:—What the Indians now want is that villages situated near to each other should be formed into unions, and a village panchayat appointed for each of them with power to decide small civil and criminal suits arising in the union, and to control matters relating to sanitation, education, irrigation, etc. But in the order of the Government on village panchayats, it is stated that the people of the villages may establish panchayats of their own accord.

The public will not show any regard to such panchayats. If panchayats should be of any use at all, they must have the sanction of the legislature to exercise the above-said powers. We regret that the new order of the Government has caused great disappointment to the public.

Village panchayats.

After stating that, though India has derived several benefits from British Rule, the ruin of her trade and industries as well as the going into disuse of the village system, which is the foundation of the fabric of administration, are among the chief defects thereof, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, dwells upon the hardships, inconvenience, and loss caused to the people by the existing system, which compels them to go to court for the recovery of even petty sums of money, and which drags them to it in cases of petty thefts, etc , and observes that it is high time for the Government to do away with this system. It then points out that the present Panchayat Bill, according to which panchayats are to be introduced only in villages containing 3,000 or more inhabitants, cannot but be disappointing to those who have been clamouring for them, thinks that from a mere perusal of this Bill one can understand why the Cochin Panchayat Bill, when it was passed into law, became lifeless, and why the Travancore Panchayat Bill is ashamed to show itself out, and hopes that the Madras Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

42. The *Desamata*, of the 27th October, concludes a leader on the subject of home rule for India in the following terms:—The British race is a just and generous race. It is always fair-minded and righteous. It will certainly appreciate our aspirations and our ideals. We have always been passing resolutions and have not as yet adopted the practical ways of the West. The people should be made to take interest in politics, and a desire for political freedom and for associating themselves with the administration of the country, should be created in them. Everybody should have it written on the tablet of his heart that service rendered to the motherland is the greatest of services. The Indians should represent their aims to the British and try to obtain home rule. Mrs. Besant is endeavouring to establish a Home Rule League for this purpose, and in this she has the support of most of the educated Indians.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *Desamata*, of the 27th October, represents the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have remarked as follows on the same subject:—England has a stout heart, and so we think she will consider the welfare of both herself and India and co-operate with the Indians. If she preaches freedom for herself and a life of servitude for distant countries, she will be doomed to "self-destruction."

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, says:—Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar has stated in his article on self-government that certain western Powers wished to devour their weaker neighbours, and are now atoning for their sins, and that such sins cannot be attributed to the English in any large measure, but so long as they allow their officers to work on such lines, they cannot be altogether exonerated. He says that though there may be difference of opinion as to when a civilised nation will be ripe for self-government, yet the desire for it is a natural one. That such a great and level-headed man as Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar should emphatically state that the English should give self-government to India for the sake of the progress of the world, proves the justness of the political aspirations of the Indians. We hope that our rulers will consider this and do justice to India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

Indentured labour.

43. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, says:—That the system of indentured labour should still be allowed to exist is a stain on the self-respect of the world as well as on our own. The agents of foreign capitalists, who are men only in name, are on the look out in India for ignorant men who can be easily influenced. When they come across such men, they hold out high but false

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

hopes to them and prevail upon them to leave this country. For each such man sent out to serve in foreign countries under the system of indentured labour, the agents are paid a sum of Rs. 25. The cooly so emigrating finds himself at the mercy of his master till the expiry of his term. It is a violation to humanity that men should create such conditions of existence. Mr. Gandhi, than whom there is no better man who can speak with authority on the subject, states that the system of indentured labour should be abolished altogether. He asks what the result will be of importing 40 women to a place where there are 60 men. Such an arrangement will be subversive of all morals. Mother India is vast enough to protect any number of such coolies in her own bosom. Under such circumstances, it is most sinful to sacrifice our brothers and sisters to this vicious system. We trust that the English people who are sacrificing their everything in order to uphold the independence of small States, and who abolished slavery long ages ago, will help to ameliorate our present condition by doing away with the system of indentured labour.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

44. With reference to the fact that the report of the Public Services Commission will not be published until after the close of the war, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, suggests that for the same reason for which it is not published during the war, it should not be sent to the Local Governments for opinion. It says that if it be so sent, and the Local Governments express their opinions on it before it is reviewed by the people, no room will be left for its further amendment. Again it is not known what changes the war is going to effect on the opinions of the rulers. The paper opines that, under such circumstances, it is sheer injustice to call for the opinions of the Local Governments on the report during the war.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Military training to Indians.

45. Referring to the message of His Imperial Majesty King George V to his subjects, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th October, regrets that the Indians have not been enabled to respond to it by going to the war front in large numbers, and fighting the enemy. It suggests that the Indians also should be given military training, and appointed to suitable posts in the military service.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th October, refers to the help rendered to General Botha in South Africa by the Indians in quelling the recent rebellion there against the British Government, and says that this is an instance in point to show that, if the Indians are given an opportunity to serve in the army, they will acquit themselves most creditably. The opinion that they are unfit for military service is wrong. Had the Indians been enlisted in the army, there would have been no lack of soldiers in the war front as now. The paper hopes that His Imperial Majesty will take this matter into his consideration and issue orders for the formation of an army of Indians in the near future.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

Mr. Chamberlain.

46. Referring to the address of Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, to the officers of the Civil Service going out from England, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st November, remarks that the portion of the address so far as it relates to India is lifeless, and that it suffers from a comparison with the advice given at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy to the officers of the Civil Service in India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

Indians and the Police department.

47. Referring to the notification of the Secretary of State for India that the examination usually held in England for recruiting officers to the Police Department in India, will not be held in 1916, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd November, says:—Even when there is the competitive examination, we are not getting very efficient officers for the department. But if the examination is abolished and the authorities only nominate police officers, the matters will grow worse. Again the Secretary of State says that

it is at present not possible to lay down the principles on which the nominations will be made. It is to be regretted that even on occasions like the present one, the rulers do not afford greater facilities for the sons of India to enter the department. It is strange that the Indians who have earned a name for their bravery at the war front, are deemed unfit for high posts in the Police Department.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

48. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd November, wonders that the Press Censor and the Minister of South Africa have refused to publish to the world particulars of the assistance rendered by the Indians in South Africa in putting down an insurrection in that country against the British. But it feels highly gratified that General Botha has directed the publication, and has thus justified its belief that the Europeans in South Africa will not dislike the idea of the Indians helping them in defending their country.

South Africa.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

49. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 29th October, writes:—India has once again been plunged in profound grief by the death of Sir Henry Cotton. Both while in the Civil Service in this country and after retirement, this great personage was devoted to the cause of this country. It is these ties of affection for India that proved, during Lord Curzon's regime, the main obstacle to his being raised to the office of Lieutenant-Governor which he so richly deserved. May Providence grant eternal peace to his departed soul! We shall publish a biographical sketch of his career in another issue.

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Mysore Star*, of the 31st October, observes:—Sir Henry Cotton sacrificed his own personal interests in order to promote the advancement of this country. Despite his being a foreigner, his sincere love for the people of India cannot fail to evoke the feeling that his death means a great loss to this country.

Almost all the Malayalam papers express deep regret at the death of the late Sir Henry Cotton, and pay him glowing tributes for his services to India.

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

50. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 29th October, writes:—Although it is many years since the local boards were organised, yet the amount of popular interest and regard which these institutions have succeeded in creating can hardly be deemed satisfactory. These bodies which have been in existence for so many long years should have been far more popular than they are. As the main part of the duties connected with their administration still rests with the officers of Government, however conducive this may be to efficiency, from the degree of interest evinced by the people therein, these bodies must be considered lifeless. As it is proposed to place these panchayats under the control of Local Boards, it is natural to expect that their condition will not be far different from that of the latter. Nevertheless, our duty now consists in welcoming the scheme as it is now formulated and seeing how it works out in practice so as to urge those alterations which experience will suggest in course of time. For, we must remember that the panchayats constitute the first lessons in the art of self-government. The Government have sought to remove some of the defects of the union system under the Local Boards Act. It is thus proposed to organise a separate panchayat for each village instead of grouping two or three villages together. It will, therefore, be possible for these bodies to give closer individual attention to the village concerned. Another welcome feature of the present scheme is the entire absence of any restrictions on them regarding the levying of taxes or the manner of spending the income. Mismanagement is the only ground on which a Local Board may intervene to exercise its controlling power. As regards villages with a population of less than 3,000 it is rather doubtful how far the informal panchayats proposed to be organised on the voluntary basis can succeed in commanding the necessary status in the absence of any legislative sanction to govern their working. We hope that this shortcoming will be removed.

Village panchayats in the Madras Presidency.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Kattancherri*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

51. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 30th October, points out that the policy of the Indian Government is solely responsible for Indians being rendered incapable of governing themselves, and that when the countries in Europe were in a very backward condition, even in Malabar itself the people were efficiently managing their own affairs, and says:—If India should prosper, Indians should have larger and larger share in the administration of their country. They should be given that freedom in their country, which they demand as a matter of right. Instead of increasing the expenditure of the country by the creation of new departments and appointments and trying to make Indians more and more unfit, the Government should get everything, that is conducive to the welfare of the country, done by Indians themselves.

Indians and the Government.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

52. Referring to the likeliwood of Mr. G. Richards being appointed to consider the question of constructing a harbour on the West Coast and connecting it with Mysore by rail, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 27th October, points out that recent trials have shown that this object can be attained more easily and with less expenditure by improving the Cochin harbour, but that the leading merchants of Madras are opposed to it, lest it would be ruinous to their trade, and calls upon the Travancore and Cochin Darbars, as well as the merchants and leaders of the people in those states, to try their best to get the Cochin harbour improved—a harbour which is the best on the West Coast or perhaps in the whole of India.

The Cochin harbour.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

53. Referring to Mr. A. R. Banerji's letter acknowledging the services of one Mr. V. K. Joseph Mapilla in connection with the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, says:—When a responsible officer like Mr. Banerji proves himself to be one who takes sides in discussing any matter, there is nothing to be surprised at the passing of the Cochin Tenancy Bill into law. What else can we do than to pray that no people may secure one like Mr. Banerji as the administrator of their country?

Mr. A. R. Banerji.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

54. A note in the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, points out that the recent circular of the Government of India to the effect that a certain proportion of Indians, which, however, is not fixed, will also be recruited into the Civil Service, is not likely to give any relief to the people, and opines that Indians will not be satisfied, unless and until the proportion has been fixed and the Civil Service examination is held in India.

The Indian Civil Service.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Referring to the Civil Service Bill, and to the statement of the Secretary of State that one-fourth of the persons selected will be Indians, the *Manorama*, of the 29th October, regrets that, contrary to the previous declaration that during the war no measures of a controversial nature will be taken up for consideration, this Bill has been introduced into the Parliament, points out that Indian leaders are protesting against it, because it will diminish the efficiency of the Indian administration and be detrimental to Indian interests, observes that it will be greatly disappointing to Indians, if only one-fourth of the number required be selected from amongst them, even when persons are recruited into the service without any examination, and hopes, therefore, that the Bill would be so modified as to give Indians at least half the number of appointments.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1915

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, says:—When selection is made without an examination, recommendation and influence are likely to count for much, and this cannot but affect the efficiency of the service. It is said that a certain proportion of Indians will be admitted, but it is not known how they will be chosen and whether the selection will be made in India or in England. It is desirable that a Competitive Examination should be held in India, and that those that top the list should be taken into the service. If, on the other hand, parentage or other relationship be the deciding factor in the matter of selection, the result will be that competent men will be shut out.

55. In a note the *Manorama*, of the 29th October, congratulates the Government on their efforts to check the growth of the cocoanut tree disease in Malabar, and observes that, as the duty of discovering cases of this disease and doing the needful in such matters devolves on the Revenue Inspectors, these and the village officers should be compelled to study pamphlets dealing with the symptoms of the disease and the remedies therefor.

The cocoanut tree disease.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

56. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, approves of the order of the Travancore Darbar extending the pensionable age to 60 years, and observes that inasmuch as the 55 years' rule does not apply to the Viceroys, Governors, High Court Judges, Members of Councils, and the Members of the Privy Council, who have to deal with far more important matters than ordinary officials, the Government of India will do well to imitate the Travancore Darbar in this matter.

Pension age rule.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

57. Referring to the practice of some of the Sub-Registrars who register documents without the contents thereof being read out to the parties concerned, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, points out that ignorant people are very often imposed upon by document writers, and observes that, inasmuch as even in civil courts depositions are read out to the witnesses before they are asked to sign them, it is highly necessary that a new order should be issued, requiring all Registrars to read out to the parties the contents of documents relating to property before they are registered.

The reading of documents before registration.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

58. In a note the *Keralodayam*, of the 2nd November, expresses deep regret at the recent accident to His Majesty, but rejoices to hear that His Majesty is making satisfactory progress.

Recent accident to His Majesty.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

59. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th October, says that there is no doubt that, as subjects, whether Indians or Europeans, Hindus or Mussalmans, Christians or Parsis, all are equal in the matter of obedience to the Royal Commands, but in, having regard to the countless kindnesses shown by the Government, they are justified in endeavouring to excel one another in the expression of their loyalty.

"The King and ourselves."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Editor observes that when Government opened the War Fund the people of every caste, creed and sect subscribed liberally according to their means.

There are some who could only boast of lips-loyalty, upon whom our powerful leading articles have not produced the slightest effect and this, in spite of their ability to do much had they only made an effort to do so.

The Editor, in referring to the Government Terminable Loan, remarks that many have already subscribed to it and it is possible applications will be made for an extension of the time (which lapsed on the 30th ultimo).

The Editor also refers to the appeal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for more volunteers and the generous response thereto, and he enquires what the Indian people should do? He adds:—"We should emulate one another in our endeavour to deepen the impresssion already made upon the mind of the Government that every man should according to his ability not grudge to aid the Government with his life and means. Whoever now bows submissively to the Imperial behests, will be entitled to receive the royal favours, which others seeing will wring their hands in regret. Now is the time and it will be a matter of life-long regret if it is not taken advantage of.

60. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd November, says that every single individual in India is praying to God for the recovery of His Imperial Majesty, and that it is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure to learn that His Majesty is improving. The

"The recovery of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India".

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

King is still confined to his bed but, by the grace of God, his condition is not critical.

New India, writes that the King should be provided with a riding horse accustomed to cheering, etc. A life, which is so precious to the people, should not be endangered by a horse which has not been broken in. Besides at a time like this when there is so much heavy cannonading, horses should be accustomed to noise and tumult. The entire Empire is anticipating with the keenest interest the glad tidings that His Majesty has completely recovered and has begun to ride again.

The hands of tens of millions of people are being raised in prayer to heaven for His Imperial Majesty's restoration to health. It is hoped that God will answer the prayers of His servants, and vouchsafe a speedy recovery to His Imperial Majesty.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 2nd November, referring to the accidents, says that there is no doubt that the accident to the King-Emperor caused by the evil-eye is serious and sad. But we should not brood over the mishap. Is it possible if the disagreeable cause of the untoward event had been apparent that the King's immortals would not have warded off the danger, when hundreds of thousands of lives are being sacrificed to preserve the honour and dignity of the Soverign in obedience to whose call those who have been brought up in the lap of luxury have donned the uniform of the private soldier?

The accident is greatly deplored by the Muhammadans, for King George, like his father, is a Mussalman in appearance, and his nature and disposition are distinguished by a regard for, and an attachment to, Islam. The generality of Mussalmans is not acquainted with Members of Parliament or Cabinet Ministers, they only know King George who has on every occasion given expression to enlightened sentiments, sympathy and affection in regard to Islam, and has always prided himself on the fact that he rules the largest number of Mussalmans. And it is true that, speaking politically, the British Government is not Jewish, Christian, Hindu or Buddhist State, but the greatest Islamic power in the world.

It is hoped that the effects of the accident will be momentary, but at the same time the moral effect of the daring, bravery, patience, endurance and fortitude exhibited by His Majesty on this occasion will remain on the page of history as a memorial and an admonition for ever.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

61. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th October, concludes a review of the proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly with the remarks:—We hope that the Government of Mysore will lead the way to real progress and serve as an example to our Governments.

Mysore.

ARTHASADHAKA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 1915.

62. A writer in the *Arthasadhaka Patrika* for September deplores that the absence of any legislative enactment in Mysore for exercising State control over Insurance Companies, such as is found in the British territory, provides ample scope for the practice of deception upon the public by bogus companies which must ultimately result in widespread popular distress. The writer, therefore, urges that the Government ought to promulgate a measure analogous to the one in force in the neighbouring provinces.

State control over insurance companies in Mysore.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

63. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th October, in a lengthy leading article deplores the refusal of the Diwan of Mysore to consent to the holding of an additional session of the Representative Assembly annually on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's birthday celebrations so as to afford it an opportunity of criticising the budget. The paper dwells on the terms of the "Charter" defining the objects with which the

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Assembly was brought into being and finally urges that it is imperative that the Assembly should be granted the privilege of meeting twice in a year so as to effect a closer link and a truer exchange of views between the administrators and the popular representatives.

Writing on the same subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th November, observes:—We may confidently affirm that this body has been extremely serviceable in bringing to the notice of Government the wants and wishes of the people and in removing the shortcomings of the administration. It has equally succeeded in putting down the vagaries of the officials. We must add, however, that the Assembly should not prove a mere body of petitioners. It must take a keener interest in more weighty matters, such as helping the general advancement of the province and rendering the administration more popular. It is a welcome indication that the members of this body are eager to possess greater rights and liberties. But we should be sorry to see them fight for powers which are beyond their capacity. The Government, it will be admitted, are by no means inclined to restrict the powers of this body. They are, on the other hand, themselves solicitous to extend them. Their recent order permitting it to criticise the financial statement is an instance in point. But the manner in which this responsibility was exercised is by no means such as to induce the Government to entrust the assembly with further privileges. The members seemed to have laboured under some misgivings as to the intentions of Government in this regard, and thus failed to heartily respond to the offer made by them. The desire of the Government to cause petty local grievances to be decided by local representation so as to give room for the discussion of more important topics at the annual session of the Assembly seems to have been mistaken as a prelude to the curtailment of its powers. It is easy to see from the list of questions usually presented at the meeting that the majority of them are of local interest and that no purpose can possibly be served by discussing them at the annual session. We would therefore urge on the attention of the members of this body, which serves so useful a function at present, the desirability of guarding against the danger of insisting on minor privileges to the detriment of their more legitimate functions.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

64. Commenting on the Diwan's address at the Dasara session of the Mysore Representative Assembly the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, in a leading article, observes:—It is abundantly clear that the finances of our State are in a satisfactory condition. That Mysore has been no exception to the worldwide distress caused by the European crisis is evident from the figures relating to the revenues of the State during the past year. We are glad to note however the assurance of the Diwan that the present are extraordinary conditions which can never continue for a long time nor appear frequently. We may confidently expect that after the close of the war, the revenues of the State will reach the level of three crores. It is a most disquieting circumstance however that the abkāri revenue shows no signs of decrease. It is deplorable that despite the physical and mental degeneration of the people resulting from the drink habit and the poverty and distress arising therefrom the Government should still care for the half a crore of revenue it derives from this source. The Government, no doubt, explain that increased revenue does not mean increased consumption and that every possible effort is being made to remove the facilities for the spread of the vice. We must observe however that their policy has, so far, only tended to increase their revenue and hardly succeeded in putting down the evil. Again, we should like to caution the authorities against the danger of denuding the forests in order to increase the revenue from this source without making adequate provision for their conservation. Nearly ten lakhs of revenue has been derived from stamps. This can only point to the increasing love of litigation among the public. The large revenue from this source therefore cannot be a matter for congratulation. Lastly the revenue from the mines can hardly be deemed satisfactory. The profits go almost wholly

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The economic condition of Mysore.

to swell the purse of the companies that work them. The little income that is derived in the shape of royalty is only nominal. Until indigenous enterprise can be utilised in working these mines, the mineral wealth of the province can hardly be a source of gain to it.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

The *Mysore Star*, of the 31st October, also contains a leading article on the same subject expressing the very same views. In its concluding paragraph the paper observes:—The time has not yet arrived for the employment of indigenous talent and enterprise for working our mines What shall we do if our mineral wealth comes to be wholly exhausted by the time we are able to work them ourselves? At present the State no doubt derives an income of 18 to 20 lakhs of rupees per annum from this source. But the foreigners who work these mines carry away 35 to 37 maunds of gold a year to their own country. This shows how far we can rest content with what we get as royalty. The same must be said more or less in regard to our other mines such as manganese and chrome. It can scarcely be wise policy therefore to be content with the nominal royalty when indigenous enterprise should be able to make large profits out of the same mines in course of time. It would be well if Government should, in future at least, offer more favourable terms to indigenous workers.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

65. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 30th October, severely condemns the policy of the Native States, which imitating the civilians, belittle the ability and talents of Indians, points out that, mentally though not physically, Indians are even superior to Europeans, and observes that Native States, though slaves of the Government of India, should, like Baroda and Mysore, make a bold and independent use of the little freedom that they now enjoy for the welfare and prosperity of their people, and demonstrate to the Government of India how capable Indians are.

Native States.

ERRATA.

Report No. 44, page 1854, paragraph 19, line 6, *substitute* "Venezelos" *for* "Venezulos".

" " 1861, " 53, " 13, *read* "to its anxieties" *for* "to the anxieties of the Government".

" " " " *substitute* "political" *for* "polical".

" " " " 17, *substitute* "that" *for* "thus".

" " " " 21, *substitute* "g" *for* "G" in "Greatest".

[Issued, 9th November 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 46 of 1915.**

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 13th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

Teachers and the Ceylon Government 1919

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—
Lawlessness in Malabar .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Police in 1914 .. .. *ib.*

(b) *Courts*—
Temporary Judges in the Indian High Courts 1920

(d) *Education*—
The Madras Medical College .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
Land acquisition .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
The Madras Medical Council 1921
Home Rule for India 1923
Indian Exchange Banks .. .. *ib.*
The Indian tea trade 1924
Liberty .. .. *ib.*
The Survey and Land Records Department 1925
The Secretary of State for India .. .. *ib.*
Malabar and the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta .. .. *ib.*
The Guildhall Banquet 1926
The Moslim League .. .. *ib.*
Official highhandedness .. .. *ib.*
Reuter and the term "Native" 1927

IV.—Native States.

Enemy aliens in the Mysore State .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe 1928
War notes 1929
The war .. .. *ib.*

I.—Foreign Polities—*cont.* PAGE

The German armies 1932
Servia .. .. *ib.*
The King and the war .. .. *ib.*
The European situation .. .. *ib.*
The Balkan war 1933
The Balkan States .. .. *ib.*
The recent accident to His Majesty .. .. *ib.*
"A glance at Armenian affairs" .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Asquith's speech 1934
The origin of the Bulgarians .. .. *ib.*
"Mr. Asquith and the war" .. .. *ib.*
Germany and peace 1935

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
Murders of Police officers in Bengal .. .. *ib.*
Cowardly police officers .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Police .. .. *ib.*

(*b*) *Courts*—
Punishing old offenders 1936
Juries .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Progress of education in India .. .. *ib.*
Vizagapatam Medical School 1937
On what principles should the Muslim University be established? .. .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Wastage of pipe water in Madras 1938
Water-supply in the Bezwada Municipality .. .. *ib.*
Municipal Health officers .. .. *ib.*
The Palghat Municipality .. .. *ib.*
"The Calcutta Corporation and the death of Sir Henry Cotton" .. .. .. *ib.*

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Taxation without representation .. .. *ib.*

(*h*) *Railways*—
Indian passengers 1939

(*k*) *General*—
The Indian industries .. .. *ib.*
Irrigation Boards in the Nellore district 1940
Unnecessary expenditure 1941
What can anarchism do? .. .. *ib.*
India and the war .. .. *ib.*
The income tax .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Medical Council and Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar .. .. *ib.*
The way in which Japan came up 1942
The Madras Medical Council .. .. *ib.*
Tenali .. .. *ib.*
The *Globe* .. .. *ib.*
Lord Hardinge .. .. *ib.*
The Kurnool District Conference 1943
Civil Service Examinations .. .. *ib.*
The State of Jath .. .. *ib.*
Government service .. .. *ib.*
Village panchayats .. .. *ib.*
India and Home Rule .. .. *ib.*
The late Sir P. M. Mehta 1944
The Defence of India Act in Bengal .. .. *ib.*
"Vijayachitinyam" .. .. *ib.*
A District Association for Malabar .. .. *ib.*
The administration of the Zamorin's estates by the Court of Wards .. .. .. *ib.*
The Pandalur riots .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Gandhi and the indentured labourers 1945
House-sites for high officials in Madras .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Irrigation Panchayat Bill .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore Representative Assembly .. .. *ib.*
The Travancore Legislative Council 1946
Formation of a force in Bharatpur .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Marmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. K. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyahnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zobeme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mitiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati** .. .	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Xuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Munjappa Hardaisar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Street, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Kosaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Husan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman. 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnataka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnataka Granthamale.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu or Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press. Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keralesyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Seaha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 28 years.	1 600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.R.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhuvan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	400

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitram**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmandry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunasirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
253	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,350
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafa, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Chaturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiouta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Kilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290§	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291‖	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S Pethan, European, 37 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Sapantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,350
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** or **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil .	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1 200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 8th November, observes:—"The Government of Sir Robert Chalmers appears to have embarked on a vigorous policy of Draconian legislation, calculated to suppress what little of freedom of speech and of action that the people of Ceylon may enjoy at present. The latest act of the Ceylon Government is directed against managers and teachers of aided schools. . . . We confess we have not come across such an outrageous attempt to gag the mouth of teachers and circumscribe their social activities. The terms of the prohibition are so wide as to cover even the most innocent acts of the members of the profession and the power taken by the Government is a singularly oppressive one, showing the terrific state of nervousness as to the loyalty of the people of Ceylon the Government is in."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

Teachers and the Ceylon Government.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th November, remarks:—"The 'outbreak' in the Ernad taluk turns out to be purely local, happily; and reports go to show that the couple of fanatics who have run amock have failed to get any following. The authorities have to be congratulated on the promptness with which they have tackled the situation. Messrs. Evans and Hitchcock are two officials who will not stand any sentimental nonsense which was responsible for the mismanagement of the Mappilla problem on severel occasions in the past, and we have abeolutely no doubt as to their firmness. Alternate doses of cane and jam will not cure the Ernad fanatic; a mixture of cane and castor-oil had proved very effective in the days of Superintendents Wilkinson and Fawcett, and the authorities will no doubt try these remedies if need arises."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Lawlessness in Malabar.

3. Referring to the Administration Report on the Madras Police in 1914, the *Hindu*, of the 9th November, writes:—"There is accumulating overwhelming evidence to demonstrate the fact that, in spite of tremendous expenditure on the Police in India, during the last decade and a large increase in the strength of the force, the efficiency of the work of the Police has not improved. All over India there is the same complaint, in most cases supported by official records, about the defects in detective and investigating ability of the members of the force."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The Madras Police in 1914.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th November, says:—"The prominent feature of the administration of the police department during the last year is, as has been for some years past, the continued difficulty in recruitment. The mass of ignorance, whence our constabulary is drawn, is humorously illustrated by the rumour set afloat that the police are to be sent to the battlefield. . . . . No strong man who can earn two rupees a day by drawing the heavily laden cart at the Customs House would be willing to surround himself with the danger and the rigour of police service for a few annas a day. . . . . It is time, we think, that the Government began to look at the question with anxiety. It is surely no attraction for a youngman to be told that the police department will offer him Rs. 8, or with grain compensation allowance Rs. 9 to Rs. 9½ per mensem; increments of one rupee are given periodically, and every efficient constable is certain of

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

promotion to the rank of head constable, the maximum pay of which is Rs. 23, if grain compensation allowance be included, while the best of the head constables can rise to the grade of Sub-Inspector. The Inspector-General of Police is right when he says the average policeman does not get a living wage. A policeman is not always a bachelor; and ten rupees a month is not enough to feed him so as to enable him to stand upon his legs, dressed in spotless white. Of course what the Government does not pay for his living the constable collects from the public in one hundred and one ways."

(b) *Courts.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

Temporary Judges in the Indian High Courts.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 12th November, writes:—"The reply of the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the question of Temporary Judges in the Indian High Courts is not very informing nor lucid. . . . . We think the whole question of the constitution of the High Court deserves to be treated in a more satisfactory manner than has hitherto been done by the Secretary of State and the Local Government. Temporary Judges are an excrescence, and a drag upon the dignity, efficiency and morale of the occupants of the highest Judicial offices in the country, and the only means of securing the most elevated form of judicial administration is to constitute the High Court in such a manner that its *personnel* may challenge comparison in point of ability and independence with the Judges of the High Court in Great Britain and the United States."

(d) *Education.*

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The Madras Medical College.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th November, observes:—"The report of the Madras Medical College is always an interesting study in the intellectual capacity of the Doctors who would seem to be professors and experts in every subject. This year the demand of war on the Indian Medical Service has served to make confusion worst confounded. We find more than three or four professors teaching the same subject in a year; and professors are to be seen flitting from ophthalmology to pathology, from medicine to medical jurisprudence. Unless experts assert that this arrangement is the ideal arrangement, no one will be willing to tolerate it. . . . . The condition of our Medical Colleges is a standing slur on our educational efficiency. . . . . The Medical College should not be subordinate to the interest of the Indian Medical Service. It must have whole-time professors, men well-learned, who can devote their whole time to teaching, instead of hurrying through a lecture to rush to the bed of a rich patient. It is, we consider, a great pity that our Medical College should be maintained in such a despicable position. If the Government would make up its mind, the report of the Medical College would be quite different from what it is now."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

Land acquisition.

6. In commenting on the contemplated acquisition of land by the Simla Municipality, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th November, observes:—"Powers of land acquisition are often utilised with unnecessary harshness, and in open defiance of public opinion or of the inviolable right or ownership of private individuals. . . . . The official wants it, and so he must have it, whatever the views of the uufortunate owner. This aspect of land acquisition proceedings is a powerful source of discontent; more especially is this so when public bodies, with the heartlessness of the German advanced guards in Belgium, capture dearly valued private property with a view to adding to their resources. Such bodies may as well organise dacoities to increase their resources. . . . . As a powerful source of unpopularity for Government, no other measure could be compared to the selfish use of land acquisition proceedings."

(*k*) *General.*

7. The *Hindu*, of the 8th November, states :—"The Madras Medical Council constituted under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, has resolved to remove the name of Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, a distinguished medical graduate of the Madras University and a leading practitioner in Madras, from the register of medical practitioners created under the Act, for a temporary period, till the 1st March 1916. The charge on which this most astonishing step has been taken is described as follows :—'Covering the Ayurvedic Vaidyan at the Triplicane Ayurvedic Dispensary.' . . . . The infamous conduct, styled 'cover', arose for judicial consideration in another case. It was held that 'for a medical man to allow his name to be used as a "cover" for an unqualified person may be regarded as such infamous conduct' (*Leesen* v. *General Medical Council*—43 Chan. Dn. 366). The facts of the case against Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, so far as we have been able to gather, is that he allowed his name to be associated with the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary started the other day in Triplicane, as a charitable institution open to all classes free of any charges, by Rao Sahib C. Cunnan Chetti. . . . . The Council's action is a dangerous blow aimed at the Ayurvedic and Unani systems which have a strong hold on the popular mind all over India. . . . . We trust that the Governor in Council to whom an appeal lies against the action of the Medical Council which will doubtless be preferred, will reverse the sentence of suspension on Dr. Krishnaswami, as otherwise it is bound to be regarded as a breach of faith on the part of the framers of the Act, besides involving a most novel kind of injustice."

The Madras Medical Council.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 9th November, says :—"The astounding news comes out in the *Hindu* that Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, an eminent local physician, has been suspended under the Medical Registration Act of last year for 'infamous conduct' in helping the Ayurvedic Dispensary just opened at Triplicane. The news is as disgraceful as it is astounding. The ancient indigenous system of medicine of India, which suits the people of the country and is preferred by them to the coarse western treatment, is insolently trampled under foot, and a well-known physician, who is not bigoted enough to think that the modern methods should be forced on unwilling Hindus, is insulted and penalised because he helped an Ayurvedic brother. It is the act which is infamous, not the conduct of Dr. Krishnaswami. The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, who steered the Bill through the Council and said that he wanted to do nothing to destroy the system of indigenous medicine, should protest against this action as a betrayal of public confidence. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar has advised Indians to study the indigenous systems: what has he to say to this attack on them? In view of all the coercive legislation which interferes with us in health, we really think that we might be allowed to die under any system we prefer. Or must we wait for liberty till we are on the other side of death?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th November, observes :—"The Madras Medical Council formed under the Medical Registration Act passed last year, has utilised the earliest opportunity to assail the Ayurvedic medicine by punishing Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar under the powers it seems to believe it possesses under the Act. . . . . His offence is 'covering the Ayurvedic Vaidyan at the Triplicane Ayurvedic Dispensary'. There can be no doubt as to what the registered western practitioners will not hesitate to do, provided they are given the power, to damn the Ayurvedic or any other system than their own. . . . . That it should be possible to regard such conduct as 'infamous' is astonishing and scandalous. And if the Act has given the Medical Council the power which it has exercised in this case, it ought not to be allowed to be left on the statute book a moment longer. . . . . If it is 'infamous' to connect oneself with a system of treatment which the Sovereign and the Government delight to honour, it is certainly time that the Government gave better guidance to those who rely on its words and acts

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

in regulating their conduct. . . . . We strongly protested against the legislation because we felt that it would work against the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Our fears have been realised much earlier than could have been expected. Those who constitute the Council have blindly interpreted their powers under the Act; and they have undoubtedly exceeded the limits of common sense in interpreting connection with the Ayurvedic medicine to be 'infamous conduct'. . . . . The question to be considered is whether it is desirable to retain on the statute book a law which has the quite unexpected and unthought of result of discrediting the Indian system of medicine, from which millions of people derive benefit, by punishing one of its votaries for connecting himself with that system."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 10th November, remarks:—"We are glad to see the suggestion for a meeting of protest against the shameful attack on Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar. We hear that a mandamus is likely to be applied for, and that is a highly proper step. In view of the dislike of the masses to the English medical system, and the utter insufficiency of the medical staffs in number, the action of the Medical Council is tyrannical and cruel. Tyrannical, because no one has the right to force another to take drugs which he believes to be harmful to him; cruel, because the action means that where English doctors, nurses, dispensaries are not available, the people must suffer and die unhelped. The death-rate is already sufficiently high, and it will rise rapidly if the people are to be left to die without medical assistance of the kind they are willing to accept."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 10th November, writes:—"The Indian public is naturally feeling much indignation at the high-handed and unjust action of the Medical Council in erasing from the register the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar for a temporary period for his having allowed himself to be associated with the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Triplicane. . . . . Can it be denied that a serious reflection is cast by the action of the Medical Council upon all those who took part in the opening of the Ayurvedic Dispensary, upon the kind-hearted citizen who furnished the funds for it, upon the respected and aged Chairman, Dr. Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and upon the others who helped to bring it about, when the Council condemns as 'infamous and disgraceful conduct' on the part of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar to have consented to superintend it? It is amazing to us that a statutory body should be capable of so irresponsible an action."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 10th November, remarks:—"We would invite the attention of the Governor in Council to the action of the Madras Medical Council constituted under the Medical Registration Act of 1914, in removing the name of Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the Register of Medical Practitioners for a temporary period and calling upon him to show cause why his name should not be permanently erased from the register. The occasion for so serious an indictment against the Doctor appears to be his association with an Ayurvedic dispensary. We have to revise our notions of English Vocabulary if such association should be characterised as infamous conduct in a professional respect. By no stretch of imagination can we detect any infamy even in the most aggressive and approved exponent of the western system of medicine showing his sympathy in some way or other with another system, provided of course it is not specially designed to promote manslaughter. For and Indian, though a graduate of the western system of medicine, to sympathise with a system indigenous to his country, it must strike any impartial mind to be the most natural thing to do in the world, and at any rate it cannot be said to be tantamount to infamous conduct."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th November, states:—"If the Government had foreseen the possibility of their Medical Registration Act being applied in the manner it has been applied in Madras against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, they would not have certainly allowed the Medical Registration Act to be passed in its present form. The worst results that were feared have ensued. Nobody could have anticipated the application of the Act to so completely

insult the intelligence of Indians. The donor of the Triplicane dispensary, no less than all those who participated in its inauguration, is condemned as having participated in the perpetration of an 'infamous' deed. . . . . Against this insult the public must protest. Not only they, but all people who seek relief from Ayurvedic medicine, who believe in it, are condemned through Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar."

The *New India*, of the 12th November, observes:—"There is a strange fatality dodging the progress of all unhealthy legislative measures which the Government undertake against the wishes of the people, which, the former think, are not transgressed by their provisions. . . . . Though we were quite certain that the pernicious Medical Registration Act, and the Council constituted under it, would work against the interests of the indigenous systems of medicine, we confess we had never thought that the Council would so early, so thoughtlessly, and so completely justify the popular apprehensions. At least in its own interests, the Council would have done well to have begun its activities in a less unpopular manner. By its present act, it has not only put itself outside the sympathy of all reasonable Indians, but placed a very heavy burden on the Government by landing them in a very unenviable position. . . . . The Medical Council should either be made to respect the Indian systems, which we think to be an almost impossible feat, or the Act should be so amended as to make it completely innocuous. The passing of the Registration Act was one of the most unwise decisions of the Government. It did create a good deal of apprehension, and perfectly justifiable apprehension too, in the minds of the people. It is now for the Government to decide whether the popular apprehension is to be needlessly intensified, or an ill-conceived measure, unsuitable to the conditions of the country, is to be repealed. The issue at stake is very important and a good deal will depend upon it."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

8. The *New India*, of the 8th November, writes:—"An interesting letter from 'Historicus' in the *Indu Prakash* pleads the authority of Mr. Gokhale in 1905, and of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in 1906, in favour of slow and gradual progress towards a far-off ideal of self-government. It would be more interesting to know what Mr. Gokhale said in 1915. Mr. Gokhale left his view in writing. Why is it not published? Is it too extreme? Like the Public Service Commission Report, it is being kept back from the public, who are not considered worthy by the Government, and apparently by some Indian leaders, of being taken into confidence in matters in which they are vitally concerned. Has not India a right to know Mr. Gokhale's view on the next great step which ought to be taken towards self-government? The policy of secret arrangements made behind the back of the people belongs to autocracies not to democracies. Mr. Gokhale was a leader of the people, and they have the right to know what he advised. . . . . The urgent need for self-government is, as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji pointed out, economic and fiscal. Is it necessary to recall the repeated declarations of the Congress anent the 'deplorable poverty of the masses,' and the fact that the remedies proposed by Congress are not 'within the reach of practical politics' without Home Rule? It is the study of Congress proceedings—so able, so far-sighted, so clear as to the frightful needs of India and of the only remedies, not one of which has been adopted during thirty patient years of pleading and waiting in vain—that have made Mrs. Annie Besant feel that Mr. Naoroji was right in saying that 'self-government is the only and chief remedy'. Hence her proposal to carry out the popular education that he proposed in 1906. . . . . The cry of the misery of the poor enters into the Heart of God, and His Angels are seeking for men in India who will save His people from their long-continued and disregarded pain."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

Home Rule for India.

9. In an article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 9th November, observes:—"If the Presidency Banks are trading upon their prestige of State-aid and State-association, the Exchange Banks do so upon the adventitious aid of a

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

Indian Exchange Banks.

State-encouraged monopoly of foreign exchange business. Both exhibit a singular disregard for the Indian element in the field of their operations and in the enormous funds which they have attracted to themselves, and ride rough-shod over interests which really help to keep them going."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The Indian tea trade.

10. The *New India*, of the 10th November, has the following:—"The progressive trend of the Indian tea trade has been almost phenomenal during the last fifteen years, the increase in production and exports being nearly a hundred per cent. . . . . Unfortunately this remarkable progress does not denote equal gain to India. The Tea Companies are generally foreign, and most of the profits, amounting to more than three crores of rupees—no small sum—goes out of the country, though it must be added that it is obtained from other countries that buy the exported tea."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Liberty.

11. In a leader on this subject, the *New India*, of the 10th November, remarks:—"Those who walk in the flower strown meadows of official approval do not rise to heroism. Treading the path of least resistance is called wise, but it is often one of the cases in which the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. Never a confessor suffered, never a martyr died, who had not been urged by timid friends to choose the easier way. Every great adventure daunts the average man, and the stern words of the heroic Christ to the dissuasion of the time-serving Peter: 'Get thee behind me, Satan, for thou savourest not the things that be of God but those that be of men' is repeated by the Hero who sees before him the path of duty, and finds it easier to face the frowns of authority and the threats of power than the grave sad eyes of his own reproachful Soul. . . . . In times of crisis, big with a Nation's fate, it is not the cautious reasoning of the weigher of odds who wrests victory from the very jaws of Hell. . . . . The deeds that live, sung by bards, wrought by a courage unappalled by peril, are not achieved in the conferences of politicians, but in the open field where tyranny is defied, where Liberty is championed, where 'the Old Guard dies, but does not surrender'. Defeated to-day, they labour for to-morrow's victory, for Liberty is immortal, and every failure of her children is a step nearer to success. Nations come not to the birth without the throes of travail. No great thing was ever yet wrought out save where men were willing to suffer. The throne set on Calvary must ever be reached with bleeding feet, and where the martyr perishes to-day the victor is crowned to-morrow."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 12th November, observes:—"What is it that in the opinion of the *Daily News*, and in that of every Englishman worthy of the name, 'makes life on this planet worth having'? It is Liberty; and liberty means the safety of person, home and property from molestation by the State without due course of law, trial by one's peers, absence of punishment where guilt is not legally proven, free speech in press and on platform—subject to the law of libel and of incitation to crime—free association and meeting, protection against arbitrary interference by officials with any or all of these liberties, no taxation without representation, no legislation without the consent of the representatives of the people. . . . . Lips that are writhen in pain, steady themselves and say unfalteringly:

Who dies, if England lives?

And what has made this patriotism, this love of country, save that that country has been the champion of Liberty, has wrought out her own freedom, has sympathised with every European struggle for liberty, has sheltered refugees from every tyranny, gave Stepniak a refuge and Mazzini a home. She is worth fighting for, worth dying for, this Citadel of Freedom; life is *not* worth having without liberty, and England does well that she is fighting to the death rather than have peace by slaying the Soul of National and individual life.

Because of this, India has rallied round her, the India which knows her history, glories in her literature, has drawn the milk of freedom from her

breast. Because of this, India pours out blood and treasure in rich abundance, ready 'to pay the price to preserve' English liberty, deeming that liberty to be of supremest worth, that which gives value to life.

If this be true, and with all our heart and soul we believe it to be true, what of India? Is life worth living here, as we are living it to-day? We answer: 'No'. We have no real freedom here, for we hold our persons, our homes, our property by grace, not by right. We are not tried by our peers, but by our opponents, and the limited right of trial by jury can be taken from us by a stroke of the pen, as just now in Belgaum. . . . . We may be put under security for good behaviour like vagabonds. We may be deported or imprisoned by *lettres de cachet*. If we claim freedom we are branded as seditious. If we are patriotic we become suspect, and are shadowed by police. The daily bread of liberty that every Englishman enjoys is denied to us. To every freeborn soul life is not worth having in India—save as it consecrated to the winning of liberty, the liberty which England has, which India would share.

The Survey and Land Records Department.

12. The *Hindu*, of the 10th November, writes:—"The Local Government should now be considering the financial proposals for the next official year, and we presume that they would comply with the strict injunctions as to economy that have been sent down by the Government of India. There are several departments where expenditure could, without any inconvenience, be postponed and there are others where the recurring expenditure could be permanently curtailed without any loss in efficiency. The views of the Government and the public on the need for the application of the pruning knife agree to a considerable extent in regard to the possibility of reducing the expenditure incurred in the Survey and Land Records Department . . . . The opinions of the Government on the necessity for reduction in expenditure on this department being so clear, any further postponement of a satisfactory and lasting solution of the question cannot be justified. . . . . Neither the Board of Revenue nor the Government—not to speak of the public—appear to be satisfied with the progress made by these departments. None of the survey parties had worked up to the forecast approved by Government, the deficiency in the outturn of Party No. 1, in charge of Mr. R. H. L. Lushington, being particularly large. It would appear that the conduct of this officer is under investigation by the Director, but it is clear from the report that a general inquiry into the outturn of all the parties would not prove unprofitable."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for India.

13. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 5th November, * remarks:—"A change of Ministers in Great Britain which would send Mr. Austen Chamberlain out of the India Office would be greeted with relief all over India. To have there a man so utterly unsympathetic during the present crisis is from one point of view unfortunate. But, on the other hand, the cloud of his presence has a silver lining; for a sympathetic man would dole out a few crumbs of reform, 'a sop of Cerberus,' and Cerberus would wag his tail and drop his heads on his paws. The worst thing that can happen to India is to be granted in a condescending way three or four petty reforms, which will satisfy a few ambitions and leave the country as it was. Mr. Austen Chamberlain may do in the India Office that which Lord Curzon did in the Viceroyalty—stir up against him all that is noblest and most self-respecting in India. And for that it is well that he should stay."

COMMONWEAL, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

Malabar and the late Sir Pherozesha Metha.

14. The following appears in the *West Coast Reformer* of the 10th November:—"Mr. O. E. Windle, Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, presided at the Cannanore public meeting when a resolution was passed expressing public grief at the death of Sir Pherozesha Metha. We congratulate Mr. Windle on his wise act in sympathising thus with our

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

* Received on 12th November 1915.

national sentiments. The whole of India is in mourning. Calicut has a disgusting record of public inertia and it is too much to hope that a public meeting will be held here before feeling subsides."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The Guildhall Banquet.

15. The *New India*, of the 11th November, writes:—"The famous Guildhall Banquet on the evening of Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th, has for long, long years been the occasion on which the leaders of the Nation confide their secrets to a receptive public. . . . . We now learn that the Prime Minister hopes much from Lord Kitchener's visit to the various belligerent areas, and he carried with him the complete trust of his country, and the unqualified approval of the Allies. . . . . After praising the heroic stand of Serbia, and the courage of the Italian army, he defined the objects of the Allies, without achieving which the Allies would not lay down their arms.

They remain to-day as they were a year ago. We have advanced a long way to their achievement. Be the journey long or short, we shall not pause nor falter, till we have secured for the smaller States of Europe their Charter of Independence, and for Europe itself, and the whole world, emancipation from the reign of force.

Does 'the whole world' include India, Mr. Asquith, or does the mind behind these noble sentiments forget or ignore her? 'The smaller States of Europe' are to have their Charter, but what of the United States of India? The whole world is to be emancipated from the reign of force. Surely India must come in here? India cannot be the only country left under an autocracy? We live under a reign of force, of Press Acts, of house searches, of *lettres de cachet*, under a law of sedition which makes our liberty depend on the translation of 'hatred and contempt' by a Secretary to Government. When will Mr. Asquith's brave words be verified by facts over here? Will India indeed be free 'after the War'? We have the Prime Minister's declaration to that effect, otherwise he would have honestly said, 'the whole world, except India'. It would have spoilt his peroration, we admit."

NEW IND'A, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The Moslim League.

16. In a leader on this subject, the *New India*, of the 11th November, says:—"We rejoice that the Moslim League has determined, by the large majority of 49 votes to 13, to hold its next session in Bombay in December. It is a bold and good decision, for to pass a second year without holding any session would have been suicidal, and to hold it in Bombay means a distinct step towards common action with the National Congress, and Mr. Surendranath Bannerji's hope of a united committee of the two bodies may come true. . . . . Everything will be propitious for a demand for self-government by a United India, and the decision is also very helpful to the proposed Home Rule League, for several of its strongest supporters are to be found in the Council of the Moslim League and in its Provincial Committees.

Again, nothing could be happier than the selection of Mr. Mazural Haq as President, for we are sure to have from him a very strong pronouncement in favour of Home Rule. And that pronouncement, in full accord with the pronouncement we may look for from Sir S. Sinha, will ring out as a Trumpet-Note to India, Hindu and Moslim voices blending in perfect harmony, demanding, as one, the Liberty of their common Motherland. What will England, the country of the Free, say to United India claiming Freedom?"

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

Official highhandedness.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 11th November, states:—"We desire to draw the attention of the Government to a case of alleged theft against a toll contractor in Trichinopoly which came on for disposal before their Lordships Abdur Rahim and Ayling, JJ., in respect of an application for transfer of the same, on the ground that no fair hearing could be expected in the district under the circumstances set out in the affidavit. . . . . The facts of the case as disclosed in the affidavit are of a most extraordinary kind showing a series of acts of the most high-handed, unjust and oppressive character on the part of several high officials in the district. The accused contractor was subjected

to great humiliation, bail having been refused by the Divisional Magistrate as well as the Sessions Judge. . . . . We hope that a full and sifting enquiry will be made by the Government into the matter, and the aggrieved party will be given due redress.

Reuter and the term "Native."

18. The *New India*, of the 12th November, has the following:—"One of the complaints made over here against *Reuter's* agency is its one-sided character, and the way in which it distorts news wherein Indians are concerned, exaggerating anything unfavourable and minimising anything favourable. It has a quite German contempt for Indians, probably looking on them all, princes and peasants, as the German officer looked on them in China, calling them all 'coolies,' to the gallant Sir Pratab Singh's intense fury. But why should it misrepresent Mr. Austen Chamberlain by calling his reference to the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar as to a 'Native'? All the Indian press has commented bitterly on the use of the insulting term. Now that the reports of the speech have come, we see that he said 'Indian,' and not 'Native'. It was not fair to put into the mouth of a Government official an offensive epithet which he did not use; and we think that all papers served by *Reuter*, who printed the cable, should give prominence to the correction."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Enemy aliens in the Mysore State.

19. The *Karnataka*, of the 13th November, writes:—"According to the order of the Hon'ble the British Resident, Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, Superintendent of Government Botanical Gardens in Mysore, among others, will shortly have to leave the State to be interned elsewhere. This comes to many somewhat as a surprise, and our justification for commenting upon it here is that though it is not of much practical consequence to the general public, it has a political significance which cannot be, and ought not to be, ignored. . . . . That Mr. Krumbiegel's removal from here should be ordered now when things are quiet, may be taken by some to mean, in the absence of fuller light, that in the opinion of the Supreme Government, the Darbar cannot be trusted to exercise the necessary care and control over the conduct of such a person,—that, in other words, the Government of India are not prepared to repose so much of confidence in the Government of His Highness the Maharaja as to leave the authority of the latter over their employees unimpaired. If this be the only interpretation possible to be put upon the present action of the British Government that would be matter for deep regret. . . . . It cannot be a concession to the agitators of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and if it were so we may be sure the Government of Mysore itself would have protested, very rightly."

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Desabhimani, *Ouddalore*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

20. The *Desabhimani*,* of the 30th October, reproduces the comments of the *Hindu Nesan* of the 28th October on the war, abstracted in paragraph 11 on page 1887 of the Report No. 45 of 1915.

The war in Europe.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 4th November, publishes what is stated to be a translation of the comments of the *Madras Mail* of the 1st and 2nd November on the Balkan situation and of an article in the *Hindu*, of the 27th October, under the heading "the cause of the Russian retreat".

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 4th November, says:—In Servia, Belgrade and Samantra have already been captured by the Austro-German forces and the Bulgarians have taken Bright. The Bulgarians have also captured Uskub and Kuprulu in Servian Macedonia. So the only towns that have not yet fallen into the hands of the enemy are Nish in Servia and Manastor in Servian Macedonia. The former town is now being threatened on all sides and the Servian army is now reported to be standing in an east to west line to the north of Nish. The Austro-German forces appear to have joined the Bulgarian army in the north-eastern portion of Servia. Being thus surrounded on all sides by the enemy, the Servians are now seeking the assistance of the Allies. Though the Allies are prepared to help Servia at this juncture, they are not able to do so owing to the absence of any convenient port for Servia at which they can land their forces. Attempts are no doubt being made to land a force at Dedegatch, a port in the Aegean Sea, and the Russians are trying to send assistance to Servia through the Black Sea. Though the Allies are thus trying to help Servia in some way or other, there is no knowing when the armies sent by them will join the Servian army. Who knows what may happen before the Allied army joins the Servian line?

Bharati, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 5th November, writes:—It is stated that the objective of the Germans in dragging Bulgaria to their side is to defeat Servia and go to Constantinople through Bulgaria and thence to Asiatic Turkey, Egypt and other places. The Germans are said to be working out this new plan, as their efforts, both in France and Russia, have not proved successful. The Allies are doing everything in their power to prevent the Germans carrying out this plan. However this may be, the Military frenzy of the Germans does not seem to have abated in the least. It was stated that their armies had been annihilated already. Still they are carrying on the war doggedly and there are no signs to show that they have been weakened.

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

The *Muslim Dutan*, of the 6th November, says that there is a sudden change in the attitude of Roumania, that a strong party has now come to power in this State which insists on her joining the Allies and that her entry into the war on the side of the Allies will make it easy for Russia to send her troops through Roumania to attack Bulgaria.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 8th November, comments upon the war as follows:—In the present war, Germany is having reverses everywhere. Though she appears to have been a little victorious in Servia, this cannot continue for a long time. The Allies are sending enormous forces to surround the enemy in this region and the latter is sure to be annihilated. All of us are anxiously expecting this result and may the Almighty carry out our object and restore peace in the world.

---

* Received in the current week.

The *Vijayavikatan* *, of the 24th October, has a long leader under the heading "The madness of Bulgaria", in which it condemns her action in having joined Germany, and says that she will not to gain anything by it.

The war in Europe.

VIJA YAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

21. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 4th November, reproduces an article which is said to have appeared in the *New East*, a British paper, in which the Turks are described as excellent soldiers and as being magnanimous in their treatment of their enemies, and adds a note saying that the description given in the aforesaid articles applies to real Turks and not to the Turks fighting in this war.

War notes.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 4th November, publishes an extract from the *New India*, of the 30th October, in which it is stated that the German submarines have now a contrivance by which they can fire at an æroplane from under water.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

22. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 6th November, in its leader on the war has:—

The war.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

I

There is no doubt that Servia is now in a critical condition. However valiant the Servians may be in fight, it is impossible for them to resist a foe that has been attacking them from three fronts. The Germans from the north have entered the valley of the Morava and are within 10 miles of Kragushevatz, the arsenal of the Servians. If it should fall, the Servians would be reduced to a miserable plight for want of munitions. The Germans have joined hands with the Bulgarians between Arsava and Prava. It may therefore be said that the tract of country lying between the Danubc and the Timack has fallen into the enemy's hands. Besides this, the Bulgarians have progressed to within 20 miles to the north of Nish, and if their progress to the west is unobstructed, the southern front of the Servian army will be exposed to great danger. It is not known what steps are taken to avert this danger. This is not all; the railway lines fall into the hands of the enemy, which will be a source of strength to them.

It is essential that Servian armies should be saved from destruction. Servia is a small country, and there is no doubt that the Servian armies will be swept out of existence without succour from the Allies. The Allies' forces that are landed at Salonika are not, perhaps, in great numbers, and that is why the Bulgarian armies have so far escaped destruction.

The well-being of Servia depends entirely on the Allies, now that Roumania and Greece have remained neutral giving a free hand to the Bulgarians, under the lead of their King, who is self-willed, avaricious and arbitrary.

If Servia is completely overthrown, Germany will have a free passage through Bulgaria to Turkey. This must be prevented, and Constantinople wrested from Turkish hands. The hardships to which, in view of this, the English and the French armies have been exposing themselves in Gallipoli are unparalleled; and there is no limit to life and money spent in this enterprise. If the German forces are allowed their way to that spot, the Turks gain in strength, and the Allies will be greatly delayed in reaching their goal. Nor is this all. Turkey has an eye on Egypt. Germany has been hatching plots to upset the peace of Persia, which the Persian Government is not strong enough to preserve. The progress of the Germans to the east may place in difficulties our brave armies in Mesapotamia, fan the fanatism of the Mussalmans and create complications in Asia and Africa.

The only means to avert all this is to oppose the transport of German forces and guns into Turkey by landing armies in Bulgaria and obstructing their passage. This the Allies must do at any cost. The duty of saving

* Received in the current week.

Servia devolves on the Allies, and there can be no peace for Asia, unless Constantinople is wrested from Turkey. These two duties, however arduous, are imperative on the part of the Allies, and it is gratifying to learn that the Allies have realised this and are taking steps to compass these ends.

II

The joining of Bulgaria with the enemy has changed the aspect of the war, and the Allies are confronted with a new problem. Have the English and the French to concentrate their strength on the western theatre, with a view to effect the deliverance of France and Belgium from the hands of the enemy relieving the pressure on Servia at the same time? Or are they to detach and send an expeditionary force for the relief of Servia? While, on the one hand, the adoption of the latter course may perhaps weaken the tension on the western theatre, its rejection, on the other, may allow a free passage for the enemy to Turkey through Bulgaria to the great disadvantage of our forces fighting with matchless heroism in Gallipoli. The enemy, not contented with this, may, perchance, think of leading an expedition to Egypt and India.

This is the problem that has been engaging the deep attention of the strategists of both England and France. It is an outcome of the indifference of Greece and Roumania. Even Italy does not seem to be inclined to send help to Servia. Russia is not in a position to do so in any considerable measure. So the responsibility has mostly devolved on England and France which have taken upon themselves this duty and have been in a great measure discharging it. Their forces have been exposed to untold hardships in Gallipoli since last April, but their efforts do not seem to be attended with adequate success owing to the extremely unhealthy climate and conditions of Gallipoli. Even Mr. Asquith admits that the results of the operations in Gallipoli are disappointing. Will it be, then, an advisable course to land forces in Servia or Bulgaria? A party in France is opposed to this measure, and M. Delcasse, a French Minister, resigned his office on account of his objection to this measure. But one point has to be noted; if the Allies neglect Servia, Germany and Bulgaria will soon accomplish their object in respect of Servia; further, they can, after making short work of the small forces of Servia, turn to the western theatre by the time that the pressure of the Allies makes itself felt on that front. So, no time is to be lost, and the transport of ammunitions from Germany to Turkey must be intercepted. No opportunity should be allowed for the enemy to fan the fanaticism of the Mussalmans in Africa and Asia. The expeditionary forces of the Allies must be by the side of Servia, before the enemy forces its way far into that country. Who can turn a deaf ear to the call of Servia in her distress? The Allies have considered all these circumstances and decided upon helping Servia, and such a decision on their part is righteous and just. Some forces already landed at Salonika and are fighting on the Bulgarian frontiers. Others are yet to land. The German papers say that forces will be landed in Bulgaria also. The plans of the Allies are still unrevealed, but we may rest assured that adequate measures will be taken.

III

There can be no doubt that the responsibility of England has increased on account of this Servian complication. England has to muster more forces. To keep up her fighting strength, she wants 35,000 fresh recruits a week. For some time past there seems to be some fall in the number of fresh recruits. There is no wonder in this when it is considered that about 80 lakhs are now actively at work in the various concerns relating to war. It is foolish to hold that this argues any slackening of enthusiasm among the English. England must rise up to her increased responsibility and muster more forces. Even such an advocate of freedom as Mr. Asquith has declared that he would have recourse to conscription, should a necessity arise. What England has done during the past fifteen months is most wonderful.

Her army has been raised from three lakhs to thirty. She has converted the oceans into high ways for the Allies. Her navy has transported 25 lakhs of forces from various places, 320,000 wounded to hospitals, 8 lakhs of Cavalry to their appointed places, and 25 lakhs of tons of ammunitions to the war front. It has bottled up the German fleet. England has been managing a fighting line of 50 miles in flanders; she has been fighting two lakhs of Turkish forces in Gallipoli. She has been preserving the peace of Egypt, and progressing in her operations in Mesapotamia. . . . . When one considers all this our confidence is strengthened in the triumph of England. Now and then we may meet with disappointments on account of some small reverses here and there; but what we have to mark in this terrible conflict is the final result; and the enemy cannot have success. so long as the British Empire is united, and so long as the Allies are of one mind.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The war.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, says:—From the speech of Mr. Asquith it will be evident that the affairs in the Southern theatre are not satisfactory. The reason is that the British, the French and the Russian soldiers do not find any shelter there. Soldiers and the necessary equipment should go there from distant parts. It is therefore not strange that satisfactory military arrangements could not be made there. The small State of Servia had here to encounter the combined armies of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Greece, which once agreed to render assistance, is now silent. Relying on the words of Venezelos, the Minister of Greece, the Allies have made ready 150,000 soldiers to be sent there. The Servians with the little army of the Allies have to fight against great odds, surrounded on all sides by countries belonging to the enemies. The Allies are helping them, determined to do their duty at any sacrifice. If the Germans get possession of the railway between Nish and Constantinople, they will be enabled to help the Turks easily. Mr. Asquith has stated that the operations at the Dardanelles are not favourable for the Allies. But yet the Allies have had some advantages on account of those operations. The Turks were defeated in Asiatic Turkey. The Russians won a victory in the Caucasus. In Egypt and in the territory near the Suez Canal, the British armies are able to carry on their operations fearlessly. Considering all these things, it will be plain that although access was not gained to the Black Sea, yet the Russians and the British have, on the whole, been benefited. Even if the Germans reach Constantinople, there will be some fighting in Asiatic Turkey, in which the Allies bid fair to come out victorious. It is not possible that four or five lakhs of Germans will be able to create any commotion in Turkey in Asia. In the eastern and western theatres, where the Germans could reinforce their armies by lakhs, their prowess has been curbed. As fighting centres go on increasing, the strength of the Germans must naturally diminish.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The war.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, refers to the statement of the *Manchester Guardian* that, if it is intended to defend the British possessions in Asia, the British should necessarily send an army to the Balkan territory, and represents the *Nation* to have said, with reference to that statement, that the Allies should, instead of doing so, find out the vital part of Germany and strike at it. Napoleon has followed such a policy and met with success. If the Allies should dissipate their armies, they would simply be protracting the war unnecessarily.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The war.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 5th November, points out that the attempt of the Austro-Germans to unite their forces with those of the Bulgarians has, to a certain extent, succeeded, and says:—Some of the generals of the Allies have already met in England to consider the measures that are to be adopted for helping Servia. It seems that by the time any help reaches her after all these considerations, Servia, much smaller in extent than Belgium, may be completely crushed. Germany will have little difficulty in subjugating that country.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

23. The *Desamata*, of the 3rd November, contains in Telugu an extract from an English article in the *American Review of Reviews* on the subject of the training of the new German forces, which says:—When you look at the young German soldiers, they will appear as if character and discipline are written on every feature of theirs. Their deportment will manifest their bravery and will be such as befits a warrior. Even the worst enemy of Germany will not fail to be impressed by their appearance. . . . . However long the war may continue, Germany hopes to put always into the battlefield an army of 5,000,000 soldiers.

The German armies.

The paper then makes the following remarks on the above statements:—These statements might have been made by one who is partial to the Germans. We hear reports of German soldiers not being able to withstand the new recruits of Lord Kitchener. However, in troublous times like these, the words of even our enemies should be heeded and every precaution taken. We, Indians, should help the British with men and money and secure success fof them. We have to co-operate with our rulers with perseverence until German militarism is utterly crushed.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

24. The *Hitakarini*, of the 31st October, says:—However valiant the Servians may be, they will find it hard to encounter the German, the Austrian and the Bulgarian armies simultaneously. It will be well if the Allies go to their rescue at this juncture at any cost.

Servia.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

25. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th November, writes:—His Majesty has issued an edict headed "War" which goes to show that the Germans are a very clever people, that it would be extremely difficult to crush them, and that unless all the citizens of the Empire give their wholehearted and liberal support to the cause, the prestige of the British Government as also that of the Allies will be very much at stake. The Allies are actuated by righteous motives. They have no designs of self-aggrandisement. When we see how magnanimously they restored Bushire to the Persians promising them every protection if they lived peacefully it must be evident how truly righteous our rulers are. The interests of the whole world demand that such a nation should triumph. With the exception of India, all the nations of the world are steadily progressing. We alone are extremely backward. No attempt has as yet been made to make us self-reliant. We are passing through critical times. If the British win we too shall have won, and if they are vanquished, we too shall have been vanquished. We should, therefore, make every possible effort to help the success of the Allies. We sincerely trust that every Indian is mindful of this duty.

The King and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

26. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th November, writes:—The situation just at present shows that victory will ultimately be to the Allies. The speeches of His Majesty the King, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Asquith and other responsible members of the Cabinet however lead to the belief that there is still much to be feared from the enemy. The press reports are a mixture of facts and lies. It is for the better class of thinkers to sift these reports and arrive at the truth. The fighting seems to be going on at a uniform rate in all the theatres of war, and except in Russia, the Allies are everywhere able to check the enemy's progress. The result of the fighting in the Balkans is causing grave anxiety. Germany and Austria are moving their reserves towards Servia. Bulgaria and Turkey are attacking Servia on the east. The Allies are concerting measures to save Servia from this onslaught. Counting on the Allies' support Servia is making desperate attempts to withstand these attacks from four directions. Lord Lansdowne has expressed his anxiety as to what the situation might lead to if no timely support is given. It is feared in some quarters that if Servia should be vanquished, Roumania and Greece might join the enemy out of consternation and in that event there might be disturbances in Egypt too. There is however not much room for

The European situation.

these fears. The Allies are making gigantic efforts to crush the enemy. France, England, Russia and Italy are all making their best endeavours to protect Servia.

27. After stating that England has not, till now, suffered any material loss in the war, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 6th November, points out that, if the Austro-German forces succeed in crushing Servia, and enter Turkey, it would be a danger, not only to the Allied forces in Gallipoli, but also to Egypt and the route to India, that Greece and Roumania would have joined the Allies but for the retreat of the Russians before the Austro-German forces, and that Bulgaria would not have cast in her lot with Germany, if the attempt of the English to capture the "Sari Beyar Hill", which would have made the forcing of the Dardanelles very easy, had not failed through the carelessness and stupidity of one of the English generals, and says:—Servia is powerless to resist the German advance. The Allies will not be able to attack the railway running north-east to the Rhodope Hills, though they can do so in the case of the railway running from Adrianople. Bulgaria is attacking Servia at the latter's eastern frontier. The English and the French have sent forces to check the former's advance. It is doubtful whether the Allies will be able to send sufficient forces in time to prevent the Austro-German advance into Turkey. Such though the circumstances be, it has to be borne in mind that three millions of new people have already joined the English army, and that there is no longer any scarcity of munitions in England. Hence England will send additional forces to the Balkan theatre, and France and Italy also will do the same. History tells us that the English are rather slow in the beginning, but that when they wake up, after a few reverses, they will employ all their strength and resources in fighting the enemy. As the British fleet is supreme in the Mediterranean Sea, the rush of the Germans to the south can be easily checked, and in this connection the defeat of Napoleon by Nelson at the battle of the Nile is worthy of being recalled to mind.

The Balkan war.

Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

28. After stating that, though it may be difficult for the enemies to capture Servia, it is now doubtful whether she will be able to prevent a union of the Austro-Germans with the Bulgarians, who, it is feared, may possibly reach Constantinople, the *Manorama*, of the 5th November, points out that, owing to the refusal of Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations, Servia stands in need of material help from England and France at this critical moment, doubts whether the Allies will be able to render timely assistance to her, and observes that, as the Aegean Coast of Bulgaria is in the hands of the English, and the Black Sea Coast, in those of Russia, the Allies, if it comes to the worst, can undoubtedly check the advance of the enemies into Constantinople, that the eastern theatre is soon likely to become an important centre of the war, that no stone should be left unturned to prevent the falling of Krushevatz, the arsenal of Servia, into the hands of the enemy, and that for this and other things Servia will require immediate help from the Allies.

The Balkan States.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

29. All the Malayalam papers express deep regret at the recent accident to His Majesty the King-Emperor, but rejoice to hear that His Majesty is making satisfactory progress. The *Chakravarthi*, of November, adds that war horses being generally accustomed to the noice and bustle of the battle, it is surprising that His Majesty should have been offered one which would get excited at the cheering of the exultant soldiers.

The recent accident to His Majesty.

Chakravarthi, *Mattancherri*, November 1915.

30. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 4th November, writes the Armenian problem popularly known as the Armenian atrocities, now finds a prominent place in the newspapers. All sorts of opinions are expressed but, for the moment, we will consider the views of a famous Englishman, Sir Edwin Pearn, given expression to by him in one of his able lectures. We

"A glance at Armenian affairs."

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

know Sir Edwin is just and his new work "Social and Political questions in Turkey" which has just been published is now before us and we may review it later on. The heading of his interesting lecture is "Forty years in Constantinople." There is no doubt that he is one of those enlightened Englishmen who have carefully studied and understood Islam and the Khalifate of the Turk.

Sir Edwin is right in saying that it is a hopeful sign in Turkey that the "Ulemā" who are authorities on jurisprudence and the Kurān are displeased at these atrocities and have disapproved of the recent shocking occurrences.

After this the learned lecturer compares Abdul Hameed and Enver Pasha, with reference to the latter he says in his book, that Enver Pasha is not at all an able man, but that he is fanatically firm. The thing which has made him popular in Turkey was his retaking Adrianople from the Bulgarians in 1913, when his country had sounded the depths of despair. He threw in his lot with the Germans who forced Turkey into the war. The Turks do not like to fight against Great Britain as they realised that the English are just and know why we went to defend Belgium.

The editor proceeds to observe that nearly all the enlightened Englishmen think likewise and according to Sir Edwin it is really a thousand pities that France and Britain have generally saved the Armenians from the Turks. But in his long experience the Germans have never at any time done so. Generally every Mussalman thinks if Germany had saved the Armenians from the Turks she would have deserved a thousand thanks but she has apparently acted according to the saying

"What you disapprove for yourself
"Do not approve of for others."

Sir Edwin lets out a secret in his lecture that there was a Russian ambassador in Russia whose desire was to make Bulgaria a Russian Province, but that the Bulgarians did not like this. Russian diplomacy in Sofia was absolutely stupid. But fortunately it has undergone a change The Bulgarians like the Turks have also been involved in the war against their will, and their officers are not unanimously in favour of war. Even now it may be hoped that these people will soon realise their condition.

It is said that the Turks are now much towards peace and will conclude a separate peace. If such is the case the aspect of the theatre of war will soon be changed. Nothing is considered by us more hopeful and useful.

Verse.

O herd! How good is this desire of ours
Cause me to attain to this desire.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

Mr. Asquith's speech.

31. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th November, publishes a translation of Mr. Asquith's speech and says:—We can deduce from the Premier's speech that the brilliant achievements of our naval land forces in the past are an earnest of our victories in the future, that everywhere there has been a decrease in the power of the foe that our soldiers and sailors will have no stone unturned in their efforts to thoroughly crush the enemy and that we shall soon hear of the field being absolutely clear of the foe.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

The origin of Bulgarians.

32. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th November, in giving the history of the Bulgarians, remarks that it was the Russians who tried to deliver them from the troubles and hardships imposed upon them by the Turks and it was the British and French Governments that released them from the Turkish yoke.

In a word it is the self same Bulgarians who have to-day girded up their loins to oppose and wage war against their benefactors.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

"Mr. Asquith and the war."

33. The editor of the *Qaumi Report*, of the 7th November, publishes Mr. Asquith's speech on the war and says:—we believe that Mr. Asquith's plain and lucid

speech will remove the doubt from people's minds and dispel the black clouds known as conscription and volunteering that have been hanging over England.

It is not fitting on the part of some people to discuss the relative merits of the voluntary system and conscription at a time when things are beyond our control and the whole world is willy nilly looking at this bloodshed. Our own death is something over which we have no control. If such be the case how is it possible for us to expect that we will die on beds of ease? Then why should the wisemen of Europe indulge in hard splitting over the question of compulsion. Our principle is—

Verse.

Since thou hast plunged thy heart in the ocean of love;
I rely upon God, exalted be He.

34. The editor of the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th November, in commenting on the rumours of peace rife ever since the beginning of the war, says "we believe that the Allies will never agree to the conclusion of peace until they completely crushed the Militarism of the enemy for their desire is that there should be a lasting peace.

Germany and peace.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

The editor thinks that peace should be concluded on the lines indicated by the Allies so that civilization may not be interfered with and that peace may prevail the world over and no European nation especially Germany may not get a chance of causing such a conflagration again.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

35. Referring to the cruel murders of the Police officers in Bengal, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, points out in a note that these murders must undoubtedly be the results of private grudge, and observes that, though the whole province cannot be condemned on account of these atrocities, it is needless to say that it is the duty of the people to render every assistance in detecting the criminals who commit such cruel deeds.

Murders of Police officers in Bengal.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

36. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th November, observes that it reflects little credit on the police department that at the time, when a youth shot Sub-Inspector Gierindra Nath Banerjea, another Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors, who were with him, should have run away, instead of trying to sieze the murderer.

Cowardly police officers.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

37. In reviewing the report on the administration of the Madras Police Department for the year 1914, the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 10th November, points out that, inasmuch as it is thought that there are comparatively more police stations in this Presidency, there is no reason either for complaining against the reduction in the number of police stations or for urging the establishment of the *same* in places where they are badly wanted, and that 'it would be greatly encouraging to the low-paid constables and head constables, if such of them, as are capable and otherwise qualified, are duly promoted, when vacancies, which are few and far between, arise, and hopes that the question of raising their pay, about which correspondence is now going on, will soon meet with the approval of the Government of India. It agrees with the Government in thinking that the Circle Inspectors should give advice to Sub-Inspectors as to how they should conduct themselves when engaged in the work of detecting crimes and that the latter's period of probation should be extended so as to give them more training in station duties, points out that there should be happier relations between the

The Madras Police.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Circle Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors, calls upon the District Magistrates to see that the work of the police is not unnecessarily increased by Sub-Magistrates, who sometimes send cases for police enquiry, without recording them, and observes that, though the police can charge any one, when there is a *primâ facie* case against him, leaving it to the court to find out whether he is guilty or innocent, they should do so only when the case they charge is likely to end in conviction.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, points out that at present it is the Sub-Inspectors that are engaged in the work of detecting crimes, that Circle Inspectors, whose work and responsibility have been very much reduced by the reorganisation of the department, do that kind of work, only when they can make a name thereby, and that even in such cases most of the work is done by the Sub-Inspectors, for which the credit, if any, goes to the former, and the discredit to the latter, thinks that there are some Circle Inspectors, who, instead of giving advice to the Sub-Inspectors, even try to spoil them, and that there are many Circle Inspectors who are not able enough to give advice to the Sub-Inspectors, some of whom are far more honest and capable than the former, and concludes by saying that, if the work of enquiring into and detecting crimes be largely undertaken by Circle Inspectors, the Sub-Inspectors who are their subordinates will be enabled to learn the work by watching how such enquiries are conducted by their superiors.

(*b*) *Courts.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Punishing old offenders.

38. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 3rd November, writes:—Two old offenders have been convicted again in the present sessions of the Madras High Court. One of them was convicted for having stolen Rs. 9-14-0. Mr. Justice Phillips thought that, as the accused had gone to jail for 31 years within the last 36 years and yet had not given up his thieving habit, there was no use in keeping him in jail for a long time and therefore sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months, and directed that he should be under the surveillance of the Police for five years after his release. The learned Judge should have evidently expected that this would make the accused turn over a new leaf. But it is doubtful whether a man who was in jail for 31 years will give up his thieving habit merely by being kept under Police surveillance for five years. He may perhaps change for the better, if the Salvation Army or any society, started with the object of reforming prisoners, should teach him any industry by means of which he can eke out a livelihood. If, on the other hand, he is watched by the Police for five years, the very consciousness that he cannot move about freely will make him take to his old ways again. In the other case, an old offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years for having stolen As. 3 from a peon in a newspaper office. Such a severe punishment for a comparatively trifling offence may have the effect of hardening his criminal tendency and making him commit bigger thefts after his release.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Juries.

39. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th November, remarks that the District Judge of North Arcot who condemns the system of trial by jury is quite ignorant of the history of India, and trusts that the Government will develop the system.

(*d*) *Education.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

Progress of education in India.

40. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th November, reports the *Modern Review* to have written as follows:—It is only 3 per cent. of the total population of British India that are having education. This is far less than the percentage of educated men in every other country in the world and yet several Englishmen complain that India has had too much of education and that this has led to the commission of anarchical crimes. The present pitiable plight of the

Indians does not reflect much credit on the English Government, which has been ruling over us for centuries. How long are we to be begging for what we want? "Even a trodden worm will be provoked at times" goes the English adage. Can our loyalty be suspected even after the sacrifices we have made for our rulers in this war? Let us hope that, hereafter at least, our rulers will grant us the rights which we deserve and allow us to have education on a liberal scale.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

41. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd November, learns that the Vizagapatam Medical School will be continued only for a year and a half more, and says that, if the school be discontinued, it will involve a great hardship to those students in the Telugu districts who wish to qualify themselves for the medical profession, for they will then be required to go to Madras, where living is very costly. It hopes that the authorities will consider this and continue the school.

Vizagapatam Medical School.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

42. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd November, says that since the passing of the Hindu University Bill by the Imperial Council the idea has been created in the minds of some Muhammadans that they should make supreme effort to establish a Muslim University on the same lines as the Hindu University. This problem is being thoroughly discussed by well-known sympathetic leaders of the community.

On what principles should the Muslim University be established?

Our contemporary the *Hablul Mathin* refrains from expressing his concurrence in the proposal as all the Muhammadans of India are not agreed that a Muslim University should be established on the same principles as those upon which the Hindu University has been founded and remarks that at the meetings held at Aligarh and Cawnpore a large number of Muhammadans disapproved of the proposal to establish the Muslim University on a basis similar to that of the Hindu University and mostly all Muhammadans are opposed to the proposal. The foundation committee should give the matter more consideration. For if any action be taken against the judgment of a large section of Muhammadans instead of establishing a University there is the apprehension of their being confronted with the problem of controlling the community itself.

From the very beginning the seeds of dissension and discord have been sown among us. Conflicting opinions have caused an estrangement between both sections and now this will be an additional reason for our being made the object of the reproach of other communities.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd November, adds that when a meeting was held at Aligarh in connection with the Muslim University, Moulana Abdul Kalam Aāzad, ex-editor of the *Alhilal*, a representative from Calcutta, discussed this question from every point of view and performed his duty loyally. If the foundation committee should persist in going against the voice of the Muslim public in establishing a University on the basis of the Hindu University, we (*Hablul Mathin*) consider that such a basis will not prove beneficial to our community.

It is advisable that the question should be postponed till the annual meeting of All India Muslim Educational Conference which is to be held this year at Poona under the presidency of the learned Judge, the pride of the community, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, during the vacation. In the meantime we may hold meetings at all Muslim centres with a view to ascertaining the views of the public with regard to the principles on which the University should be founded, and make use of any useful suggestions which may be put forward.

The *Hablul Mathin* proceeds to observe that our co-religionists are opposed to the idea of establishing a Muslim University on principles similar to those on which the Hindu University has been founded and earnestly hopes that our benign Government will take into consideration the aspirations of our community and assist us in realising our aims.

The editor of the *Jaridah* concurs and hopes the foundation committee will not act rashly in the matter; for anything done with common consent

commends itself to the approval of the Government also therefore the foundation committee should act in accordance with the Muslim public opinion wherein, as a matter of fact, lies success.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

Wastage of pipe water in Madras.

43. The *Vijayavikatan*,* of the 24th October, comments on this subject in the same strain as the *Swadesamitran* of the 22nd October, whose remarks are abstracted in paragraph 25 on page 1855 of Report No. 44 of 1915.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

Water-supply in the Bezwada Municipality.

44. Referring to the proposal to meter every water service in order to prevent waste of water in the Municipality of Bezwada, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th November, while appreciating the good intention of the authorities in taking steps to check the misuse of pipe water, remarks as follows:—India is not a cold country, where people are satisfied with one bath a week, and where they use knives, spoons, and forks while eating instead of hands. To forget this fact and arrange to provide a limited supply of water to the people is to violate the traditions of Indian civilization. The Chairman of the Bezwada Municipality is right in proposing to make a special reference to the Government on this matter. Every Municipality must represent to Government its opinion on this question and help to solve it.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, says that inasmuch as under the chairmanship of Mr. Hanumanta Rao, the Municipality of Bezwada has shown considerable progress, and his term of office has expired on the 4th of November, the Bezwada public have petitioned the Government to reappoint him as Chairman. It prays that the Government will comply with their request.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Municipal Health Officers.

45. Referring to the Government order relating to the appointment of Health Officers, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Kerala Patrika* reported on page 1893 of the weekly report No. 45, and adds that, considering the present state of affairs in the Calicut Municipality, the appointment of these officers should be made at as early a date as possible

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The Palghat Municipality.

46. In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Palghat Municipality, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, points out that it does not show whether the two elections that took place last year were contested or not, and that the municipal collections during the year under report were satisfactory, endorses the remarks contained in the report of the council, as well as in that of the Sub-Collector, about Rao Bahadur Krishnan Avargal and his work in the hospital, and congratulates the chairman, the council and the manager on the efficient management of the affairs of the municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The Calcutta Corporation and the death of Sir Henry Cotton.

47. Referring to the refusal of Mr. Bompass, the European President of the Calcutta Corporation, to close the Corporation office as a mark of respect to the late Sir Henry Cotton, an ex-President thereof, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, asks in a note whether his Indian sympathies were the cause of this refusal.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWDESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Taxation without representation.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, observes:—In every country in which the Government is conducted according to the wishes of the people, the imposition of any tax by the Government without the consent of the popular representatives is prohibited. The taxes

---

* Received in the current week.

paid by the people are spent by those conducting the Government on purposes which are necessary for the administration of the country. So when those conducting the Government are different from those who pay the taxes, it is tantamount to one man receiving and spending the money of another. If I take your money and spend it, it will never be possible for me to do so as you would like it and as would be convenient for you. So when people pay money as taxes, they should have the right to control its expenditure As it may not be possible for all people to meet in one place and come to a decision, they should make their representatives do this business. This is what is being done in Britain. The fundamental rule of every good Government that there should be no taxation without representation was laid down in England in the very beginning and it is now being followed in every civilised country. Let us see how far it is followed in India. Excepting the assessment on land, every tax is levied in India, only after it is legally sanctioned by the Imperial Legislative Council. So every new tax is levied only with the consent of the Legislative Council. But in these Councils, the popular representatives are not in the majority and they do not enjoy the exclusive privilege of levying the taxes. If the Government likes, it can introduce any new tax by means of legislation. Even in the matter of spending the money collected as taxes, the popular representatives have no voice. Though it is usual for the Government to bring the budget for discussion before the Legislative Council, the members of this Council can only express their opinion and do no more. Even this imperfect rule is not applied in the case of the assessment on land. This tax is levied by the Government, as a matter of right, without the Legislative Council being even consulted about it. The assessment on land is increased 12 or 20 per cent. once every thirty years during the resettlement. This increase depends upon the will of the Settlement officer and the members of Government sanction the increase proposed by him. As stated by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji once, the assessment on land, like any other tax, comes only from the pockets of the people and does not fall from the heavens. Still the people paying this tax are never consulted in the matter of increasing it. The subject is not even discussed by the Legislative Council. A tax which brings in nearly three-fourths of the amount required for the expenditure of the Government of India is levied by a few officials, without any reference to the necessities or consent of the people. Where has the fundamental rule that there should be no taxation without representation gone?

(*h*) *Railways.*

Indian passengers.

49. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th November, writes:—A correspondent observes that the Railway authorities as also European passengers treat Indian passengers by railway with great contempt. This grievance can be remedied only when the Indians like Englishmen come to regard self-respect as no less valuable than their own life and are ready to fight whenever their honour is at stake. If, on the other hand, they follow the advice of Christ and offer the left cheek to the man who gives a blow on the right, nobody will ever treat us with respect.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

The Indian industries.

50. The * *Desabhimani*, of the 30th October, reproduces the comments of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th October, on this subject, referred to in paragraph 34 on page 1893 of the report No. 45 of 1915.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 5th November, observes:—Sir S. Subrahmaniya Ayyar recently states, in the course of a speech deliverd by him in the Anderson Hall, that if the people of India catch hold of the Indian purse, everything will be set right of its own accord. There is nothing new in this. It is because India is a subject country that the control of her treasury is in the hands of her rulers. This state of affairs seriously affects the industrial

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

and economical advancement of the country. Several attempts have been made to induce the Government to improve the industries of India. The present war has stopped the importation of articles from inimical countries, and it was believed that the Government will avail itself of this rare opportunity to help the growth of our industries. But the expectation of the people in this matter has not been fulfilled. Japan and America have already entered the Indian market. It cannot be denied that, if we had the control of the treasury of our country, we could have made the necessary arrangements and safeguarded the interests of our industries. There is no doubt that, whenever the representative Members in the Legislative Councils suggested that the good opportunity offered by this war should be availed of to improve the industries of the country, the Government gave a very sympathetic reply. But no industry has yet been started by the Government, nor has it given its liberal support to any private industry. This subject was brought up for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council in February last by the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh, who pointed out that, unless the Government took prompt steps to foster the Indian industries, Japan, America and other countries would get hold of the major portion of the Indian trade and that, if the Government now adopts liberal measures in this matter, it can remove the impression that the Government is always doing things with the object of helping the British artisans. The reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke on this occasion tended only to confirm this impression, as he stated plainly that as long as England is able to manufacture the things required by us, it is unnecessary for us to manufacture them ourselves. We regret very much that none of the Indian members took exception to this statement then. It clearly shows that the Honourable Member is of opinion that India should only rely upon England for all articles manufactured by the latter. While this is the view of the Government of India, our Local Government has left everything connected with the improvement of industries in this Presidency to the Director of Industries, and we know what amount of work he has been turning out in this direction. On the whole, we regret we are not in a position to say that the Government is taking an active interest in improving the industries of the country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

Irrigation Boards in the Nellore district.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th November, says:—These Boards, though constituted by the agriculturists themselves, have come into existence by the active support and advice of the District Collector, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, and the good work done by them in the matter of regulating irrigation in the district, without any quarrels, has been appreciated both by the Revenue Board and the Government. Considering the satisfactory work turned out by these Boards, a proposal was sent up to Government by the Collector of this district that they should be recognised legally and that their powers should be enlarged. This proposal, however, was not viewed with favour by the Revenue Board, which thought that the time had not yet come to give a legal status to these Boards and the Government has approved of this opinion. We are at a loss to know what suspicion or fear the Government and the Board have in conferring legal powers on these panchayat boards. If the Government is afraid to grant legal powers to the people even in trifling matters like this, how can it be said to take a real interest in the advancement of local self-government in the country? The Government has also done another thing. It has asked the Revenue Board to instruct the Collectors in other districts to encourage the system of administration by panchayats wherever there are proper facilities for doing so and wherever the landlords agree generally to supervise irrigation. "Wherever there are proper facilities" and "wherever the landlords agree" are meaningless clauses. It is quite natural for some Collectors to say that there are no facilities in places where there are facilities and that the people do not agree in places where they do. In these circumstances, we need not say how far the Government will support the Irrigation Panchayat Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.

52. The *Mahavikata Dutan*, of the 6th November, also takes exception to the proposal of the Government of Madras to purchase plots of ground in Adayar and construct new buildings for the high officials of Government to live in, and remarks that there is no justification whatever for this expenditure, when there are a number of bungalows available for rent and the Government is economising expenditure on every head and is even borrowing money.

MAHAVIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Unnecessary expenditure.

53. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Vijayavikatan*,* of the 30th October, condemns the action of the anarchists in strong terms and observes that it will be most ungrateful on the part of any Indian to try to injure the British Government, which has conferred innumerable benefits upon India.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

What can anarchism do?

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th November, recounts the different ways in which India is helping Britain at this critical juncture and observes:—It is not with the object of obtaining any reward that India is making all these sacrifices now. But the Indians know that the British love liberty and that their principle is always to act according to truth and justice and to liberate small countries from the clutches of cruel aggressors. The British statesmen have been declaring, from the time the British Government was established in India, that their aim is to introduce western civilisation and knowledge in India and to create in the Indian people a love of liberty. All this has made the Indians rely upon the British granting them liberty.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

India and the war.

55. In publishing a communication from a correspondent, who complains that the profits, which the agriculturists derive by stocking their produce for some time and selling it when it fetches a good price, are deemed to be taxable income by the Revenue officials, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th November, points out that this is against the provisions of the Income-tax Act itself, and hopes that the elected members in the local Legislative Council will soon invite the attention of Government to this matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

The income-tax.

56. Referring to the action of the Madras Medical Council in having temporarily removed the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the list of medical practitioners maintained by this council for his having "covered" the Vaidyan at the Ayurvedic Dispensary recently opened in Triplicane by Rao Sahib C. Cunnan Chettiyar, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, says:—Though this arbitrary action of the council will not affect the practice or popularity of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar in the least, it shows the injurious effect the Medical Practitioners' Act has upon the people and the growth of the Unani and the Ayurvedic systems of treatment. It is admitted that it is impossible for all people to have recourse to western methods of treatment, and if these councils begin at the very outset to throw obstacles in the way of the people having recourse to Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatment, what is to be the fate of tens of thousands of people who suffer from diseases? It is only after recognising this fact that the Government, though it has no sympathy for the Unani or Ayurvedic systems of medicine, has been giving pecuniary help to Unani or Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and dispensaries and the Vaidyan employed in the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Triplicane is one who was trained at the Venkataramana Dispensary at Mylapore, which is receiving Government aid. The Government is also conferring titles, such as "Vaidyaratna", on eminent Ayurvedic doctors. If after giving sufficient facilities for the growth of Ayurvedic medicine, the Government should permit the Madras Medical Council to throw obstacles in its way, it will be greatly prejudicial to the interests of the people. We hope the Government of Madras will avoid this undesirable result by passing final and impartial orders on this question. If this is not done, the promise given by it in the Legislative Council, during the discussion of the Medical Practitioners' Act in 1914, that it will not affect the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine in any way will become an empty word.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council and Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

---

* Received in the current week.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The way in which Japan came up.

57. Adverting to the argument often advanced by the Government in this country that it cannot help the people in any way unless they themselves take the initiative in the matter, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, dwells upon the history of Japan, which has within fifty years risen to be one of the great powers and observes:—The people in Japan did not take the initiative in any matter. It is the Government that did everything. Those who were an ignorant set of people, living low lives, fifty years back, have now come to such a position as to attract the admiration of the whole world. Our Government should, therefore, lose no time in helping us, who have an ancient civilisation, to improve.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

58. Referring to the removal of the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the register of medical practitioners, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th November, says:—Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's business in connection with the Ayurvedic Hospital newly started at Triplicane is simply to see that the money of the founder is usefully spent, and the hospital well-managed. When the Medical Registration Bill was introduced, Dr. Nayar stated that a registered practitioner could even practice any system of medicine without any hindrance. Mr. Ayyar has not lent his name to anybody with any evil motive or with the object of making money thereby, so that the offence of "covering" may be imputed to him. If it is wrong to superintend the working of the hospital, it is equally wrong to mix with Ayurvedic physicians. It appears that the Medical Council is going to accord similar treatment to the examiners and the lecturers in the Ayurvedic College. Such an attitude will simply be ridiculous. Pandit D. Gopalacharyulu is devoting his energy and money to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The Rulers have conferred on him the title of *Vydyaratna*, and are paying a grant to the Ayurvedic College from the municipal funds, and it is plain from this that they have great regard for the indigenous system of medicine. Difficulties such as those referred to above were anticipated when the Bill was passed, but those who supported the Bill said that there was no reason to fear. To try to spread the western system of medicine to the exclusion of the indigenous systems in a vast country like India is as fruitless and vain as to try to spread the English language to the utter exclusion of the vernaculars. It is injurious to the honour and reputation of the Medical Council to restrain the individual freedom of the medical practitioners. When the Collector of Poona decided to withhold the usual grant to an Ayurvedic hospital there, the Government overruled the decision, and pacified the people. The public have to send a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Madras requesting him to cancel the resolution of the Medical Council removing Mr. Ayyar from the register of medical practitioners, and to provide against the recurrence of such things in future.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

Tenali.

59. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th November, says that in Tenali certain women gain absolute control over their husbands by anointing their heads with a preparation which they get from the Yerukalas and thus ruin their families. He requests that the Government will take note of this and bring those who use the preparation to book.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The *Globe*.

60. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th November, says:—The *Globe*, published in England, announced that Lord Kitchener, the War Secretary, resigned his office, in spite of the fact that he contradicted the rumour. Thereupon the authorities entered the press in which it was published and seized the issues. When such is the hard lot of papers in a free country like England much harder must the fate be of papers in India, which is the seat of arbitrary authority.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Lord Hardinge.

61. Referring to the advice given by His Excellency Lord Hardinge to the Civil and Military Officers at Simla on the occasion of a banquet given in his honour, the *Desamata*, of the 3rd November, says:—Every praise is due to His Excellency

for the advice which he gave to the Civil Servants of India. But it is a matter for regret that while the Indians are manifesting their loyalty to the British throne by shedding their blood in the war front on behalf of their Emperor, His Excellency has stated that it will yet take a long time for the Indians obtaining self-government. The administration of the country will doubtless be more satisfactory than at present if the Civilians follow His Excellency's advice. We hope that we could realise our aims in a large measure if England should send statesmen of the type of Lord Hardinge for some time more.

62. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 4th November, says:—The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kurnool District Conference has stated that our industries have not progressed because the Indians now lack industrial skill and also because they have no confidence that the Government will protect the industries in their infant stage. We are in full agreement with him in this view. Our praises are due to the Collector of Kurnool, who adorned the conference with his presence and listened to the various resolutions We hope that the Government will consider the resolutions.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The Kurnool District Conference.

63. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd November, refers to the temporary abolition of the Civil Service Examinations, and says that the reason why the authorities have done so is that if these examinations, which are now out of question in England on account of the war, be held in India, Indian candidates, in the opinion of some, will not allow the European candidates to come above them in the list of successful candidates.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Civil Service Examinations.

64. Referring to the great progress that has been made in the administration of the small State of Jath, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th November, says that, if the Government vests the zamindars of vaster territories like Vizianagram, Venkatagiri, etc., in the Madras Presidency, with powers similar to those enjoyed by the Raja of Jath, these zamindars will be afforded an opportunity to give free and compulsory elementary education to the people under their care, establish municipalities with full powers, and improve industries.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

The State of Jath.

65. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th November, refers to the case in which an Assistant Commissioner of the Salt and Abkāri Department is alleged to have borne a grudge against a Salt Sub-Inspector at Tirukkoyilur and dismissed him, and urges that the Government should act as guardians to their subordinate officers and see that such cases do not recur in future.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Government service.

66. Referring to the proposed establishment of the village panchayats, the *Suvarnalekha*, of the 2nd November, says:—The appointment of members of the panchayats must not be made on the recommendation of Government officials such as the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Police Inspectors, who may, more often than not, recommend only such men as will be at their beck and call. Such men, therefore, cannot be expected to discharge their duties disinterestedly. On the other hand, they will bring discredit to the system and make it a failure, so that the Government may be obliged to put an end to it. We hope, therefore, that the Government will leave the choice of electing members of the panchayats to the people themselves for they will always elect the best men seeing that the continuation of the system depends entirely upon the efficiency of their choice.

SUVARNALEKHA, *Tanuku*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

Village panchayats.

67. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 6th November, writes:—Mr. Keir Hardie, who died on the 25th of September last, had observed that the time has arrived when the masses in India understand their rights and duties and would fight for them, and that unless India is granted *Swarāj* she will prove another extraordinary Ireland. Now Mrs. Besant and others are championing the cause of Home Rule for India. It looks probable that Keir Hardie's expectations will be fulfilled.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

India and Home Rule.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE
Bangalore,
Nov. 10th, 1915.

The late Sir P. M. Mehta.

68. Referring to the death of Sir P. M. Mehta, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 10th November, in a brief sketch of his career, observes:—He was a great scholar and an excellent orator. Ever an ardent patriot his services to the country won him a high place not only in the estimation of the citizens of Bombay but of all Indians throughout the country. He had an unbounded regard for, and confidence in, the British administration. The death of this illustrious leader is bound to cause profound sorrow in every corner of the country.

MALABAR ISLAM,
Cochin,
Nov. 5th, 1915.

The Defence of India Act in Bengal.

69. Under the heading "The Defence of India Act in Bengal", the *Malabar Islam*, of the 5th November, gives the translation of an article, which appeared in the *Hub-lul-Mateen* of Calcutta, criticising the rigorous application of the provisions of the Act in Bengal, which has produced considerable dissatisfaction among the people there, and expressing the hope that the Act would be enforced in India, as in England, with care and wisdom.

MALABAR ISLAM,
Cochin,
Nov. 5th, 1915.

Vijayachitinyam.

70. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 5th November, also gives the translation of an article under the heading* "Vijayachaitanyam", which appeared in the *Islamic Review*, pointing out that while His Holiness the Pope was now making strenuous efforts for peace, this Vicar of God on earth, and the other Powers of Europe, allowed their consciences to sleep comfortably, and observed studious silence, when the Balkan War caused Muhammadan blood to turn the rivers of those regions red, as well as when the Asiatics fought against the Europeans, with a view to freeing themselves from them who were imbued with a murderous and bloodsucking commercial spirit, and that while according to Christians and Jews, only those, who believe in their respective faiths, can obtain salvation, and are cared for by God, in the eyes of Allah all people, western or eastern, white or coloured, are alike.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1915.

A District Association for Malabar.

71. The *Manorama*, of the 5th November, also congratulates Mr. E. Narayanan Nayar on his endeavours to establish a district association in Malabar, dissents from the opinion of some people, who think that it would be better to improve the District Congress Committee than start a new association, and observes that the starting of a district association, which can deal with all matters relating to the progress and welfare of the people, cannot injuriously affect the District Congress Committee, which only handles political questions.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1915.

The administration of the Zamorin's estates by the Court of Wards.

72. In continuation of his article reported on page 1788, paragraph 50, of the Weekly Report No. 42, a correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 5th November, repeats that there was no necessity to appoint a highly-paid civilian as the Estate Collector, points out, however, that, inasmuch as this high official, who will gain sufficient knowledge of the various tenures and the many *jenmam* rights, obtaining in Malabar, during the twelve years of his administration of the Zamorin's estates, will be of great help to the Government in the settlement of the several disputes between the landlords and the tenants, and in the next re-settlement of the district, it is only just and proper that Mr. Thorne's salary should be paid from the general revenues, in case he be confirmed as Estate Collector, or that the administration should, as was done on a former occasion in the case of two other estates in Malabar, be allowed to be carried on by a manager working under the Collector. He then examines the contention that the Collector will not find time to supervise the management, and gives reasons to show that it is not sustainable. In his opinion, the Collector of Malabar should be appointed as the agent of the Court of Wards in the administration of the Zamorin's estates.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 6th, 1915.

The Pandalur riots.

73. Referring to the murder, dacoity and house-burning, committed by three Mappillahs at Pandalur in Ernad, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, thinks

* It may mean either "a spirit of victory" or "determination to win.".

that it is meaningless to call it a riot, and that such crimes will not be repeated in future, if the offenders, instead of being fired at and killed, are caught alive and dealt with according to the provisions of the Penal Code, praises the District Magistrate for his efforts to capture them alive on the present occasion, points out that many of these criminals, who are ignorant men, without any means of livelihood, commit such crimes at the instigation of some leaders or those who profess to be such, and that, if these are traced out and properly punished, there will be no repetition of such crimes in future, and concludes by remarking that no kindness should be shown to these ignorant criminals, who, setting it down to weakness, will thereby be only all the more encouraged to commit such crimes.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 5th November, says that the recent dacoity at Pandalur in Ernad shows that it was a mistake to suppose that the disturbances therein were at an end. — YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, observes that there is no other way to put down these Mappillahs, who are always a terror to the people of Ernad, than to take security for good behaviour from most of their leaders. — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

Mr. Gandhi and the indentured labourers.

74. In speaking of the establishment of an association in Bombay with the object of mitigating the hardships of the indentured labourers, whose condition is in no way better than that of slaves, the *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, in a note pays a high tribute to Mr. Gandhi for his work in that direction, and prays that his new efforts may be crowned with success. — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

House-sites for high officials in Madras.

75. Referring to the intention of the Madras Government to purchase house-sites on the banks of the Adyar for the residence of high officials, the *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, questions the propriety of their incurring this unnecessary expenditure at a time when the watch word of all is *economy*, and says:—Most of the high officials are Europeans, who spend the whole of the summer at Ootacamund or Coonoor. They will have no difficulty in procuring houses in Madras. During the last hundred years such a necessity never arose. Where is the necessity for it now? What can be the reply of the Government to this and other questions? — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, refers to the new conspiracy case in the Punjab, in which ninety persons figure as accused, and observes that, if the offence be proved against them, no one will be sorry for the severe punishment that may be inflicted on them. — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Irrigation Panchayat Bill.

76. After expressing its approval of the Irrigation Panchayat Bill, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, thinks that the publication of the Bill in *Malayalam* as well as in the other vernaculars may be taken as an indication that the irrigation system may be introduced in Malabar too in future, refutes the contention of some people who consider that Malabar, where there is an abundant supply of water, does not require it, points out that in Palghat and some other parts of Malabar where, owing to the failure of rains, the crops often suffer much, the introduction of this system cannot but be beneficial, and hopes that, when the Bill comes up for consideration before the Council, the Malabar members thereof will not fail to plead earnestly for its introduction in Malabar. — KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

77. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 10th November, in a leading article observes:—It is extremely unfortunate that the prayer of the Mysore Representative Assembly to be granted the privilege of holding a second session every year did not commend itself to the Diwan. — VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Apart from the fact that the grant of this prayer will serve to effect a closer link between the authorities and the public and lead to a larger measure of mutual co-operation, the opportunities that will thereby be afforded to the members of this body of criticising the financial statement will have the incalculable advantage of acquainting the responsible leaders of the public with the details of the financial condition of the State and of thus preventing them from urging measures which entail unreasonable demands on the coffers of the State, and further of stimulating thought and enterprise among them as to the best means of improving the economic condition of the province. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the Diwan will before long devise some means of helping the Assembly to devise the full benefit of the privilege accorded to them by His Highness of criticising the budget.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Mysore Star*, of the 7th November, objects to the proposal to organise district assemblies to discuss matters of local interests so as to lessen the volume of work at the annual meeting. The paper remarks that these district assemblies like the informal Zilla Darbars held by Collectors can never obtain the necessary status to be able to give an authoritative decision on controversial points, and that it would be better therefore to abandon the idea of district assemblies and to continue, in fact, the rights and privileges hitherto exercised by the Representative Assembly arranging, if necessary, to effect a more summary disposal of matters once discussed and reserving for a future session topics which could not be taken up at any particular sitting.

SHIMOGA VRITTANTA, *Shimoga*, Nov. 3rd, 1915

Writing on the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Shimoga Vrittanta*, of the 3rd November, congratulates the Government on the highly progressive nature of the present administration of the province.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

78 In a leader the *Malayali*, of the 3rd November, dwells upon the necessity of reforming the Travancore Legislative Council, and giving it the privilege of discussing the budget, as has recently been done in Mysore.

The Travancore Legislative Council.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

79. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th November, rejoices that His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur is getting ready a force, which, however, is limited in number, with a view to help Great Britain, and hopes that, inasmuch as the British Government are assisting their Allies both with men and money, the rulers of India, whose duty it is to render all possible help to their suzerain, will do well to follow in the footsteps of the Maharaja of Bharatpur

Formation of a force in Bharatpur.

ERRATA.

Report No. 45.

Page 1889, paragraph 16, *for* "Dr. C. A. Owar" *read* "Dr. C. A. Owen".
" 1889, paragraph 18, line 27, *substitute* "Guildhall" *for* "Guild Hall".
" 1889, paragraph 18, line 41, *read* "vortex" *for* "vertex".
" 1890 " 20 " 2, *read* "Brian" *for* Bran".
" 1890 " 23, *read* "Ferdinand" *for* "Ferdinend".
" 1891, paragraph 25, last line, *for* "trying" *read* "crying".
" 1891, line 3, *substitute* "rôle" *for* "side".
" 1899, paragraph 56, *for* "Viceroys" *read* "Viceroy".
" 1899, paragraph 59, line 10, *read* "lip-loyalty" *for* "lips-loyalty".
" 1900, line 14, *omit* "s" in "accidents".
" 1900, line 18, *substitute* "I" *for* "i" in "immortals".
" 1900, line 26, *substitute* "are" *for* "is".
" 1900, line 31, *insert* "a" between "not" and "Jewish".
Paragraph 26, marginal note, *for* "Trichur" *read* "Calicut".

Issued 16th November 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 47 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Governor of Ceylon 1963

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—
The Madras Police in 1914 .. .. *ib.*
Lawlessness in Malabar .. .. *ib.*
The Police constable 1964
The Police and the magistracy .. .. *ib.*

(b) *Courts*—
A fatal assault on an Indian .. .. *ib.*
The Lahore conspiracy case .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—
The Madras College for Women 1966
Reforms of Indian Universities .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
The Bombay Improvement Trust 1967

(k) *General*—
Mr. Horatio Bottomley and the war .. .. *ib.*
Indentured emigration .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Medical Council 1968
The navigation of the Ganges 1969
The Indian Home Rule League .. .. *ib.*
The Judicial Secretaryship 1970
The Department of Industries .. .. *ib.*
The boycotting of Indians by Anglo-Indians 1971
The growth of public expenditure .. .. *ib.*
The Bishop of Madras and India .. .. *ib.*
Malabar and the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta 1972
Patriotism .. .. *ib.*
The need for Separate Provinces .. .. *ib.*
Public mind in Madras 1973
The Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

		PAGE
(*k*) *General*—cont.		
His Excellency the Viceroy's successor		1974
Christians in the army		*ib.*
Finding India's Unifier		*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Bogus Medical Degree Bill	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe	1976
Suez Canal	1977
Greece and the war	*ib.*
The Kaiser and the war	*ib.*
The affairs of the Home Government	*ib.*
German tactics	1978
The war and the British press	*ib.*
Rumours regarding Lord Kitchener	*ib.*
The Government of Greece and King Constantine	1979
The press and the war	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The Madras Police administration	*ib.*
Police administration	1980
The Madras Police	*ib.*
(*b*) *Courts*—	
Mr. Hamilton, the Joint Magistrate of Benares	1981
(*d*) *Education*—	
State-controlled education	*ib.*
The Vizagapatam Medical School	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
The Guntūr Municipality	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
The Survey and Settlement department	1982
Japan and India	*ib.*
Swaraj for India	1983
The progress of the agriculturists	*ib.*
The Viceroy's Executive Council	*ib.*
Pudukkōttai	*ib.*
The Madras Medical Council	*ib.*
Forest panchayats	1984
The *Emden*	*ib.*
Governors	*ib.*
Irrigation	*ib.*
The Cabinet	*ib.*
Western medicine or conscience?	*ib.*
Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar	1985
Lord Hardinge and Sir Ali Imam	*ib.*
Lord Hardinge and the Lahore Conspiracy case	1986
His Excellency Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
The Indian public services	*ib.*
Liberty	*ib.*
The late Sir P. M. Mehta	1987
The war and the Canarese-speaking peoples	*ib.*
Vijayachitinyam	*ib.*
The Postal and Telegraph department	1988
The administration of the Laccadives	*ib.*
Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar and the Madras Medical Council	*ib.*
Mappilla rising	1989
Indentured labourers	*ib.*
A society for reforming prisoners	*ib.*
Mussalmans and riots	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The progress of education in Mysore	1990
Public funds	1991

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman. 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. K. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadaballi, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph. Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati**, formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,700
45	Bhára'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Vallúvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Xuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian. 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Ravavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaisar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,000
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1 350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.R.S., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 38 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 48 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Kosalaeswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnataka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnataka Granthamale.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press. Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakaumudamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press. Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press. Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 58 years.	1 600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus Brahmans.	110
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam, Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman,.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	400

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásabhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robeon, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalaparam, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.**† ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brotner Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, P.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 38 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Royapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Promptuarium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
253	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafi, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayalseema	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brahn Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagtadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Par.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pethan, European, 37 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Praharanam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas. Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri. 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Tem India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,509
333	Tiruppanittoshan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zehome, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	625
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	550
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	150
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Iriah Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam or The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectater.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1 200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 19th November, writes:—"The people of Ceylon should have received the news of the forthcoming departure of their Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers, with considerable relief, not unmingled with some sorrow. . . . . Under ordinary circumstances his sudden departure for the reason mentioned above should not have excited any interest. But recent events in Ceylon, the great unpopularity which they have brought to Sir Robert, the questions in Parliament on the doings of Government and the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanathan for England, all suggest that something more should have induced Mr. Asquith to summon Sir Robert to England than the help which the latter is undoubtedly in a position to give the Cabinet in regard to financial matters. . . . . The un-British methods adopted by Sir Robert's Government have excited not a little surprise and indignation, but they show how easily His Excellency, with only a limited knowledge of the East, was led into the serious mistake of believing that the Singhalese Buddhists, who number more than two millions and a half in the Colony, were actuated by disloyalty—a situation which, he was told by interested persons, needed, at a time of panic like this, to be met with a strong hand."

The Governor of Ceylon.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. In commenting on the Administration Report on the Madras Police for the year 1914, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 13th November, observes:—"The Police have no doubt a difficult task to tackle; they have to contend against very many obstacles, and the Evidence Act and the other trammels of law have to be reckoned with. Taken all in all, making allowance for drawbacks we are bound to say that the police have rendered a tolerably good account of themselves. . . . . Can the Ethopian change his skin, the leopard his spot and the Indian constable his character asked an ardent Congressman once? Of course, these are impossibilities, but some paint and a brush can effect a change; and the Indian constable's instincts for corruption can, of course, be brought under effective control, though not entirely obliterated."

The Madras Police in 1914.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

3. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 13th November, remarks:—"Two or three despicable Mappillah criminals of the pestiferous Pandalur country started out to slay a man towards whom they bore a grudge. They added variety to their programme by burning a few houses and looting a few others. Somebody magnified this into the opening chapter of a formidable fanatical uprising, and very quickly Ernad was transformed into an armed camp and its population became almost panic-stricken. Imposing bodies of Special and Reserve Police appeared everywhere, and, to add to the general excitement and nervousness, officers of high rank and station raced up and down the usually quiet country roads, scaring the country kine and carrying consternation among the village pyes (dogs). Blood-curdling accounts were wired to a press, which seems to have permanently abandoned wholesome journalism for the intoxicating delights of sensation-mongering, and, for aught we know Berlin and Vienna were promptly advised of a general Moslem uprising in India."

Lawlessness in Malabar.

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The Police constable.

4. In a leader under this heading, the *Western Star*, of the 18th November, says:—"We have reason to believe that the tenement system of housing is by no means appreciated by the Hindu constabulary on the West Coast, more especially by men recruited from the higher castes, who, for centuries, have been accustomed to living in detached houses, built amid shady palm, jack and mango groves. These men hardly came to accommodate their families in tenement blocks, where privacy is almost out of the question. There are doubtless several reasons why employment in the rank and file of the Police is becoming less and less popular, but so far as the West Coast is concerned, the housing arrangements are probably one of the reasons, and the matter is worth looking into, and we may add that it is a matter which might engage the attention of our authorities in Travancore also. . . . . There are several reasons to account for the calling of the Police constable having become unattractive, but the very poor scale of pay is without doubt one of the main reasons, and, at the same time, we confess that we are not hopeful of recruitments becoming very much easier by simply raising the scale of pay by a couple of rupees or so. Doubtless an increase of pay to this extent would bring it more recruits, but we doubt whether the recruits would come from a really desirable class. If this end is to be attained, the scale of pay would have to be very much more substantially raised. At the same time, increasing the pay by even a matter of two or three rupees is certainly to be desired for the very good reason that it is not in keeping with the dignity and prestige of the Government that it should pay a responsible class of public servants what, as the higher Police authorities themselves admit, is nothing better than a starvation wage."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Police and the Magistracy.

5. The *New India*, of the 20th November, states:—"We published yesterday the strictures which Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri found it necessary to make, in an instructive police case, on the conduct of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and a Sub-Magistrate. . . . . Incidents of this nature are bound to occur so long as the Executive officers wield also judicial functions. The position of the Sub-Magistrate was not in this case, as in others, quite precarious. He dared not wound the susceptibilities of the Police, who have always considerable influence with the Collector, on whose attitude depends the fate of the Sub-Magistrate. This incident will, we hope, be taken note of in the debate at the next session of the Legislative Council, on the subject of increasing the number of Sub-Magistrates without executive powers."

(b) Courts.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

A fatal assault on an Indian.

6. The *New India*, of the 16th November, has the following:—"A head foreman, in the North-Western Railway Loco Department, kicks a porter, ruptures his spleen, and the man dies. . . . . There is no doubt that he caused the porter's death. Is Rs. 50 a proper punishment for violence, mayavic or otherwise, which extinguishes a human life? If Eurasians as well as Englishmen may kick Indians out of this world so cheaply, there is the more need that Indians should manage their own affairs."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

7. The *New India*, of the 16th November, writes:—"His Excellency the Viceroy has performed a great act in commuting the death penalty of 16 out of the 23 men condemned to death in the Lahore Conspiracy case. He knows that he will be assailed by the Anglo-Indian press, which has sought to prove its loyalty by blood-thirstiness, but he will be thanked by all India. The sentence of transportation for life is a terrible one, and there seems reason to believe that political prisoners are treated worse than ordinary criminals in India; but still, 'while there is life, there is hope,' and that is peculiarly true as regards political prisoners. India has one more thing to thank the Viceroy for."

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th November, says:—"We consider it a danger that a class of Anglo-Indian papers should be permitted to vilify English character. . . . . Here are organs associated with British opinion in India, which cry against His Excellency Lord Hardinge for displaying the large heart that does credit to British character. The whole of India is jublilant to-day, not because of any great interest in the misguided young men who have been proved to have acted against the interests of the British Empire; if the Viceroy had declined to interfere, they would have been hanged, and the public would not have cast a second thought upon them. . . . . When, therefore, such a Viceroy came in contact with public opinion over the judgment of the Lahore conspiracy case, he could not help acting. India had read about the South African rebellion: India had watched with concern the course of events there: and India received with acclamation that rang all over the Empire, when the rebels were captured and the rebellions were nipped in the bud. What then? Were the rebels impaled in a line and beheaded! . . . . . Why should not British justice in India be anything different? That was the question asked as the last word of the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case fell down from the Judge's mouth. . . . . This perpetual opposition of the Anglo-Indian press to Indian opinion, even in such affairs, is really a menace to the growing good feeling between the rulers and the ruled. That at a time when controversy is to be hushed, we should create a controversy over the hanging of Indian youths is disgraceful. England ought to be ashamed of those who could write as some Anglo-Indian papers have written. If these organs had the same influence in the mutiny days, what would they not have recommended?"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 19th November, states:—"His Excellency the Viceroy's generosity has displeased the Anglo-Indian press, which is again attacking the noble Viceory in a manner that no Indian paper journalist can afford to adopt for more reasonable causes without endangering his press, paper and person. Perhaps Lord Hardinge will give a finishing touch to his great career by dealing with some of these papers as many of the less harmful Indian papers have been dealt with"

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 20th November, observes:—"The malignant clamour of a section of the Anglo-Indian press in regard to the commutation of sentence from that of death to transportation for life, on sixteen out of twenty-three persons convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case, has had one important result in the issuing of a Press *Communiqué* by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. . . . . The ends of justice required the Government of India to take the step which they did, and the sixteen prisoners were entitled to the same. We are glad of this pronouncement in the Press *Communiqué*. It is a slap in the face to the Anglo-Indian organs which have been heaping vituperation, ridicule and slander upon Lord Hardinge for his just action. Even these critics cannot now say that the accused persons were to be more severely dealt with than the evidence against them warrants. It is also now clear what great injustice the provisions of the Special Act passed this year are calculated to cause. . . . . The only safeguard which was reserved in the Act and which does not go far enough was the power of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. When this power is exercised by the Viceroy in Council, he is subjected to a torrent of abuse and vilification by a large section of Anglo-Indian opinion. It is, indeed, only a Viceroy whose ideal of duty is high and unflinching that will strive to do it under such debilitating conditions. The deprivation of the right of appeal from those condemned to the death penalty by the Special Tribunal is a serious injustice."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 20th November, remarks:—"The Press *Communiqué* issued by the Government of India on the Lahore commutations is of importance chiefly because of the tale it relates of the importance still attached to the Anglo-Indian press in this country. . . . . Let it not be supposed

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20, 1915.

that we do not wish the Government to issue such *communiqués* in response to public criticism. All that we are anxious to emphasise is that exaggerated importance should not be attached to the writings of a section of the press, specially where that section cannot reasonably lay claim to voice the feelings of the people. The Government should try to win the approval of the Indians and their representatives rather than of foreigners or their organs. We should not have found fault with the Government if such explanations had not been rare—a compliment from which the Anglo-Indian press is likely to derive a very bad inference."

(*d*) *Education.*

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The Madras College for Women.

8. The *New India*, of the 18th November, writes:—"The opening of the new buildings of the Government College for Women is, from one standpoint, a matter for congratulation, and from another for regret. Congratulation, because the higher education of women is of vital importance to the Indiau nation; regret, because it is under Government instead of under national control. . . . . A strong governing body of Indians should control every school and college to which non-Christian Indian girls are sent; the co-operation of Indianised foreigners is useful, but they should only form a small minority, so that all decisions may rest with the Indians themselves. . . . . A Government College is, of course, immeasurably better than a Missionary one, and there are two matters in connection with the Madras College which are admirable. First, the constitution of an Advisory Council—why not a Managing Committee?—consisting of seven Indian gentlemen and five ladies, of whom, unhappily, only one is an Indian. If this Council were reformed as to the ladies on it, and the proportion of Indians and Anglo-Indians reversed, and if the management of the college were placed in their hands, the whole situation would be immensely improved."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Reform of Indian Universities.

9. In a leader under this heading, the *Hindu*, of the 20th November, observes:—"The existing arrangements by which only one-fifth of the total number of Fellows is permitted to be elected, leaving the remaining eighty to be nominated by the Chancellor, has led to most disastrous results especially in Madras where, in the exercise of the power of nomination, room has been found for the youngest recruit to the Indian Educational Service or to the Missionary Colleges, in preference to members of the Provincial Service or of the staff of indigenous institutions of wide scholarship and large experience. . . . . One direct result of this one-sided exercise of the power of nomination is that the Syndicate, which is vested with the executive administration of the Madras University, has only got two Indians on it, and it may almost be said that they are there by sufferance, for we believe it is quite possible under the existing circumstances, by European Fellows voting in a particular way, to keep out Indians altogether from the Syndicate. . . . . Another most objectionable practice that is followed in Madras and which is to be found nowhere else, is that of the nomination of a Fellow by the Syndicate for election to this body whenever a vacancy occurs, a mischievous procedure which is calculated to and does prejudice the minds of Fellows some of whom, by reason of the powers of patronage as regards examinerships vested in the Syndicate, may vote for the Syndicate's nominee even against their wishes. Such an obstacle placed on the free choice of representatives robs the elective principle of all its value, though the Madras Senate has refused, when the abolition of this privilege of the Syndicate was suggested, to see anything wrong in that system. . . . . It is not only in the exercise of the function of nomination that the Local Government have laid themselves open to the charge of partiality. Madras, except for a brief spell of a few months, in 1904, when Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar was appointed in the place of Sir Arnold White has not had an Indian at the head of its University as Vice-Chancellor, while every other University has enjoyed that privilege for quite a number of

years. A Vice-Chancellor, by virtue of his position, exercises a profound influence on the affairs of the University and the way in which the Chancellors of the Madras University have almost made the Vice-Chancellor's post a monopoly of the European occupants of the Bench of the High Court, since the Act was passed in 1904, even when Indians of far greater experience and ability have been available, has had a most deleterious consequence."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Bombay Improvement Trust.

10. The *New India*, of the 15th November, states:—"The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla made an important statement recently in closing a debate in the Bombay Improvement Trust Board. He appealed to the Government to consider what it meant that the European majority in it should refuse to accept the view of unanimous Indian representative opinion in the Bombay Corporation or the Board on the simple question whether a large sum of money should be diverted to increase the width of a road to 120 feet when the people are satisfied with that of 80 feet. . . . . The incident emphatically supports the present claim for Home Rule. For unless Indians have a controlling voice in the administration, such humiliating experiences cannot be avoided. And we do not think the people are in a mood to tolerate them much longer. It is revolting to the sense of self-respect of any human being that a body of persons, foreign in nationality and not deriving their power even remotely from the people, should persist in wasting lakhs of rupees belonging to the latter, in spite of very vehement and unanimous opposition from their representatives; and that on so simple a matter as the necessary width of a road."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

(k) *General.*

Mr. Horatio Bottomley and the war.

11. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 12th November, observes:—"Mr. Horatio Bottomley's proposal to enlist a million Zulus, Basutos, and other Africans and to throw them into Germany is an abominable one. These tribes, gallant fighters as they are, are savages, and know nothing of military discipline. War to them is war as the Germans make it, murder, rapine, the spreading of desolation, and Great Britain cannot descend to the Hun level, and treat Germany as Germany treats Belgium. It is an insult to say that savages should fight 'side by side with the splendid men of our Indian Empire'—men of an ancient civilisation, accustomed to observe the chivalry of the Indian traditions. Probably Mr. Bottomley, like so many ignorant Englishmen, lumps all coloured men together as 'savages'. He further makes the astounding statement that 'we are fighting for these races'! We are under the delusion over here that the Indians are fighting for the safety of Great Britain and the Empire. Moreover, the Indians are fighting for the freedom that Britain represents, and the righteousness embodied in her and the Allies in this stupendous war between good and evil. That the English are fighting for the Indian and 'these races' is quite a new idea."

COMMONWEAL, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

Indentured emigration.

12. The *Hindu*, of the 15th November, writes:—"His Excellency Lord Hardinge's name will be associated with five great measures, initiated by the Government of India in recent years, which are calculated to sensibly raise the position of India among the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. The first was the bold support extended to the cause of British Indians in South Africa, culminating in a satisfactory solution, so far at least as the more important disabilities were concerned, of a long-standing question which had been complicated by a series of most oppressive acts perpetrated by a selfish white population drunk with race hatred. Almost simultaneously with this high-minded interference, the Viceroy announced his desire to compose the differences between India and the other parts of the Empire in respect of

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

the treatment of Indian settlers, on the basis of a reciprocity, which, though its elements have evoked an almost unanimous disapproval in India, yet has been the outcome of a genuine and statesmanlike desire to uphold the dignity and self-respect of Indians, in relation to the other British subjects of the Empire. . . . . The last and the latest act is the despatch to the Secretary of State which is stated to have been now forwarded recommending the abolition of the system of recruiting Indian labour by contract of indenture, and it is particularly auspicious for the ending of a most abominable practice which replaced slavery and to which even the Negroes refused to submit, that the decision embodied in that despatch is reported to have had the unanimous approval of the Viceroy's Executive Council. . . . . Lord Sanderson's Committee appointed by Lord Crewe in 1909, preferred to look at the problem from a purely economic point of view and in favouring such emigration, did not pay any heed to the unspeakable horrors that had been perpetrated, the frightful immorality that had resulted and the serious damage that had been inflicted on national honour and pride from the working of a system which is not far removed from slavery. The Government had become, however, conscious of the indignities and sufferings to which labourers were subjected in the Colonies, and they had already discontinued the system in respect of several French Colonies and, as a measure of retaliation, Natal was deprived of the benefits of the system in the year 1911. . . . . Mr. Gokhale's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1912 sounded the deathknell of an iniquitous system which consigned Indian labourers to work amidst strange surroundings and get punished for the most trifling acts. The report of 1913 practically demolished the case for the perpetuation of an inhuman practice which has given rise to incredible immorality and affected the prestige of the Indian people."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

13. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 15th November, writes:—"It is simply ridiculous that the Madras Medical Council have embarked on an unrighteous and insolent procedure in having suspended Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar for the patronage he extended to an Ayurvedic dispensary at Triplicane."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 16th November, states:—"The belated explanation of the Registrar of the Medical Council on the temporary suspension of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar does not in the least improve the situation. It only makes it plain that the Doctor was not even heard, and that his reply, delayed in the post, was received only after the unfortunate decision was taken. We are, therefore, glad that two members of the local Legislative Council have given notice to end or mend the pernicious Act. We do not know whether it can be mended sufficiently to make it harmless; there is more to be said in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar's proposal that the Act be suspended for fifteen years. By that time we shall know how it has worked in other Provinces, and it is fairly certain that the indigenous systems will be able to give a better account of their worth during the interval, to say nothing of our having Home Rule by that time."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th November, says:—"The letter from Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar shows beyond doubt that the Medical Council, composed of men of distinction, have blundered badly not only in their decision, but in the manner in which they arrived at their decision. They ought to have at least read the Act carefully before they took action upon it. But they were apparently in haste to use the powers which they have been armed with; and the result is a decision which is wholly illegal under the Act and inexpedient and impolitic otherwise. . . . . They are utterly wrong in thinking that they can with impunity offend against the sentiment and sense, of the whole country, of every section of the Indian community. If they are to boycott Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar for his countenancing Ayurvedic medicine, they have to boycott the Government itself which countenances it by conferring titles of distinction on Ayurvedic and Unani physicians. . . . . If the decision of the Madras Medical

Council is to stand, the Government must forthwith cease to confer titles on Ayurvedic and Unani physicians. The Medical Council has driven the Government into a dilemma. The Medical Council has every inducement to damn Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine as 'infamous,' but a thing which Government 'countenances' cannot be 'infamous.' . . . . The handful of western medical practitioners have all their own way. They insult the hoary civilization of India by casting infamy on its medical science."

The navigation of the Ganges.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

14. The following appears in the *New India* of the 16th November:—"We print elsewhere an article on 'Ganga to serve better,' because we suppose every man should have his say. But Professor Jevons' picture of the glorious stream 'humming with traffic' is to us entirely detestable. Are there to be no quiet spots left in the world, no hallowed traditions which are not to be trodden under the hoof of the moneymaker?. . . . . And to turn Gangamai—the stream consecrated by Rishis, sanctified by the love of tens of thousands of years, whose water bedews our dead and blesses our living—to turn her into 'the great artery of trade' is a detestable idea. Nations that care only for money, that have no reverence for their past, no love for the sacred spots of their history, become vulgar, sordid and ugly. We thank the high gods that the scheme is too costly to be carried out."

The Indian Home Rule League.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

15. Referring to the comments of the *Herald* (London) on this subject, the *New India*, of the 16th November, says:—"The sons of the English workers do not come here as army officers or civil servants; India is not to them a preserve of offices; and so in them the old English love of freedom shines out, undimmed by self-interest. As it is they who make the House of Commons, it is their suffrages which it is necessary to win, and for this we must place before them the facts as to Indian conditions which make Home Rule necessary, not only for the sake of India, but for the sake of England and the Empire. . . . The distrust and suspicion of the bureaucracy have kept India disarmed, and have forbidden volunteering to all 'Indians of pure descent,' except Indian Christians. . . . . When the English Democracy knows the facts about India, it will swiftly give Home Rule. The mistake in the Indian appeal to England is that it has always been made to 'influential men,' to the upper and middle classes, who regard India as a field for money-making, and whose interests lie in keeping her as a dependency. . . . . It was the British Democracy which supported Home Rule for Ireland, and it will be the British Democracy that will win in Great Britain Home Rule for India. It is that Democracy to which we must make appeal, and they will never be moved by the question of gaining a few more seats on Councils, a few more offices under Government. They will never believe that India is in earnest, or that she cares for freedom, while she asks only for gradual changes and not for Home Rule. The demand for Home Rule will be understood by the Democracy of Great Britain; but as long as India does not ask for it, and tries to lighten, instead of to break, the yoke of autocracy, so long will the British Democracy be indifferent and somewhat contemptuous of a nation of 300 millions that submits to remain in thrall. The fighting qualities of the Indian soldiers have aroused the British Democracy to the realisation that India is a Nation of men, not of sheep, and that the people regarded as metaphysical dreamers or 'dumb driven cattle' are a people with courage, grit and endurance equal to their own."

NEW REFORMER, *Madras*, October 1915.

The *New Reformer*, for October,* writes:—"The announcement that a Home Rule League for India is to be shortly established is very surprising. An agitation set up to embarass the authorities at a time when the Empire is engaged in a devastating world-wide war does not show loyalty which like love can expect no reward. It is therefore scarcely fair that when all the differences within the Empire have been forgotten just now in its interest, a

* Received, 19th November 1915.

few people should startle the world with their claims for privileges for which India is not fit.

"Colonial self-government is an ideal that is utterly impossible to be introduced in a country like India where the conditions prevailing are quite different from those obtaining in any self-governing colony. . . . . The Nation does not want it. It is only a small part of the educated classes that clamour for it in their own interests. The peasant, the small yeoman and the country gentleman, making up a great part of the population recognize the evenhanded justice which the British Government deal from man to man and are quite contented with the peace, security and freedom they enjoy under that Government. . . . . Unity and love which are necessary to all self-government cannot be found in this India of many castes, creeds and classes of opposing interests, which hate each other.

"It is idle to suppose that without the help of Britain, India would be able to prevent internecine quarrels and stem the tide of foreign aggression that will unavoidably follow. It is, therefore, clear that until India could protect herself from attack not only by land but also by sea, all talk of independence is absurd."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The Judicial Secretaryship.

16. In commenting on the remarks by the *Madras Mail* on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th November, observes: — "We hope that the Government would decide on retaining Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar as Judicial Secretary rather than sending him to that position of 'well-paid inactivity', viz., the official representative of the Madras Presidency in the Imperial Legislative Council, for which a European is the more fitting nominee. A Secretaryship in the Madras Government has after so many years been thrown open to an Indian. The Local Government did not support the proposal and the appointment was a gift to us from the powers above. Its value has been already diminished by the Local Government not filling up the period of leave of Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar by the appointment of another Indian in his place. If Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is, on his return from leave, to be drafted away as an Official Member in the Imperial Legislative Council, it can only be with the object of making room in the Secretariat for a European Member of the Indian Civil Service, and the Indian public will lose the benefit of having an Indian Secretary in the Madras Secretariat. We hope that His Excellency Lord Pentland will not allow this to happen."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The Department of Industries.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 16th November, writes:—"The report for the year 1914-15 on the administration of the Department of Industries has just been issued. . . . . We have had occasion to express our disappointment at the inactivity of the department, and we are afraid the report only confirms our opinion. So far as we are aware there is nothing new in the report except perhaps an account of the working of what are rather bombastically called Technological Institutions. The public are pretty familiar with the views of our industrial experts—Mr. Tressler, Dr. Marsden, and Mr. Guthrie; and a bulk of the report is devoted to the disappointing results of investigation by this Board of experts into the possibility of capturing enemy trade, already made known to the public from time to time by the 'Notes' issued by them. Attempts were made to manufacture pencils, glass and paper, and the department, as the Southern India Chamber of Commerce remarked the other day, was able to make only bottles that burst and pencils that refused to write. Mr. Tressler somewhat sneeringly refers to the old pencil factory as the 'relics of former swadeshi enthusiasm.' We do not know what relics his official enthusiasm will leave behind, but from what we have so far noticed we doubt if they would be any the better. . . . . The educated public asked for the creation of a Department of Industries not to be talked of as apathetic, but to develope a zeal for industrial pursuits in the masses, not by costly failures, but by practical economic success. If the department does not realise this supreme function of it, it is time that we replaced it by some better agency."

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th November, says:—"The public have not a very high regard for the activities of the Industrial Department of the Government of Madras, especially after the recent disclosures of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the sorry confession of the Director of Industries that since export facilities have begun between India and Marseilles our oil industry need no further consideration. The administration report of the department, now issued, has nothing to rally a suspicious public to the side of Mr. Tressler and his band of experts. . . . . Mr. Tressler, who has been handled with none too much tenderness by the public for his breaking soda water bottles and his pencils that refused to write, thus flings his vengeance on the public. 'It is a striking commentary on the attitude of the public towards industry that it should not have been possible to obtain a sufficient number of proper applications for an offer of this kind'. . . . . The Leather expert is violently experimenting on oils and soaps; but he was inconvenienced at every step. He had no accommodation to carry on experiments; he had no appliances for experiments; and when he had both, he found that the subject required 'a good deal more investigation since the data at present available do not make it possible to decide.' The Tinctorial expert is experiencing the same difficulties—he has had no suitable accommodation for the Madura Technical Institute, and so he could not start work. Having nothing to do, he went out on tours, inspecting the state of the carpet industry, certifying the Vellore jail arrangements as very good, and sounding an ominous note about the future of the Madras carpet 'unless efficient management and control' could be vouchsafed."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

18. The *New India*, of the 17th November, remarks:—"The boycotting of great Indians by Anglo-Indians, if persisted on, is likely to produce considerable social friction. . . . . This policy is a very unwise one; Indians are expected to show courtesy to great Englishmen, and similar respect should be shown by Englishmen to great Indians. Otherwise a tension will be produced similar to that between Austrians and Italians, while Austria still held Venice."

The boycotting of Indians by Anglo-Indians.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

19. Referring to the apprehensions raised by a recent forecast made by Sir William Meyer regarding the heavy deficit anticipated in the year's finances, the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 17th November, remarks:—"Now that the Government of India feel the need for extra taxation, is it too much to ask them to appoint a committee at least now to go into the question of public expenditure thoroughly and make the necessary recommendations with a view to bring the expenditure down to reasonable limits? The Government of India have not been in the habit of reducing expenditure whenever the necessity arose, rather they put on additional taxation to restore financial equilibrium. It has become with them more or less a disease. . . . . The better solution will be to cut down expenditure and not to increase taxation. We would, therefore, press upon the attention of the Government the desirability of appointing a committee to enquire into the question of Indian finance with a view to effecting economies which seem to be so urgently called for. . . . . It will be unwise on their part to ignore popular feeling entirely and spring upon the public extra taxation without first obtaining the consent of such at least as are in a position to advise them in these matters."

The growth of public expenditure.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

20. The *New India*, of the 18th November, writes:—"Unless the Bishop of Madras was grossly libelled—a not undeserved nemesis—he offered a very uncalled for and cruel insult to Indians. . . . . We have often enough pleaded the cause of the submerged classes, not only in India but also in England, and to turn a deaf ear to their miseries is a sadly selfish act. But to say that such selfishness is comparable with Germany's wholesale and unspeakable brutality in Belgium, with her

The Bishop of Madras and India.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

murders, and ravishings, and mutilations of children, and burnings of houses with their families inside, and the countless other horrors which have made her name a scandal to the civilised world, is an insult. . . . . Such utter injustice and exaggeration are most discreditable, and will not draw Indians nearer to the Church the Bishop represents. It would have been juster and more useful, if the Bishop had pointed out that England could not condemn German breaches of faith, and then turn a deaf ear to India's demand that she should fulfil her own oft-repeated promises of freedom."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

Malabar and the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

21. The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 18th November, has the following:—"Mr. Windle, District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, presided at a meeting of condolence held at Cannanore to express regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and this kindly act on the part of a European and an official is much appreciated by the educated community of the Presidency. European officials in India, as a rule, refrain from taking part in movements intended to do honour to Indian worthies, and on this account we specially value Mr. Windle's association with the Indians in a movement in which they are interested."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov, 19th, 1915,

Patriotism.

22. In a leader on this subject, the *New India*, of the 19th November, says:—"Is not India a motherland to be proud of? Is not India a country to live for, to die for? Is not patriotism in India woven, warp and woof, in the tapestried glories of her past? The tragedy of modern India begins only with the eighteenth century. She was so rich; she is now so poor. She scattered largesse of yore like a Monarch; and the other day her Congress, in a terrible resolution, thanked the nations of the West that in her starvation, of their charity, they gave her bread.

"Now, in India, the virtue of patriotism so cherished in other Nations, is a dangerous one, for it is so easily mistaken for sedition. If the wealth of the past, the civilisation, the culture, the literature, are described, do not these stir up discontent in the face of the present? If we read a passage from Megasthenes, on the admirable irrigation and the rich crops of the peasants, what of the 40 millions, described by Sir William Hunter, always on the edge of starvation, of the myriads that 'never have a full meal' of Sir Charles Elliot? If we speak of over-assessment, of the indebtedness of the peasantry, of the short life of the people, and urge remedies for them, is it patriotism, or is it sedition? If we say that a nation should not be ruled by a foreign nation but by its own sons, is that patriotism or sedition? If we point to the necessity of Home rule to remedy grievances over which the Congress has cried itself hoarse for thirty years in vain, is that patriotism or sedition? It is a shrewd question. In free countries a patriot accused of sedition is tried by his peers, and hard commonsense decides. Here a patriot is tried by those whose tyranny he rebukes, and who are prosecutors, jury and judges, rolled into one. Under such conditions, is not the patriotism, which in England would be a virtue, likely to be called sedition and adjudged a crime?"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The need for separate provinces.

23. In an article under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th November, remarks:—"There is much to learn from the development of Behar, the sudden glow of public spirit, the intense local patriotism, and above all, the steady resolution to advance in all directions, which takes possession of a people who demand a separate existence for themselves for that express purpose. We have in Madras the Uriyas and the Telugus, both smarting under an unequal connection. Without a railway to connect them with Madras, the centre of education, the Telugus had been easily beaten in the race, and to-day, in spite of strenuous efforts, they are not able to fill the space that they think they ought to fill. . . . . Backward Behar has been able to show, in a very short period indeed, that its separate existence has been for its good. The development of Behar will be a constant reminder

to the Uriyas and the Telugus that the secret of progress is kept away from them. More acute than the Telugu problem is the Uriya problem—they have no scope for improvement at all, and theirs is a sorry predicament. It is cruel to keep the Uriya-speaking zone of the Madras Presidency as it is."

24. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th November, states :—" Public life in Madras has, unfortunately, been much stirred by the decision of the Medical Council and by the sensational behaviour of Mr. Vibert, Collector of Trichinopoly. . . . . The western medical practitioners should not think that this country is peopled with fools who will look upon the murder of two of the most famous systems of medicines, on which millions depend upon for medical relief. They pass an Act purporting to place their house in order, and, to silence public opposition, swear that it has nothing to do with the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems; in fact they even throw down a word or two of appreciation and respect for the indigenous systems, but they are sorry that it is not organised and, in fact, is not reduced to a science. . . . . If Rao Sahib Cannan Chetti and Rao Sahib Ramanujam Chetti are to be held responsible for infamous conduct in starting Ayurvedic hospitals, and Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar in managing them, how can any rich man and an educated man come forward to do anything for the development of indigenous systems? And there will be no other alteration for the indigenous systems than to die. That is the situation. The people have grasped it, and the commotion to-day is the voice of India against the cruel extinction of famous sciences. . . . . India will spurn with contempt any attempt at intellectual conquest by a handful of medical practitioners. The issues for which we fight do not concern Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar—it concerns the cause for which Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar has been punished by an irresponsible and thoughtless council which do not know and do not care to observe the rules. The other sensation comes from Trichinopoly where a Collector and a District Judge have behaved in a manner unworthy of their race. An innocent man has been dragged for doing his duty with the violence which must remind us to-day of the German despots stalking over Belgian soil. . . . . The Indian public have too much self-respect to put up with such despotism. Every one who belongs to the British Empire ought to be ashamed of the action of one of them who uses his power in such a way. It is for the Government to grasp the real force of public feeling over these two unfortunate incidents. This is not the day when doctors whose place is by the patient should be allowed to handle a public question of vast magnitude. And if Collector Vibert would appear as a hero before the women round a dining table, he should not use his powers against a toll-gate keeper who does his duty."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Public mind in Madras.

25. Referring to the notice of Bills to amend the Medical Registration Act, 1914, in the forthcoming meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *New India*, of the 20th November, says :—" The Medical Registration Act was a mischievous piece of partisan legislation, peculiarly offensive to Indian feeling, and strong protest was raised against it before it was passed. But its supporters rode roughshod over Indian public opinion and the Bill became an Act, its passage being aided by various statements and promises which have proved to be misleading. The habit of steering objectionable measures through the Legislative Councils by making promises which are not carried out has been too frequent in our law-making assemblies, and Indian members should be careful, with this experience behind them, to vote for nothing which is not desirable exactly as it stands . . . . . We do not think the Government requires any further proof of the obvious folly of the Medical Council's performance, and if the Government should be sympathetic, the controversy may be turned to very good account. We are also glad that the attention of the Government has been prominently drawn to the reflection thrown, by the Medical Council's conduct, on the efficiency of the indigenous system, and the Government should consider whether, in view of the public indignation, they should not express their clear disagreement from the attitude of

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Legislative Council.

the Medical Council. Nothing will pain the people more than a declaration that the Government too are of opinion that assisting an Ayurvedic dispensary constitutes a guilty action in the eyes of one of *their* legislative enactments."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy's successor.

26. The following appears in the *New India* of the 20th November :—"The *Pioneer* publishes a sorely unpleasant rumour that Lord Kitchener is likely to come here as Viceroy. All Good Powers forefend! In the War Office he is in the right place, but nothing more disastrous than his coming to India could be imagined. We should have a repetition of Lord Curzen, frontier wars, forward policy, expanding military expenditure, and terrorism at home. We should have a King Stork with a vengeance."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Christians in the army.

27. The *New India*, of the 20th November, writes :—"It is distressing to see that the Government is making Christianity a separative qualification in enlistment; the Bishop of Lahore, on his tour, found in various villages from 20 to 40 youths drawn up for his inspection, with a request that he would speak for them to the Government. Companies of 'Punjabi Christians' have been thus formed. We do not see Roman Catholic and Protestant Regiments in Britain; why should this sectarian principle be introduced here? It is not of course offensive in the same way as granting the privilege of volunteering to Christians only, as in Madras, which is pure religious favouritism, but it is undesirable."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Finding India's Unifier.

28. Referring to the issue of the *Arya* for November, the *New India*, of the 20th November, observes :—"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war; and, to the true patriot, honest exile has its aspirations no less active than freedom, and probably more. The powers that be may, after the fashion of western civilisation, put the too plain spoken reformer under lock and key, or declare his banishment; but when the reformer has his or her feet firmly planted, not on a passing craze, but on a great ideal which is ratified by philosophical thought, the act of repression does no more than compress a spring, and thus make its tension all the more effective.

"This is the subtle point that eludes the western official mind on the whole in its dealings with eastern peoples. . . . . Thus Sri Arabindo Ghose retired under compulsion from the work of awakening the national consciousness of his countrymen to the less obvious, but in essence more dangerous, work of unveiling to the world the soul of India in her sacred and unapproachable literature, as he is now doing in his philosophical review, *Arya*, from Pondicherry.

"In the outer sphere of human activity, the political and social reformer has to find the path of least resistance to the goal through a series of compromises among conflicting interests. It has ever been the method of the alien conqueror to intensify these separate interests, and to set them in opposition to one another. But the reformer who gets down through and beneath the emotions and prejudices of groups of human beings to the great though obscured spiritual impulse that is the motive power of all life, finds the supreme unifier of the superficially diverse.

"That is the work which Sri Arabindo Ghose is now doing. . . . . The process is slower than a frontal attack on grievances, or the holding up of more immediate but ultimately transient ideals; but its results are sure, for there is nothing more certain than that the finding of spiritual unity will make for unity of thought, and through it for unity of action. This is not only a desirable but an essential auxiliary of the political movement for which *New India* stands."

III.—LEGISLATION.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The Bogus Medical Degrees Bill.

29. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th November, observes :—"So far as the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill is intended to prevent men assuming titles to which they are

not entitled, no objection can reasonably be raised against it. The word 'bogus' is justly applicable to such a practice. But the Bill goes beyond this. It assumes that any degree or diploma granted by a body or institution, which is not under Government control or which is not already recognised by Government, is bogus. . . . . The Bill has the effect of discouraging and suppressing certain institutions managed by highly qualified medical men, which conduct examinations and confer degrees or diplomas. These institutions have sprung up, because there is need for them. Government do not maintain a sufficient number of Medical Colleges and institutions; and private enterprise has therefore taken this place. That is the crux of the matter. We can afford to tolerate the existence of men with bogus medical degrees from Europe or America; but we cannot afford to allow the disappearance of institutions which supplement the number of medical practitioners. . . . . The interests of a small number of British medical men are alone sought to be safeguarded; the interests of the public are of no consequence. Any legislation which has this object is indefensible, and the Bill introduced by Sir Padrey Lukis has no higher object than this. . . . . The inconvenience felt by British medical men by competition with successful practitioners is to be removed by placing a ban on all who are not of their class. . . . . The bogus Degree Bill is intended to strike at the efforts made by Indians themselves to supplement the supply of qualified men under the western system. The Indian Medical Service men will be supreme in any organisation created under the authority of the Government. They will have everything in their own way and to their advantage. They are not concerned with medical aid to the people. They are more concerned with their own interests. . . . . With the passing of the Bill, those colleges or schools which have been established in Calcutta, and are under the supervision and control of men with eminent qualifications, should cease to exist; and if these men continue their connection with them, after the Bill is passed, they will be treated in the same manner as Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar has been treated, their connection with them constituting 'infamous conduct.' The word 'infamous,' as applied to Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, certainly conveys a novel significance to the Indian public. They have been for the first time made aware of the fact that they have been living in infamy which was not formally condemned simply because the Medical Registration Act had not been passed before. We live and learn."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

30. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th November, writes:—The telegrams received to-day say that Lord Kitchener has gone to the far East. We presume that he will go to the Balkan theatre, the Dardanelles and Egypt. As he has left for the East after consulting the French Government, he may suggest several new plans and devices. The Allies continue to be bold and persevering. The fact that some merchant vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean Sea shows that the enemy's submarines are plying in this region. But the enemy cannot hope to gain any material advantage by this step.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 11th November, says:—In October we were told that the Allies had taken the offensive in the Western theatre and they were stated to have captured the first line of the German trenches. But the telegrams received now speak of the Germans attacking the Allies and of these attacks being repulsed. This shows that the activity of the Allied troops in October has abated on account of the German army having been reinforced from the Eastern theatre. The same is the case even with the Italians in the Southern theatre, where their army, which was stated to have captured the third and fourth lines of the Austrian trenches, is now said to be repulsing the attacks of the enemy. This shows that the Austrians have also received reinforcements from the Russian theatre. It is really regrettable that the Italians had to give up, on account of the reinforcement of the Austrian army, certain positions to gain which they had to incur heavy losses.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th November, observes:—The region around Servia has now come to be the most important of the several theatres of war. The idea of Germany was that, if she could defeat Russia in the east, she could then use her forces to defeat France in the west, and it is with this object that she is now carrying on the war vigorously in Russia. Germany wants to attack England, after she has done with Russia and France, and there is no doubt that she has a bitter hatred for England. But she cannot attack England directly, as the latter is surrounded by the sea, and it is not possible for any one to conquer the English fleet. So she has to attack England in different places, such as Egypt, Persia and India. It is this idea that Germany is working out now. She wants to enter Austria-Hungary, destroy Servia and, passing through Turkey along the Bagdad Railway to get a hold on Persia and other places. It is with this object that she has induced Bulgaria to join the war. Bulgaria has an old grudge against Servia and so has Austria. Therefore Bulgaria has joined Austria and Germany in trying to crush Servia. Servia is a small country and her strength is nothing when compared with that of Austria and Germany. So she is sure to be crushed, unless England, France and Russia send sufficient forces to protect her. In the course of a speech delivered by one Mr. R. W. Seton Weston in England some days back, he described as follows what would happen if Servia was crushed:

"If Germany is able to enter Servia, it will be possible for her to reach Constantinople, where there are nearly 700,000 Turks, who have not joined the war for want of arms. The Germans will try to supply them with arms and make them take the field. Germany may also try her best to extend her sway from Berlin to Bagdad in Asiatic Turkey on the one side and from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf on the other. If she does this England will lose her control over Egypt, which may be captured by the Austro-German forces and handed over to Turkey. This may also affect England's influence

in Mesopotamia and Persia, and there may be some confusion even in India. If the German army reaches Bagdad, it will electrify the whole of the east. There are also other advantages which Germany will derive by crushing Servia. She will have all the cotton produced in Asia Minor, all the kerosine oil available in Persia and all the produce and copper obtainable in Servia."

If these apprehensions of Mr. Weston are well-founded, England should lose no time in sending as much assistance to Servia as is possible and protecting her. It is no doubt a heavy responsibility that now devolves upon England. She has to send troops to France for assisting the French in the western theatre. She has to guard Egypt. She has to maintain an army in Mesopotamia to attack the Turks and preserve her own authority there. She has now to send troops to help Servia. She is doing her duty in every region with patience and courage and her resolute and just efforts are bound to bring her victory in the end.

31. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th November, contains a Telugu version of the article contributed to the *Daily Mail* by Lovat Fraser, which has appeared in the *Hindu*, of the 12th November, under the heading "to the Suez Canal".

Suez Canal.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

32. Writing on this subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th November, observes that even in the event of a disruption between the King and the popular party in Greece, Germany is prepared to help the former and it consequently seems highly probable that the King will prove an autocrat and join the enemy.

Greece and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

33. In an article under the heading "The German Emperor", the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th November, observes:—It is said by many that the Kaiser is solely responsible for the consequences of this war. But a more careful analysis of the situation is bound to show that a large part of the German nation is equally responsible. It would be wrong to say that Germany alone is responsible. The whole of Europe is equally so and it would even be correct to say that America, Japan and China are also responsible. When one nation is rapidly advancing in science and is using that knowledge for inventing weapons of destruction such as zeppelins, submarines, mines and earthquake guns, is it not culpable neglect on the part of the other nations to have remained perpetually engrossed in the pursuit of pleasure without attempting similar progress? The only way to avoid the disasters of war is to remain always better equipped than the enemy. We have no hesitation in saying that the whole of Europe is to blame for allowing the 60 millions of people to terrorize the whole world. The principle of balance of power seems to have been completely forgotten in the thirst for merry-making. Germany was made to think that she was superior to all other nations and quite invincible. It is the fruit of that inaction that we are now reaping. The Kaiser is bursting with pride. He is completely blind to all sense of right and wrong. He is godless. Tens of millions of people were lost by both parties during these fourteen months of war. Tens of millions were rendered destitute. Millions suffered and are still suffering from the injuries on the battlefield. He is blind to the fact that he is responsible for all this havoc. A crushing defeat alone can open his eyes. Let that pass. It is to be hoped that the Allies will now at least act with greater unanimity and avoid such disasters in the future.

The Kaiser and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

34. In an article giving a summary of an article in the *London Times* headed "an unorganised nation," the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 16th November, observes that it appears from that article that, unlike Germany who has experts with supreme powers at the head of every department of Government, England does not see the value of placing the right man in the right place entrusted with extraordinary powers in his own sphere

The affairs of the Home Government.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

of duties in times of stress like the present. The paper remarks that the *Times* has made valuable suggestions in the course of that article with a view to remove the shortcomings of the present administration and ensure a decisive triumph, and that it is to be hoped that the British authorities will act on these suggestions.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

35. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th November, observes:—

German tactics.

Although in the matter of men and resources the Allies are many times stronger than the enemy, the latter are able to produce an impression that they are themselves immensely superior. So too, while the Allies by a rigorous censorship have created a feeling of discontent amidst their own people, and while even the *Times* is complaining of being told too little and Mr. Churchill has resigned his seat in the cabinet and gone to the front, Germany is able to profess that she withholds nothing from her people and even welcomes press representatives. She was able to delude Bulgaria into thinking that the ultimate triumph would be hers and thus succeeded in winning her to her side. Greece and Roumania are likewise being induced, so as to crush Servia and Montenegro with their help. They gave out that they destroyed Christian churches in Belgium and France and pretended to embrace the Moslem faith and are thus trying to win the sympathies of the Moslem world. The *Times* and the *Public Opinion*, etc., say that they are now boasting of their intention to construct a railway in Turkish territory in order to invade India *viâ* Baghdad and bring about a deluge with the help of the mal-contents here. The Allies no doubt have hitherto been able to arrest the progress of the enemy. But they must not be inactive in the matter of inducing the neutrals to join them. Whatever the rest of the Moslem world may do, the Indian Muhammadans will ever remain staunch adherents of the British cause. It behoves us therefore to win the sympathies of the other Moslems as well. To do this it is necessary to grant them concessions. The neutrals must likewise be offered inducements. It is not enough to be content with being righteous. It is necessary that this quality should be brought home to the neutrals. At the outset the Allies showed great unanimity. Now this indispensible quality is not seen to such perfection. In England too there are discussions among the ministers themselves. It would be well to ascertain the cause of this ill-feeling and acquaint them (the people?) with the facts which they wish to know and thus bring about greater unanimity.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

36. Referring to the action taken against the *Globe* for persisting in

The war and the British press.

publishing the canard that Lord Kitchener has resigned, the *Bharati*, of the 12th November, writes:—It cannot be denied that since the commencement of the war the authorities have been regarding the press with a stern eye. Even the famous *Times* was given a warning. But the rigour displayed against the *Globe* has not been shown in regard to any other paper in England hitherto. While such is the situation in the United Kingdom itself which is the home of liberty, it is easy to imagine under what restraints the Indian press is labouring. It is inexpedient to describe the humiliation to which the vernacular press is reduced.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

37. The editor of the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th November, asserts

Rumours regarding Lord Kitchener.

that he has learnt for certain through telegrams that Lord Kitchener, Minister for War, went to France and subsequently returned to England.

His visit to France was connected with his official duties and therefore cannot in any respect be considered unofficial.

In connection with this report an English newspaper called the *Globe* published a false information in its issue of the 5th November stating that Lord Kitchener had resigned.

Generally the practice of some of the leading papers is to be the first to publish, without the slightest hesitation, any item of the latest intelligence

with little regard for its authenticity; but this precipitancy is sometimes followed with swift retribution and they observe with regret the evil effect produced upon the public and the country by the publication of their lying reports.

The *Globe* without verification published a wild rumour in regard to Lord Kitchener which was calculated to create alarm in the country. Consequently the metropolitan police raided the *Globe* office, confiscated its issues of Friday and Saturday, took possession of the property of the press and cut off the current from the machinery.

The editor considers the procedure of the police to have been right and proper, for it is never the intention of the British Government that the calm and tranquility of the country should be interfered with by the dissemination of false information, and whether a paper be published in England or in India, it is its duty not only in the interests of the Government but also in the interests of ourselves and our fellow-citizens to avoid, as far as possible, the publication of incorrect reports.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

38. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*. of the 11th November, remarks that much has been said in our columns regarding the rulers of the Balkan States and sufficient light has been thrown on their genealogy so no further description is necessary. We wish however to point out how far the Government of Greece disagrees with the views of King Constantine and to what lengths it is prepared to go to save him from error. The present King's father used to appreciate the useful and friendly advice tendered to him by Great Britain whose instructions, especially with reference to intricate Turkish problems, he always considered it his duty to carry out.

The Government of Greece and King Constantine.

As regards the present King Constantine we do not say that he is not friendly disposed to the Quadruple Entente, for if it were not the case the Allies' forces could not have landed at Salonika, but King Constantine has not realized who is his true friend; so far he has kept his country out of the war.

M. Venezelos, the Primier, has resigned because the King persists in adherence to neutrality while his independent minister is endeavouring to join the Allies.

It appears from the circumstances, in fact it has reached the point of certitude that Greece will break the spell of neutrality and throw in her lot with the Allies, for the Greek people and M. Venezelo's powerful party are too strong for the Government. We hope Greece, unlike Bulgaria the destroyer of her benefactor, will never, for a moment, forget Great Britain's many kindnesses, but will rather listen attentively to the echoes of the country's cry that the greatness and dignity of Greece are due to Great Britain who is the true friend to support.

Qaumi Report, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

39. The editor of the *Qaumi Report*, of the 15th November, in discussing the advisability or otherwise of giving fuller information regarding the war, observes that it is an interesting sign that the difficulties of censorship are not general in India, as the news is more or less censored at the place of despatch and therefore the censor in India has very little occasion to interfere.

The press and the war.

According to certain English papers the rigours of the censorship in Constantinople, Germany, Austria and Russia are intolerable, and this world-wide war has affected the newspapers of every country.

The editor concludes by saying that it is an open secret unnecessary secrecy can in no way be useful. Newspapers should, to a certain extent, be illuminating and it is this which will make the country and the people prepared and enthusiastic.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

40. While reviewing the Administration Report of the Police department for 1914, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, says:—We see from the report that the physique, conduct and education of the constabulary were at a very low level, and both the Government and the

The Madras Police Administration.

Inspector-General of Police agree that this is due to the low salary paid to the constables, which keeps back honest men from entering the department. It appears some proposals have been sent up to the Government of India on this subject. We would impress on this Government the necessity of spending money liberally in this matter, so as to attract really honest and capable men into the department.

The expenditure of this department has increased considerably within the last ten years, and it is stated that this is due to the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission having been given effect to. Whatever may be the cause of this increased expenditure, we have to say that it has not produced proportionately good results. The percentage of detected cases is less now than what it was ten years back. The Inspector-General of Police says that this is due to the Sub-Inspectors of Police not moving with the people freely. We agree with him in this view. If the Police are to have the co-operation of the people, they should behave in such a way as to merit their confidence and steps should also be taken to see that witnesses who volunteer to give evidence are not detained unnecessarily and subjected to other hardships. If these two things are done, there will be no more room for the complaint that the people do not co-operate with the Police in detecting and preventing crimes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

In commenting upon the *same* subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, also expresses the view that the work of the Police Department has not improved proportionately to the amount of money spent on it, and dissents from the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police that the village munsifs should be made to bestow greater attention on their Police duties than they are doing now, on the ground that this would only increase the work of the village munsifs at the cost of efficiency and suggests the constitution of village panchayats as the only remedy for the existing state of affairs.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

Police administration.

41. In commenting on the Administration Report of the Madras Police for the year 1914, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th November, observes:—Discharge of about half the number of persons charged by the Police during the year gives room for the suspicion that the police are unnecessarily annoying the innocent. If in the beginning alone they take care to investigate the cases properly and put only true ones before the Magistrate, there will be no room for any ill-feeling existing between them and the people. This course will, besides making the people happy, reduce the hard work of the police to a minimum. The administration is not, on the whole, very praiseworthy. No good has come out of spending lakhs on the re-organization of the department. We suggest that better men must be entertained in the police force if good results are to be expected. It is to be regretted that grave offences like dacoities were committed in the district of Ganjām and Jeypore State at the instigation of the German Missionaries. We trust that the Government will note this and abolish the schools manned by them in the country.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The Madras Police.

42. In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1914, the *Manorama*, of the 12th November, points out that there was little material improvement in the administration of the department during the year under report, that there was considerable increase in expenditure which, however, is nothing when compared with the benefits which the department is conferring on the people, and that the inefficiency of the department is due to the low pay of the staff, which prevents respectable people from entering it, and hopes that the correspondence now going on between the Local and Imperial Governments will result in a satisfactory settlement of the question. It then refers to the increase in crimes in this Presidency, which is attributed to the increase in the cost of living, to the trivial character of the punishment inflicted on offenders, to the war and to the intrigues of German priests, thinks that in this connection the dacoity in the Ganjam district at the time of the *Emden* scare deserves special mention, and observes that there should be hearty co-operation between respectable people and Government officials in the matter of remedying the defects referred to in the report.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Mr. Hamilton, the Joint Magistrate of Benares.

43. Referring to the sentences of whipping passed on two boys, aged 10 and 14, by Mr. Hamilton, the Joint Magistrate of Benares, and to the execution of these sentences by himself, the *Keralodayam*, of the 16th November, recalls the conduct of Mr. Sykes of Vaniyambadi fame, and observes that it is these officials who bring British justice into contempt, and that Mr. Hamilton is, like his friend of Madras, sure to receive a severe wigging from the Lieutenant-Governor Sir James Meston.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

State-controlled education.

44. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th November, says:—Speaking about the present system of education, Sir George Birdwood once observed that it tended to destroy the love of the Indians for their mother tongue, their enthusiasim for their sciences and their faith in their ancient religion. There are no doubt certain advantages in education being under the control of the Government. But at the same time a system of education, which does not help the people in the matter of fulfilling their aims and aspirations, is not at all a sound one. The Indians have given a clear proof of their loyalty and valour in this war. So the education given to them should not be one which prepares them merely to get employment under Government and to carry on industries, but one which helps them in realizing their natural aims and aspirations. There are several reasons why the system of education now obtaining in India should be changed. Firstly, India can lay claim to a civilisation which has been in existence from time immemorial and which has survived many a struggle, and it is but fair to expect that the education given to the Indians should be in keeping with this ancient civilisation of theirs.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Continuing its observations upon this subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th November, says:—Next the present system of education in India is not in keeping with the ancient history of this country. The different races in this world resemble the different flowers in a garden, and as each flower has some peculiar characteristics, each race has certain traits of its own. The peculiar traits of the Indian race are its love of its religion and reverence to its philosophy. The mind of the western is always busy experimenting on the qualities of ether, while the mind of the religiously inclined Indian is ever engaged in realising the glory of God. There is yet another reason why the present system of education should be changed, for India will soon have the same form of self-government as exists in Africa and Australia. As the history of India is nothing but the history of religious preachers and Rishis, how can a system of education in which religion is excluded altogether be suitable to India?

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 12th November, refers to the fact that lessons on patriotism are included in the curricula of studies in every school in Japan and, regretting that the people in this country have no idea whatever of patriotism, suggests that lessons on this subject should be given in every school in India, and that this can be done best by making the study of true Indian history—not the so-called Indian history written by ignorant foreigners, in which a hero like Sivaji is described as a thief and a cheat—compulsory in Indian schools.

BHARATI, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The Vizagapatam Medical School.

45. The *Hitakarini*, of the 7th November, reproduces from the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd November, the article on the Vizagapatam Medical School, already abstracted on page 1937 of the weekly report.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Guntūr Municipality.

46. Referring to the proposal of the Government to appoint a paid chairman to the Guntūr Municipality, thus depriving the ratepayers of the privilege of

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

electing a chairman, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th November, says:—When the administration of the municipality is reviewed with an unbiassed mind, it will be seen that the faults in the administration pointed out by the rulers are rather due to accidents than to any want of interest on the part of the Guntūr public. The Collector has reported to Government that the administration has greatly improved under the Vice-Chairmanship of Mr. N. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, and that some more time is required for complete improvement. It is hoped that the Government will consider this as well as the memorials submitted by the ratepayers of Guntūr and the Municipal Councillors, and wait for a year more to see how the municipality will work under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. Hanumanta Rao.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The Survey and Settlement department.

47. Referring to the review of the Government on the report of the Survey and Settlement department for 1914–15, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th November, observes:—It is stated that the Survey department did not turn out as much work in the year as was expected, and that there is a great deal of arrears in the work of Party No. I. This is the case almost every year. This department has been in existence for nearly sixty years and yet the end of the survey work in Southern India does not seem to be in sight notwithstanding the fact that this department is costing a good deal to the Government of Madras. The expenditure on this department for last year alone comes to nearly seven lakhs of rupees; and we do not think that the benefits resulting from its work are proportionate to the enormous amount of money spent for it. The fixing of survey stones has not in any way reduced the number of boundary disputes between landholders in villages and the records and registers maintained by the department only serve to increase them, as the existence of written evidence of their rights induces the parties to resort to civil courts and fight out the matter to the bitter end, instead of having their disputes settled easily by the arbitration of village panchayats as in days of old. Coming to the report of the Settlement department, we are not surprised at the fact that there were no arrears in the work estimated to be done during the year. The work of this department results in increasing the revenue of the Government and therefore the officials engaged in it are particularly careful in finishing it as early as possible. Even this department is costing the Government nearly five lakhs of rupees every year and this expenditure is recurring as the settlement parties are continuously engaged in their work in one district or another. We need not repeat here our old complaint that the re-settlement system is an obstacle in the way of the improvement of the poor agriculturists of Southern India. Even the Land Records department, which is working along with the two departments mentioned above, does not benefit the agriculturists much. There is an inordinate delay in the disposal of applications for replacing missing survey stones and for the transfer of patta from the name of one landholder to that of another. It is time the question whether the enormous expenditure incurred for these departments produce proportionately beneficial results, is taken up for consideration by the Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

Japan and India.

48. Referring to the celebrations in Bombay in honour of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th November, says:—Considering that the Japanese, who were almost barbarians fifty years back, began to progress in several directions as a result of their association with Great Britain and have now risen to an equal position with the westerns, one would have expected India, which has been under the British rule for the last one hundred years, to have advanced further than the Japanese in every respect. Why is it then that India has not improved even as much as Japan? One reason for this is that we do not receive sufficient support from the Government in the matter of improving our industries and trade. Even in political matters, we do not enjoy as many privileges as the Japanese do. While Japan, which is not

equal either in extent or in population, even to a small portion of India, has been able to obtain a victory over Germany, one of the great Powers, in China, India, which is ten times as large as Japan, has to rely upon Great Britain even to defend herself. Though the British Government is prepared to render all possible assistance to India, the officials ruling over us are throwing obstacles in its way. If only these officials will help, instead of hampering our progress, India, which is now described as the brightest jewel in the British Crown, will soon come to be regarded as the best gem in the diadem of the world.

Swaraj for India.

49. In the course of a long leader dilating upon the change which has now come over the attitude of the British public towards India and her people, as a result of the spontaniety with which the Indians have come forward to help Britain in this war and the attempt of the Indians to take advantage of this opportunity and obtain *swaraj* for their country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th November, observes:—Those who say that India is not fit for *swaraj* are evidently unaware of the altered condition of this country. It is futile to doubt the capability of the Indians to govern themselves. The Indians have now as much capability as, or perhaps even more than, what the people of other countries had when they obtained *swaraj*. This will be made clear by a study of the history of England 100 years back. One who wishes to learn swimming has perforce to get into the water before doing so. Even so, people who wish to govern themselves can expect to improve in this art only by experience. The very desire of the people to have *swaraj* is a proof of the fact that they are fit for it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The progress of the agriculturist.

50. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, concurs with the view of the Director of Agriculture in Travancore that it is the poverty of the agriculturists that is a stumbling block in the way of the progress of agriculture in this country and makes the following proposals to improve their condition:—

(1) The forests in the country should not be destroyed. On the other hand, steps should be taken to grow high trees in them, which will regulate the fall of rain in the proper seasons.

(2) The Government should not increase the land assessment often. This should be fixed once for all, and time should be given to the ryots to pay the same, if there is a failure of crops.

(3) The Government should help the agriculturists in the matter of improving their land, by opening demonstration farms and co-operative societies in several places. Agricultural schools should also be started in each village.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

The Viceroy's Executive Council.

51. Referring to the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Senior Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, as Vice-President of the Council, the *Sasilekha*, of the 12th November, says:—His Excellency the Governor of Madras failed to confer on the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar the appointment of Vice-President of the Madras Executive Council, although he is the Senior Member of the Council. Such is the difference between our Viceroy and our Governor.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

Pudukkottai.

52. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th November, says:—The Raja of Pudukkottai has represented to the British Government that if they liked he would make ready some army to help the British in the present war. Under the present conditions of India, Indians having military enthusiasm in them are unable to do anything by way of helping the British. If they are afforded an opportunity, they will come forward in large numbers to secure victory for the British arms. We do not know when such a time will come.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

53. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th November, condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the Register of Medical Graduates for undertaking the supervision of an Ayurvedic Hospital, and hopes that the All-India Ayurvedic Conference, which is to meet shortly in Madras, will make an emphatic protest against such action.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

In condemning the removal by the Madras Medical Council of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name from the medical register, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th November, points out that, when the Medical Registration Act was passed, it was believed that it would not injuriously affect the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicines in which the people have great faith, and that it is regrettable that the present action of the council has falsified that belief, and refers to the protest meeting to be held in Madras on Saturday next under the presidency of Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, in which, it understands, the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma will be requested to get desirable changes made in the Madras Medical Registration Act.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

Forest panchayats.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th November, refers to the appointment, for six months, of a special officer to go about the Presidency forming Forest Panchayats, and to report on his work at the end of that period and says:—The business on which the special officer was appointed is not an easy one and cannot be finished within six months. An officer must be appointed permanently for it. The special officer says that he went to the district of Cuddapah and spoke to the people on the advantages of forming forest panchayats, but that he was not able to form any. The people being uneducated, they are not fully aware of the advantages of the system. The special officer is wrong in his surmise that the people refuse to have anything to do in the matter because they expect that the Government will, in that case, give up the administration of the forests altogether. This officer is inexperienced and the people must give up all hopes of realising the boon of forest panchayats if the authorities do not appoint a better man.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

The *Emden*.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th November, says:—The Australians and the London public are preserving the relics of the German cruiser the *Emden*. Since Madras also was thrown into confusion by the same vessel, it is but just that one of her guns should be presented to this city. We think that such a gun will attract spectators if it be exhibited in the forthcoming People's Park Fair.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

Governors.

56 Referring to a remark of His Excellency Lord Carmichael that those who come to India as Governors of Provinces find it difficult to carry on the administration of the country satisfactorily, because they do not possess the required knowledge of Indian affairs, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th November, suggests that it will be well to select the future Governors from Zamindars, Rajas and Indian and English nobles, train them in a college in England to qualify them for these responsible offices, and send them out to different provinces as Governors before they are thirty. Unless they hold offices for at least twelve years, they cannot gain the experience and knowledge referred to by Lord Carmichael.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

Irrigation.

57. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th November, says:—As the power of letting out water at the Bezwada anicut for purposes of irrigation is in the hands of the Public Works Department, the ryots are put to great hardship. A large portion of the water in the canals flows into the sea, while the ryots are clamouring for water; may the Government kindly attend to this matter!

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

The Cabinet.

58. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th November, concludes its comments on the resignation of Mr. Churchill as follows:—Such things are indispensable in the accomplishment of great objects. Sir Edward Grey also shows signs of his intention to resign, but we trust that the clamorous people will not drive him out of the Cabinet.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

Western medicine or conscience?

59. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th November, in its leader under this heading, observes:—Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar is not merely a registered practitioner. He is a member of the Medical Council. If such a person had failed to appear before the council on an appointed day, it would

have become an honourable body to have sent him a letter warning that, if he should fail to turn up on some other appointed day, due notice would be taken of such failure. Hasty action on the part of the council has only served to betray their inner heart. . . . . The imposition of a preliminary punishment pending that of a final one, justifiable as it may be by torturing the text of some out of the way provision of the Act, does not appear to receive the just sanction of law. . . . . A proper scrutiny of the application of the definition of "covering" made by the council cannot fail to betray an inordinate solicitude on their part to safeguard the interests of their own profession. . . . . If such a definition were accepted, medical practitioners intending to be registered should not think of other systems of medicine; they should not so much as dream that there can be anything of scientific worth in the indigenous systems. The very idea of regenerating them, on the score of any usefulness suspected therein, should be banished altogether from their minds. If any one should entertain any such ideas, he should barter his conscience for being registered as a medical practitioner. There can be no other Act that is fraught with greater evil than this or one that seeks more to trust western methods on the heads of the Indians. The speeches in the Legislative Councils which promised that there would be no harm thereby to the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine are cast to the winds, with the result that we are now confronted with a huge spectre. We do not want an Act that does not authorise an examination of our indigenous medical systems. We do not want an Act that is intended to harass our independent practitioners. We do not want an Act that is devised to stamp out the conscience of our educated men. We do not want an Act that is prepared as a poisonous recipe for the purpose of exterpating our ancient medical systems that had saved millions and won their praise, at a time when the westerners were on a level with the other animals. The Medical Registration Act has either to be annulled or modified so that it may not be prejudicial to such master-physicians or other persons as may be favourably disposed to the indigenous systems. It is a matter for regret that the official party should exercise so much power even in the field of medicine. The Government must not fail to interfere in this matter, and put down the high-handedness of the advocates of western medicine who are solely devoted to the safeguarding of their own professional interests.

Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

60. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th November, in one of its editorial notes has:—The letter addressed to the various papers by Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar is published elsewhere. Our article of yesterday raises the idea that the council have followed some sort of proper procedure. They have not acted at all in accordance with any legal provisions. They do not seem to have any idea of lawful procedure. It is no exaggeration to say that no responsible body has ever acted so perversely. It appears that Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar is going to appeal to His Excellency the Governor; and we believe that His Excellency will convey a fitting admonition to the council for their irregular procedure, and decide the matter in a manner calculated to dispel the alarm that has been roused in the hearts of the people, and save the indigenous medical systems from any possible violation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th November, says:—The action of the Medical Council has, in the opinion of some, given rise to the suspicion among the people that the Government, fearing to take the responsibility upon themselves of crushing the indigenous systems of medicine, might have induced the Medical Council to do so. If the Government decline to interfere in this matter and cancel the unjust order of the Medical Council, the result will surely be discontent and unrest among the people.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge and Sir Ali Imam.

61. In commenting on the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the farewell dinner given by him to Sir Ali Imam, and on Sir Ali Imam's reply, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th November, remarks:—If

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

our other rulers also show the same sociability, hospitality and friendship towards the Indians as has been shown by Lord Hardinge towards his colleague Sir Ali Imam, the pride of authority of the rulers on the one hand, and the feeling of subjection of the ruled on the other will soon be replaced by generosity and self-respect, respectively, and closer relationship between them will be established conducive to the welfare of all.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge and the Lahore conspiracy case.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th November, refers to the adverse comments made by some Anglo-Indian papers, on the action of Lord Hardinge in commuting the death sentence passed on some of the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case into one of transportation for life, and hopes that the Government will warn these papers, which recommend a cruel policy and endeavour to throw the country into confusion by reproving Lord Hardinge who, out of his statesmanlike generosity, commuted the death sentence and restored mental quietude to the Indians.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

63. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th November, writes:—Of all the Indian Viceroys, Lord Hardinge is doubtless the most highminded. None of his predecessors has rendered such splendid service to this country. Lord Curzon went away sowing the seeds of discontent. Lord Minto reaped part of the fruit of that policy. Lord Hardinge had to face even worse results. Despite so much personal suffering His Excellency with his deep insight saw the sincere loyalty of the Indians and by his heartfelt affection saved the situation. The Maharaja of Darbhanga and other Indian chiefs are making grand preparations to give him a farewell entertainment in February. They wish to honour him more than the people have honoured any king. It is impossible to do him sufficient honour for the incalculable services he has rendered to this country. Nevertheless it is necessary that we should demonstrate our gratitude as best we can. The whole of India will doubtless spontaneously participate in these demonstrations.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The Indian public services.

64. Commenting on the proposal to temporarily suspend the Civil Service examinations, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th November, writes that just as Europeans of ordinary abilities are appointed to responsible posts, the abolition of the competitive system will inevitably tend to the admission of Indians of average abilities to the higher administrative posts and that the presence of these mediocrities asserting superiority over really more capable subordinates must naturally lead to a general lack of effective discipline and efficiency in the administration. This result of the new system is very much to be regretted.

DHANURDHARI, *Devanagere, Mysore Province*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

Liberty.

65. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th November, observes:—It is the incessant struggle for liberty throughout the last century that has brought the twentieth century to its present stage of civilization, and latterly this struggle has been too prominently visible in every sphere of life, among nations as well as individuals. Although the cry makes for progress generally it may also be attended with banefull results, where ambition is not commensurate with capacity. Nothing can be more cruel than to seek to keep a nation or an individual always in a state of utter dependence, but it would be erroneous to hold that all are equally eligible for complete independence at all times. The same harm therefore which at one time may result from the grant of liberty may at another time result from withholding it. Dependence in a state of enlightenment is more dreadful in its results than liberty in a state of ignorance. Nobody can stern the tide of liberty which is just now sweeping the whole world. It follows, therefore, that wherever liberty is deserved it is expedient to grant it at the right time.

66. The marginally-noted papers contain sketches of the life and services of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, full of eulogistic references to his influence and abilities which, they observe, won him the distinction of being called "the uncrowned king" of Bombay, just as his commanding personality caused him to be known as "the lion" of Bombay. The papers remark that the death of so energetic a leader of the country so soon after the loss sustained by the demise of Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Gokhale makes it too heavy a blow, especially at this critical time when the guidance of such leaders is most needed.

The late Sir P. M. Mehta.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 12th, 1915.
DHANURDHARI, *Devanagere, Mysore Provinces*, Nov. 15th, 1915.
BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 12th, 1915.
SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

All the Malayalam papers bemoan the death of the late Sir P. Mehta which is regarded as an irreparable loss to India, and pay high tributes to his character and to his great services to India.

The late Sir P. M. Mehta.

67. In an article under this heading, the *Bharathi*, of the 12th November, observes that while the *Dravidas*, the *Andhras* and the *Karnatakas* were all writhing under the shame caused to them by the late Lord Roberts' description of them as a cowardly race in his autobiography, and were waiting for an opportunity to disprove that statement, and found one in the present crisis which evoked such unstinted praise of their valour from the highest quarters, and while His Excellency Lord Hardinge only a few months ago accepted the proposal to form a Nair Regiment and the *Dravidas* and the *Andhras* are also clamouring for a like privilege, it is unfortunate that the Karnatakas alone are seen to be inactive, evincing no desire whatever to share the military glory of the Indian forces.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The war and the Canarese-speaking peoples.

The paper next observes that mere avowals of loyalty are of little value unless they are accompanied by action and that the cry of self-government will be meaningless in the absence of readiness to serve the empire and finally makes an impassioned appeal to the Canarese-speaking people to aspire to military glory like the Mahrattas, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs.

68. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 12th November, continues the publication of its translation of the article under the heading "Vijayachitinyam," appearing in the *Islamic Review*, the substance of which is as follows:—The Muslim religion enjoins that sins against fellow-creatures will be pardoned by God only after these wrongs have been righted by the sinner. Viewed from this point, the Pope's cry for peace will only be a cry in the wilderness. Europe is now only reaping the fruits of her sins against Asia and Africa, and she will never enjoy peace unless she sincerely repents for her past deeds and rights them. Her love for wordly pleasures increased her arrogance, and to this she owes her present ruin.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

Vijayachitinyam.

Till now, Europe does not seem to have repented for her past actions. Even at present, European politicians think only of the rights and freedom of the weak states of Europe, and their idea seems to be that Asiatics who were highly civilised in ancient times have no such rights or freedom. From their action it is evident that Christians, who believe in Christ and the sanctifying power of His blood, are the only favoured nations of God, and that therefore they alone have a right to enjoy the benefits of self-government and freedom.

The Pope's cry for peace is in accord with the heart from which it proceeds, and this cry for peace and mutual love may somewhat appease the minds of the future generations of Europe, when they read the cruel and bloody history of these times. The politicians of Europe will do well to remember the words of the Pope that "nations never die . . . . . , and their present hardships will form a legacy of hatred and revenge to future generations."

But, alas! it cannot be hoped that peace will be concluded in the near future. There can be no peace, unless one side or the other is completely exhausted, and even in that case it will not be a lasting one, unless it be the result of real repentence. If Europeans continue to persecute the Africans

and Asiatics, those two continents will always be the cause of quarrel among the European Powers. Hence now or sometimes after there is sure to be a great struggle between Europeans and non-Europeans.

The word peace has been struck off from the dictionary of some of the belligerents. So it is absolutely necessary to find out that inherent power which alone can bring victory. According to the laws of revenge, those who commit fewer sins against God and man will, at least temporarily, be victorious, and that spirit, which is essential for success, will enter the hearts only of those nations who have the least number of sins to their credit.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The Postal and Telegraph department.

69. In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Postal and Telegraph Department for 1914, the *Manorama*, of the 12th November, rejoices that, notwithstanding the war, these departments show an increase in their incomes, dwells upon the difficulties and inconvenience of the people in the interior, owing to the absence of post offices there, which can be easily removed, if the Government will set apart a portion of their gains with a view to opening new offices in such parts, or to increasing the number of delivery peons, points out that the Government ought to look more to the people's convenience than to their own gains in these matters but that, unfortunately, the present practice is even to take away such offices as are found to be working at a loss, and invites the attention of the Government of India and the Director-General to this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov, 12th, 1915.

The administration of the Laccadives.

70. Anent the present administration of the Laccadives, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, doubts whether at present the inhabitants of these islands enjoy the benefits of the British rule, which they have a right to, and whether the amins who manage the affairs of these islands have either the will or the capacity to conduct the administration in a just and impartial manner, points out that these amins are free to do as they please, especially because the civilian officer, who visits these islands once in a year, stays there only for a short time, so that the people have little time at their disposal to make complaints to him and get their greivances redressed, refers to the refusal of permission this year to some of the islanders by their amins to go to Malabar, as they used to do, and to there being no prospect this year of the civilian officer's visit to the islands for inspection, which cannot fail to add to the hardships of the people, observes that a steam-launch should run between these islands and the West Coast, and that the civilian officer should visit these places at least four times in the year to hear the complaints from the people or that they should be given facilities for going to Malabar and South Canara, whenever they have any representations to make, and hopes that the Collectors of Malabar and South Canara as well as the Government of Madras will do the needful in the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar and the Madras Medical Council.

71. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the medical register for allowing his name to be associated with an Ayurvedic dispensary, fails to understand how this action of his could be construed into a crime under the Madras Medical Registration Act, points out that it was native medicines that were freely used by the people before the advent of the English system, that the people in general have greater faith in the former than in the latter, that even the Government often testify to their regard for the indigenous systems by conferring the titles of "Vydiaratnam" and "Shifa-ul-Mulk" on distinguished Ayurvedic and Unani physicians, and that the present action of the Medical Council must be due to their dislike of these systems, observes that it is the duty of the people to see that the action of the Medical Council does not result in any harm to the native systems, and hopes that the Government will be pleased to think over the matter, and cancel such portions of the Act as may be detrimental to the interests of these systems.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 16th November, also condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council, which in a way justifies the fears entertained by the people at the time as to the results of passing an Act like the Medical Registration Act, observes that it is no wonder that this action of the council has created a sensation throughout the presidency, and hopes that it will not meet with the approval of the Government.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

72. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 16th November, has the following in English:—"Of all the rest we of this West Coast have been most mercilessly exposed to multifarious worries and privations consequent upon the titanic conflagration in Europe, not the least important of which is the violent recrudescence of inter-caste dissensions and religious quarrels we are having of late in Kerala. The majority of the Mappillas of Malabar, especially Ernad, who by their previous record have come to be regarded as the most notorious fanatics and rebels, have been from the beginning a source of constant anxiety and trouble, and despite all good that the Government have been doing to elevate this backward community nothing salutary seems to have resulted. It was only recently that we published in these columns about the mappilla rising at Ernad when an attempt was made on the life of Mr. C. A. Innes, the kind and popular Collector of Malabar. The tragedy of the murder of the late Mr. Conolly who also was a Collector of the district some years back is still green in the memory of the general public. And it is at a time like the present when the largest amount of public attention is bestowed on the great war in the West that we hear again from the self-same area of Ernad, of serious riots attended with murder and arson. The reports we have received from our correspondents are not sufficiently clear as to enable us to give a satisfactory comment, but the official communiquē issued to the press by Mr. F. B. Evans, the Acting Collector, which we give below explains the nature of the situation better. . . . . If we remember aright our advocacy while commenting on the occasion of their last rising was for a deterrent punishment of the misguided miscreants, in such a manner as to stamp out the mischievous instinct of these senseless men. Without doubt, the present outbreak so soon after that fully justifies our view. However we shall wait for further details before saying more on the situation.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

Mappilla rising.

There has of late been a good deal of unrest and excitement in Travancore also which could be traced partly to the efforts of the State and certain other benevolent agencies to uplift the submerged classes of the Pulayas. There may be a series of other causes also and we are of opinion that time has come for the Travancore Government to order a searching and unbiassed enquiry into the vital cause of these deplorable conflicts at such frequent intervals."

73. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, rejoices that the attention of the District Magistrate of Malabar has been drawn to the tricks played by those who recruit labourers for Penang, Singapore, etc., points out that these labourers, especially women, are subjected to great hardships in those countries, and observes that it is absolutely necessary that this should be put a stop to.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

Indentured labourers.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th November, refers to the many hardships of the labourers who go to foreign countries, and thinks that the recent sentences of rigorous imprisonment passed by the Head Assistant Collector of Palghat on two women and a recruiting agent were very timely and proper.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

74. In a note the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th November, deplores the absence of a society in South India, as in North India and other parts, for helping and reforming prisoners after their release from jail, and hopes that the remedying of this defect will engage the attention of some eminent gentlemen here.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

A society for reforming prisoners.

75. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 11th November, says:—Perhaps ease and comfort have shown certain countrymen the dream that Mussalmans are their enemies and

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

Mussalmans and riots.

when they are annoyed they will attack them. God forbid! With what kind of eye have these neighbours seen, with what mind have they understood Islam and Mussalmans? "What aileth ye, how do ye decide"? On the occasion of the Bakr 'Id sacrifice there were some disturbances but no Mussalman ever intended that Hindu temples should be destroyed or that there should be any meddling with their religious observances. There is no compulsion in religion (Kur'an VI, 257).

Occasionally disturbances are created during the first ten days of Muharram, but these are never intended to belittle the authority of the rulers or to make the Imperial laws of none effects. These riots are due to ignorance or anger and they can easily be suppressed. Those who think that the Mussalmans can be caught in the net of rebellion or be led away by seditious excitement, are absolutely wrong and such people have formed an erroneous estimate of the Mussalmans who obey and worship God, pray, consult one another and do give of what He has bestowed upon them.

It is true that all the Mussalmans are not alike. But it should be observed that even the illiterate are not free from the influence of their religion.

If any Mussalman has joined these day-dreamers or night-flyers, he has fallen into error.

The editor concludes the article with an appeal to the Mussalmans not to deviate from the right path and supports his position with texts from the Kur'an.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Nov. 14th, 1915.

The progress of education in Mysore.

76. In a leading article congratulating the Mysore Government on its present educational policy and on the remarkably rapid progress made in recent years, the *Mysore Star*, of the 14th November, observes:—It is gratifying to note that the Government have of late been very liberal in this direction and that while, ten years ago, the percentage of male children of school-going age attending school was 22·68 it is now 41·6 and among girls this percentage has risen during the same period from 4·3 to 8·9. The number of aided institutions is also considerably increasing, which shows that private enterprise is not wanting. It is not clear however what results have been shown by the experiments in regard to the compulsory system. At present the experiment seems to be confined to towns. It remains to be seen how it will work in rural areas. While education is now being given free in all elementary institutions in the province and this system is generally considered to be very effective in increasing the popular desire to benefit by these institutions, it is somewhat disconcerting to find that the discussions in the recent session of the Representative Assembly disclosed the fact that the Government propose to levy school fees in the lower standards as well. This seems scarcely just. While the ignorant masses are already scared by the compulsory education scheme, the contingency of having to submit to such compulsion at their own cost will, it is to be feared, cause great consternation among them. The rural population, it must be remembered, is, as a rule, more frugal and indigent than the townsfolk. We must observe, therefore, that, in order that the compulsory education scheme may produce the desired result, no fees should be charged in the elementary classes.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 17th November, likewise congratulates the Mysore Government on the progress of education in the State and welcomes the Diwan's announcement that a scheme for establishing a university in Mysore is under the consideration of Government.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th November, observes:—It is to be feared that the several branches of this department together with the numerous committees do not see the value of acting in consultation with each other and of refraining from urging too strongly their own pet schemes to the detriment of the rest. This unorganised state of affairs, we fear, might lead to enormous waste of public money without any

k ind of return whatever. As regards the University scheme, can anybody say exactly what type of University is needed by the State? Is it to promote literary education or industries? Is it to include all the faculties? Is the medium of instruction to be Sanskrit, Canarese or English? How far does it meet the general educational needs of the province? Does the Province contain a sufficient number of men competent to conduct the administrative work of this University? What is the cost it will actually entail? What is its jurisdiction? How far will it satisfy modern requirements? These are some of the questions which it is pertinent to ask in this connection, and we doubt whether the Government are sufficiently well-informed on all these points. Again as regards the village schools which form the foundation as it were of the proposed University, we regret to find that untrained men are being employed as teachers and in many cases the villagers are allowed to select any schoolmaster they please, and no steps are taken to ensure that they are all competent to discharge the duties expected of them. We wish to urge on the whole that the Government ought to bestow closer attention on the details of the working of this department.

Public funds.

77. Referring to the rumour that the expenses of the *Talikattu* marriage of a girl belonging to the house of Mr. Sankaran Tampi, the Palace manager in Trivandrum, were met out of Sirkar funds, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 10th November, observes that there can be nothing more unjust than to use public money for one's private expenses, and that, if Mr. Sankaran Tampi be in His Highness' good graces, His Highness should have borne the cost of the marriage himself.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

ERRATA.

Report No. 46.

Page 1933, paragraph 30, line 6, *read* "Pears" *for* "Pearn".
" 1934 " 30 " 2, *insert* "," after "published".
" 1934 " 30 " 8, *insert* "," after "Kurān".
" 1934 " 30 " 10, *read* "Hamid" *for* "Hameed".
" 1934 " 30 " 18, *omit* "the" after "all".
" 1934 " 30 " 38, *read* "O Lord" *for* "O herd".
" 1935 " 30 " 6, *insert* "on" after "looking".
" 1935 " 30 " 9, *substitute* "hair" *for* "hard".
" 1935 " 30 " 12, *substitute* "into" *for* "in".
" 1935 " 30 " 17, *insert* "have" after "they".
" 1935 " 30 " 18, *insert* "m" *for* "M" in "Militarism".
" 1935 " 30 " 23, *omit* "not".
" 1937 " 42 " 8, *substitute* "Habl-ul-Matin" *for* "Hablul Mathin" wherever it occurs.
" 1937 " 42 " 24, *omit* "," after "Rozgar" and "November" and add "," after "adds".
" 1937 " 42 " 26, *read* "Azād" *for* "Āzad" and *for* "Alhilal" *read* "Al-Hilal".
" 1938 " 42 " 2, *omit* "the" after "with"
" 1946, line 11, *for* "devise", *read* "derive".

Issued, 23rd November 1915.

1992

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 48 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 27th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(a) *Police*—
The Madras Police in 1914 2009
Registration of Kallars as a criminal tribe .. .. *ib.*

(b) *Courts*—
The Lahore Conspiracy Case .. .. *ib.*
The Law's delay 2010

(d) *Education*—
The Madras College for Women .. .. *ib.*
The Madras University Convocation address 2011

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
Village panchayats 2012
Plague notifications 2014

(k) *General*—
The Department of Industries .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Medical Council 2015
The Indian Civil Service Bill 2016
A Royal Viceroy 2017
Co-operation in Madras .. .. *ib.*
Health lectures 2018
"Fight for right" .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
For India's freedom 2020
Self-government 2021
Official obduracy and obstruction .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

A University for Mysore 2022

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe 2024
The war 2025
The German objective .. .. *ib.*
The vagaries of the British press .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Winston Churchill .. .. *ib.*
"The state of Serbia" 2026
"The press and Germany" .. .. *ib.*
"News in future" .. .. *ib.*
The final result of the struggle in the Balkans .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(a) *Police*—		
	The Police administration in the Madras Presidency	2027
	The Police in India	*ib.*
	Assistant Superintendents of Police	*ib.*
	The Police and the assessors	2028
(b) *Courts*—		
	Kicking an Indian to death	*ib.*
	A case of murder by a Eurasian youth	*ib.*
(d) *Education*—		
	Technical education	*ib.*
	Female education	*ib.*
(e) *Local and Municipal*—		
	The Cocanada Municipality	2029
	The Masulipatam Municipality	*ib.*
	Village panchayats	*ib.*
	Municipal conference	*ib.*
	The Palghat Municipality	*ib.*
(h) *Railways*—		
	Indian railways	*ib.*
(k) *General*—		
	The Madras Medical Council	2030
	Indian and the war loan	2031
	Sanitary schemes in the Madras Presidency	*ib.*
	The coming congress	*ib.*
	America and the Indian trade	2032
	Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
	Swaraj for India	2033
	Indian industrial policy	*ib.*
	The magnanimity of Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
	India and the war	2034
	The Department of Industries	*ib.*
	Agriculture in India	*ib.*
	The Indian Civil Service Bill	*ib.*
	A nuisance	2035
	The Medical Council	*ib.*
	Village panchayats	*ib.*
	The Research Institute	*ib.*
	Ayurvedic system of medicine	*ib.*
	Lord Kitchener	2036
	The cost of administration	*ib.*
	India	*ib.*
	Drinking	*ib.*
	Wheat	*ib.*
	Strange news	*ib.*
	Trade in India	2037
	Englishmen	*ib.*
	Our next Viceroy	*ib.*
	Lord Hardinge and the Lahore Conspiracy Case	*ib.*
	Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the new civilians	2038
	The Students' Friends' Committee	*ib.*
	Sir Ali Imam and Lord Hardinge	*ib.*
	Boycotting of Indians by Anglo-Indians	*ib.*
	Vijayachaitaniam	*ib.*
	Is there none to question?	2039
	India's trade	*ib.*
	Mr. Chamberlain and the term "Natives"	*ib.*
	India's progress and Native States	*ib.*
	India should be armed by England	*ib.*
	Industries	2040
	High-paid officials	*ib.*
	Grateful appreciation of Germany	*ib.*
	"Sage Council"	2041

III.—Legislation.

The Press Act	2042
The Medical Registration Act	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

Railway extension in Mysore	*ib.*
Female education in Mysore	*ib.*
Progressive measures in Mysore	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mamun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. K. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Visupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimbayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph. Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,754
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhéra'i Vilása . ..	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamáni Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suse, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian. 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	466
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Desseya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankuhni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini or the Teacher's Guide	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and B. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Street, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 37 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustafa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamic Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sástra Payónidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly. ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu or Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 58 years.	1,600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus. Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman,.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmandry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	2,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Muzhir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigashkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Nayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1916. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-al-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	50
253	Risála-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Séradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. S. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ed-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 36 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamand and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jagannayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugunabodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Saraswati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,350
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu. (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	150
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam or The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur. Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Śri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veembukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wealeyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,760
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 20th November, writes:— "A feature of the Administration Report on the Madras Police for the year 1914 is the candour and frankness with which District Police Superintendents, the Inspector-General and the Madras Government have expressed themselves on various important aspects of Police administration, and a study of the report, with the review of the Government, forces us to the conclusion that, in spite of the very large expenditure incurred on the reform and improvement of our Police, the force, as a body, continues to be very deficient in both moral and professional efficiency. . . . . We have long maintained, and we continue to maintain, that improvement of the *morale* of our Police is almost entirely bound up with the very much larger problem of the elevation of the moral standards of the people in general. After all the Police are what the people make them. . . . . It seems to us that, if the higher authorities were at more pains to improve the relations between Sub-Inspectors of Police and their immediate superiors and to rub it into the minds of Circle Inspectors, as well as of head constables, that they are expected to do everything they can to secure the success of the Sub-Inspector experiment, it should soon be possible to make the ranks of Sub-Inspectors attractive to the classes which the Police Commission had in its mind's eye."

The Madras Police in 1914.

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

2. The following appears in the *New India* of the 27th November:— "Mr. G. F. Paddison, District Magistrate, Madura, is taking a very unwise course. The Government chooses to declare a certain tribe a criminal tribe, and the members must therefore give finger-impressions—just as the Union Government insisted on Indians in South Africa submitting to give such impressions. The unfortunate people insist that they are not criminals, and will not register as criminals. Mr. Paddison says they must do so and then petition. But ought a man to be forced to declare himself a criminal before he can be heard in disproof? . . . . Will not the Council at once interfere and check Mr. Paddison's proceedings? Or is he to be allowed to create a Transvaal at our very doors? This kind of mischief is very easy to begin, and very difficult to stop, as the Union Government found, after 3,000 sentences of hard labour had been passed on passive resisters. The reason of the telegram we printed yesterday is now clear, and our sympathy goes out to the men so hardly used."

Registration of Kallars as a criminal tribe.

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. Commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's action in commuting to penal servitude for life, the capital sentence passed on sixteen of the accused in this case, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th November, observes:—"It is good to think that the high-minded statesman, who guides the destinies of our country, has once again seen eye to eye with the people and refused to be cajoled or intimidated by those who would still have one law for India and another for the rest of the Empire. . . . . We note that the *Pioneer* has for once adopted a somewhat subdued tone, provoking the suspicion that the recent flights of our contemporary might have attracted the inconvenient attention of the authorities. The Allahabad paper, indeed, contents itself with hoping that the anarchist body will appreciate the Government's clemency and find

The Lahore Conspiracy Case.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

in it the best of all arguments for reconciliating themselves with the Government. Well, when we come to think of it, this is the very idea with which rational clemency and sympathy have always been urged by the thoughtful sections of both Indian and British opinion. We hope that the *Pioneer* is imbibing sound principles, even if the feeding-bottle bears the label 'Press Act'."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, says:—"Lord Hardinge is just at present the butt of the Anglo-Indian extremists' attacks for having committed the unpardonable crime of commuting the death sentence passed on some of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. . . . . In our opinion, Lord Hardinge should have treated the silly flapdoodle of the extremists with contempt. We are all so familiar with their tactics and *rationale* as not to attach any value whatever to what emanates from them."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 26th November, observes:—"In the case of twenty-six prisoners sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has remitted the sentence of forfeiture of property for nineteen prisoners and in eight cases the sentence of transportation for life has been reduced to ten years. We are glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has followed the humane example of the Viceroy, although by doing so he has run the risk of incurring the wrath of the Anglo-Indian papers. It seems to us that the punishment of forfeiture of property is a barbarous one, a relic of a bygone age when sentences were inflicted in a savage and vindictive spirit. Forfeiture of property coupled with capital sentence or a sentence of transportation for life, does not affect the man convicted of the crime but it causes injury to his nearest relations and heirs upon whom this kind of vicarious punishment cannot be justified under any intelligible system of morals or jurisprudence."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd November, states:—"We published last Saturday the second and the last part of an article from a correspondent who, we may add, is well qualified to write upon the subject. He has, with brutal frankness, told a tale of utter inefficiency, disorder, almost deliberately maintained confusion in connection with our law courts. The whole screw is loose, and no one seems to be particularly interested in destroying the present scandalous situation. . . . . Why should not the High Court seriously take up the several irregularities to which pointed attention has been drawn by our correspondent? Are they or are they not true? If they are true—no one who knows anything about our law courts can say they are false—have we no responsible office or organisation which cares for the people, and which will seriously set about mending them?"

The Law's delay.

(*d*) *Education.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

5. Referring to the opening of the Madras College for Women, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th November, writes:—"What is a great deal more gratifying is the decision to arrange for the religious instruction of the pupils by competent women instructors selected with the greatest regard for their conduct and character. The religious instruction will be suited to the religious beliefs and creeds of the pupils, but it will be optional, and, of course, this is as it should be. The innovation, which is introduced for the first time in a Government educational institution, is one on which the Pentland administration is heartily to be congratulated, and we may hope that it will prove one means of advancing the cause of higher female education in this Presidency, since one formidable obstacle to the progress of female education lies in the far from unfounded apprehension on the part of Indian parents and guardians that the religiousness and piety of their girls would be liable to be undermined by an exclusively secular education of the kind that has hitherto been provided."

The Madras College for Women.

The Madras University Convocation address.

6. In commenting on this address the *Hindu*, of the 25th November, states:—"Sir Harold Stuart is one of the most distinguished officers belonging to the Civil Service in this country, and is a man of wide experience, high literary attainments and deep culture. His address is a short, genial and interesting utterance, and the product of a cultivated mind. . . . . As regards the choice of profession to the young graduates, Sir Harold Stuart in offering his advice made a striking innovation in asking them to take to the Police Department of the Government service. As Inspector-General of Police, Head of the Criminal Intelligence Department and Secretary to the Indian Police Commission Sir Harold has had a wide experience in this branch of the public service, and his words of advice must carry great weight, which open up a vista of active, intelligent and high-minded work to young men in Police work in this country. There is no doubt also that this service is generally looked upon with an amount of repugnance by the general public which should be wiped off in the interests of the country, by the work being performed on a higher level of honest effort than is now commonly done."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 26th November, says:—"Those who looked for anything original and surprising in the address delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart yesterday were doomed to disappointment. . . . . Approval greeted his statement that 'it would be an evil day indeed for India if her doors ceased to be flung wide open to the glorious and shining influences of English literature, rich in noble ideas and glowing with inspiration to noble deeds'. Words of truth are these, but when the noble ideas bear fruit in speech for India's freedom, and when the inspiration is embodied in noble claims for self-government and in resistance to tyranny, is not that which is glorious and shining in England, Sir Harold looked on as sedition in India?

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

Then came a curious episode; Sir Harold recommended the Police Service as a career to the young graduates before him! he did not *say*, with Lord Curzon, that the *corps d'elite* must be English, but he *knows* that Indians are excluded from it. But he drew a glowing picture of what a Policeman might be—purely imaginary, we need not say—comparing him with the good parish priest in England, 'the father of his people, to whom they look confidently for help in sickness or in trouble'. We fear that the idea of a policeman, into whose sympathetic bosom the troubled villager might pour out his woes, was more provocative of mirth than of sympathy. If humour consists in the juxtaposition of incongruous ideas, the comparison was distinctly humourous. . . . . Did Sir Harold Stuart seriously mean that the graduates should become village policemen? Would they be welcomed if they made this heroic sacrifice, and, like modern Saint Francises, embraced poverty as their bride? It would be a noble sacrifice, in truth, but how would they be treated by their superiors? Men might be found to make the sacrifice, but would they not at once become 'suspect,' and would not friendliness with the villagers be regarded as a cover for conspiracy where educated men were concerned? And what about the Criminal Investigation Department discreetly omitted by the orator? So long as Government officials are influenced by the prejudiced and malicious reports by Criminal Investigation Department officers against respectable people, so long will the Police be looked on as a foreign garrison instead of as a civic force. Education and character are no shields against their underground attacks.

Sir Harold Stuart concluded with a plea for kindly feeling between the Indians and the English, which won some applause, but he somewhat discounted it by showing the opposite of the spirit he commended in his attack on 'the impatient idealist' who finds the pace too slow. Will Sir Harold forgive one of the impatient idealists the suggestion that the pace *is* too slow, when small reforms asked for thirty years ago by the National Congress are still ungranted? Will he pardon the reminders that the only

successful movements in India to change sore grievances were made by the impatient idealists of Bengal, who were deported and imprisoned for their pains, but reversed the partition; and by the impatient idealists of South Africa, who went to gaol by thousands in the passive resistance campaign? That the impatient idealists of France tried to remedy the wrongs of the French masses, and were guillotined in the revolution which broke out because the Government would not listen to them? That it is easy for people on Rs. 5,333 a month to think a slow pace sufficiently good, but hard for men to think it fast enough who starve on an anna a day, working early and late, who see no prospect of improvement in their lot, who borrow at high interest every year to pay the ever-rising land-tax, and who never know from one year's end to another, what it is to have a full meal? It is this hopeless, unregarded, patient misery—now beginning to show signs of restlessness, largely in consequence of freer communications—that makes impatient the idealist who pens these lines. . . . . We were struck by the utter absence of enthusiasm in the great crowd of young men who listened to Sir Harold Stuart—young men who must have been in an ebullient frame of mind, freed from the status pupillari, facing the world with eager hopes and passionate aspirations. And we pictured in imagination how those young men would have made the hall-rafters shake with their shouts, had he appealed to them to serve their motherland, to win for her liberty, to feel pride in the splendour of her past achievements, to work to make her future more glorious than even that past. Would he not have spoken on such lines had he been addressing such an audience in Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Dublin? . . . . Not one word of patriotism, of pride, of inspiration, fell from his lips for these, shut out from all that inspires the free man and the citizen. May not a little thought on the different tone in which he addressed the young Indians from that in which he would have addressed his own young countrymen, tell him how little of fellow-feeling can exist between the races, until they stand as equals in the Empire?"

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Village panchayats.

7. Referring to the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai in the Legislative Council on village panchayats, the *New India*, of the 24th November, writes:—"The speech of the Honourable Member should be carefully read, and we fully endorse his stricture on the late Government order, which shows the distrust of the people so characteristic of the Indian Civil Service, whenever a suggestion is made to even loosen their leading-strings. Their caution is really distrust, and shows their determination to resist any transfer of power to its rightful depository, the people themselves. The exercise of power under constant check is mischievous rather than useful, for it increases dependence instead of encouraging self-reliance, and ensures perpetual pupilage. A boy after whom his tutor is always running never gains experience nor fitness for life in the world, and India is treated as a country doomed to continual servitude. The result has been an undermining of all self-reliance, and an inoculation of the bacillus of timidity and self-distrust in a race which when John Company came here was one of the most manly in the world. . . . . Every Indian who spoke—except of course Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, who was bound to defend the Government order and made out a very poor case for it—condemned the line taken by the Government, and as far as regarded argument, knowledge, and reason, had everything their own way. . . . . They have reason and argument, and they have behind them the whole of educated India, but the Government have the votes. They divided the Council equally, a most remarkable triumph, and only Sir Harold Stuart's second vote, as Vice-President in the Chair, gave the Government a Pyrrhic victory. We cannot, however, expect to obtain real self-government in the village except in conjunction with national self-government. As it was said, all roads lead to Rome' so we may say that 'all roads lead to Home Rule'. And until we obtain Home Rule, we shall have no really effective reforms."

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th November, says :— "The Government must have been at least as much surprised as was the public at the time its halting order on village union panchayats was published, when that order was criticised by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in the Legislative Council. Why should the Government show such caution in dealing with a people who had shown their genius for self-government long before the Isles of Britain had been claimed by civilization? When the public feeling upon the subject is known to be strong, when resolution after resolution upon the subject has been rejected on the ground that the panchayat problem was under consideration, why should the Government have sat behind closed doors and signed an order that has only made the people indignant instead of gratifying them? . . . . Instead of a whole people, jubilant over real concessions, pouring forth their gratitude, the picture comes from the Council of our representatives, of indignant men who are angry that they should have been slighted, and that when they had spent such time and thought upon one of the most important problems of the day, the Government should force upon them a decision that is at once an insult to their intelligence and a ridicule of their public spirit. . . . . Nothing that the Government can say can suppress the feeling that the Government do not trust the people to manage their own affairs, and that the utmost that they can do is to throw to a band of earnest men demanding real panchayats, the grand sentences in a Government order which has roused indignation and not satisfaction. . . . . The discussion in the Council must have shown the Government that the people ignore their recent bombastic resolutions on village panchayats."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 25th November, states :—"The Government in their orders of October last would appear to have proceeded rather from an anxiety to come to a decision on a long-pending matter, without taking any risks attendant, according to a certain class of Civilians prone to suspect the people and to trample on their rights and privileges, on the creation of village panchayats of the type required by the public and recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, rather from a desire to consider the scheme as an essential factor in the advancement of rural life and rural civilisation. . . . . The net result, however, of yesterday's discussion is that, except in respect of one or two minor matters, the Government have been found to be irresponsive to public opinion, though it has also been made clear that a good deal of confusion exists in their minds. . . . . One of the most serious defects in the proposals of the Government is the almost complete ignoring of the financial resources of the panchayats, and the rejection of the recommendation by the Government only goes to confirm the suspicions of the public as regards the immature and incomplete character of the Government's pet scheme. Another serious flaw in it was that no statutory provision was proposed to be made for the formation of villages having a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants. . . . . It is worth while here to refer to two statements made respectively by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar as regards the success of voluntary associations. Mr. Cardew is reported to have said that voluntary associations were already at work in the Presidency such as the co-operative movement. We are amazed at this statement and Mr. Cardew, who is, we believe, the Member who deals with co-operative questions, cannot be accused of ignorance of the existence of an Act which permits co-operative organisations to be formed. . . . . Sir Sivaswami Ayyar referred to the voluntary irrigation boards in Nellore which are working satisfactorily. But he cannot be unaware of the fact that the Collector of Nellore has urged that legislation should be undertaken if they should continue to be successful and if the system should be widely extended. . . . . Yesterday's proceedings have revealed the inchoate character of the scheme of the Government who do not appear to be quite clear in their own minds as to the effect of their proposals. Mr. Cardew has promised to publish a precis of the opinions collected on the subject, but, in view of the most unsatisfactory nature of the decision of the Government,

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

of the hazy and by no means steady views they hold on the numerous issues involved in the scheme and of the strong public feeling that exists on the question, which was effectively expressed in the Council, we think that the Government would do well to publish the papers in their entirety, even at the risk of exposing the fangs of some of their officers who like to sting in secret, and ask a representative committee of officials and non-officials to examine the subject and make proposals. Nothing less than that will satisfy the public or suit the needs of the situation."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 25th November, remarks:—"The Government of Madras do not seem to have fully examined the question of the number of panchayats in a village. . . . . The need for one single institution in every village, with committees if need be for separate administrative or judicial functions, becomes even more clear when we proceed to financial considerations. . . . . It is a foregone conclusion that for years to come the panchayats will have to exist on starvation rations, with money enough to meet the barest necessities. When that is clear, is it statesmanship to waste the little funds on the maintenance of four different clerks and bill collectors? We cannot imagine a more ridiculous or suicidal policy. . . . We would request the Government to consider whether the organisation of one single general panchayat is not calculated to develope corporate life in the village, which, as is officially admitted, is essential for the success of the panchayat movement. And let us add, we have yet to hear of any reasons in support of the necessity for having different independent institutions."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

Plague notifications.

8. Referring to the resolution on this subject in the Legislative Council, the *New India*, of the 26th November, observes:—"The whole debate brings into prominence one very useful side-issue, to which a passing reference is essential. The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar tried to appease the Council yesterday by stating that in such matters we should be guided by expert advice. Two questions at once arise from that statement: should the experts be followed when their advice is obviously absurd, as in the present instance, when no reasonable person can maintain that plague infection would be confined to passengers by only one road? Secondly, where the expert advice may be sound, should any attention be paid to it when, in the task of administration, it is found impossible, impracticable or valueless? . . . . To practical statesmen, the idea should at once and automatically cease to have any value. Experts may come to the decision that the acquisition of Mars would be most desirable as a colonial possession. But no statesman will, therefore, be justified in attempting that task, at least with the resources now available to him. And comparing small things with great, the notification system, at least in the light of evidence made public at yesterday's meeting, has something of that tint."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th November, says:—"The disclosures, we might add, in certain respects, startling disclosures, regarding the plague notification systems at present in vogue in this Presidency will be read with concern and surprise by the public. The Government was not able to meet the pointed and, in our opinion, damaging statement that the plague notification paper serves no purpose at all. . . . . If the notification system is a hold upon plague, we are of opinion that it should be retained, until it pleases the experts to explode it. In the meanwhile, we congratulate the Government upon its very sympathetic attitude."

(*k*) *General.*

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1915.

The Department of Industries.

9. In reviewing the Administration Report on the Department of Industries for the year 1914–15, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 21st November, remarks:—"The achievements of the Madras Department of Industries need not be envied by other provinces and need not alarm foreign manufacturers. Notwithstanding its separation from other departments and its assumption of

a great name, the department is not doing much towards the development of the industries of South India. Nor is it likely to do more in future with its present limitations. The detailed reports of the experts in the department do not add anything to our admiration for their special achievement. The department provides more literature than industries. It is better to look upon the work of the department as academical and not to expect an industrial renaissance being fostered by it. The few experts are engaged in preliminary studies and investigations into the existing conditions of weaving, tanning and dyeing and will continue to produce lengthy reports and explanations which merely increase our despair about our industrial future. Everywhere we read of difficulties and disappointments, and here and there some proposals. The experts have spent a good deal of their time and public money on their tours. The dyeing expert adds variety to his business by ceaseless indictments of the hereditary workers in this country for their ignorance, illiteracy, chicanery and all the vices of hell which he has discovered during his investigations. . . . . The Department of Industries must be considerably strengthened with experts having actual experience in the different industries which are now decaying for want of efficient advice or which are in infancy or which can be created. Much more active sympathy for the industrial classes, capitalists and artisans is needed in the country."

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, says:—"We have very mournfully to admit that by the side of the great interest involved the attempts at imparting industrial education are nowhere. What we want is less of report writing and consumption of red-tape and more of practical work. . . . . One or two schools of commerce indifferently conducted will not satisfy the demand; we want adequate facilities. . . . . The people themselves are not entirely free from blame. They have a tendency to look to Government for aid in all things, ignoring the fact that in such matters as industrial and commercial development, self-help is the best help and that leaving things to Government, like leaving things to Providence, is foolish. It is a sad commentary on their pushfulness that it should not have been possible to obtain a sufficient number of applications for the Government's offer to send six scholars to the Victoria Technical Institute. . . . . A graduate would rather chain himself down to slavery in the Secretariat or the Huzur on Rs. 15 a month than qualify himself as a mechanical engineer or auditor. The dignity of labour has yet to be realised. In spite of exhortations and appeals they have not realised that 'the wielding of a spade or the treading of a water-mill is not less honourable than scratching foolscap with quill-pens.'"

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

10. Referring to the proceedings of the public meeting held in Madras on the 20th November to protest against the action taken by the Madras Medical Council towards Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, the *New India*, of the 22nd November, says:—"The Indian public has still to learn its power in checking tyrannical legislation without breaking the law. It needs to develop its own power of quiet resistance to aggression by ignoring it wherever possible. . . . . The flesh-fed and alcohol-poisoned bodies of the West need treatment very different from the grain-fed bodies of the East. Western drugs in western doses are ruinous to eastern bodies, and their unclean injectious poison, they do not cure. . . . . To foreign *medical* tyranny, at least, we need not submit, and for the sake of knowledge and liberty alike we should resist it. The Medical Council has done good work in arousing the Indian public."

The Madras Medical Council.

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd November, says:—"The Madras Medical Council, by its hasty action, has stirred public feeling, and brought on itself the indignation of the whole Indian public. The Council, composed of a few medical men, has set itself against the millions in this country, against their hoary medical science. There could never be any doubt about the state of public opinion, and Saturday's meeting emphasised it in a manner not to be mistaken. . . . . The Government has

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

to decide the question in the broad spirit of statesmanship. It has to recognise that the condemnation passed upon Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar affects him little, but that it very seriously offends public feeling. The question has an imperial importance; and we hope that its decision by the Government of Madras may help to soothe the feeling roused by the action of the Medical Council."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th November, observes:—"Most serious of all, at a time when the Government rightly desires all peace and no controversy, the attention of the public is drawn in a marked manner to the darkest chapter in British administration in India—the absolute inadequacy of medical relief. . . . . A powerful agitation must be now set afoot, and will be set afoot, demanding that Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine must have the same aid, the same support, as the European science that is thrust upon the great people of this vast country. For no reason at all, and at a time when our eyes should be directed to the dread present, most painful feelings are stirred in the Indian mind: 'Our industries are killed. And now they are trying to kill our science. It is a conquest of civilization, not territory.' We ask whether this is the time that the people should be permitted to drift into such sad streams of thought. The Government cannot afford to look upon the situation as Dr. Nayar does. Every day that passes without the Government cancelling the Medical Council's decision adds to the quantity of public suspicion and indignation."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, remarks:—"The Madras Medical Council has covered itself with 'unperishable renown (!) and everlasting glory (!)' by ostracising a well-known medical practitioner for 'covering' an Ayurvedic hospital which, in the opinion of these knights of the lancet, is 'infamous conduct'. Everywhere this exhibition of petty authority is resented and condemned. It has, however, fallen to the lot of a quondam 'dresser' strutting in the company of Indian Medical Service bosses to defend the council, which has greatly amused the public."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 24th November, states:—"The Madras Government may rest assured that the agitation against the arbitrary and thoroughly unjustifiable action of the Medical Council is widespread and deep. It is not engineered by any irresponsible body of men, but it is the natural expression of the feelings of a whole class of people who fear, with great reason, that if the Medical Council should have their way, it will lay the axe at the root of a system of medicine devised and improved by some of the wisest and most erudite of their ancestors."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd November, writes:—"The perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner in which the Indian Civil Service Bill appears to have been discussed in the House of Commons will be a source of great dissatisfaction to those that expected that the objectionable measure will receive a fuller treatment in that assembly. . . . . We deprecate the clumsy and ill-judged haste which has characterised the proceedings of Parliament in respect of a legislative measure which Indian public opinion believes involves the violation of the principle of competition for the highest service in the country and forebodes the perpetuation of that vicious departure."

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 24th November, says:—"Our new Secretary of State has made the astounding announcement that the need for utilising the provisions of this mischievous measure is not likely to arise until after the war! Then, why rush it through Parliament now, against the unanimous protest of Indian opinion, and in view of the fact that it is a most contentious measure? It is passed when it is not wanted because, during the war, the House practically does everything the Government wishes. But does the House realise that to pass an admittedly unnecessary measure, flouting the wish of India, is a poor way of showing that its angle of vision has changed?"

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 24th November, states:— "We regret we have to revert to the Indian Civil Service Bill again. But it is because we are unable to understand the Secretary of State for India who wants the Bill, though it will not be necessary to put it into force till the war is over. We wonder if the haste is not indecent. . . . . We believe that it is more than a coincidence that Lord Islington, the Under Secretary of State for India who introduced the Bill in the House of Lords, was the Chairman of the Public Services Commission and that the Bill is thrown out as a feeler. If caught in the net, the public will have to regret the choice and the question is whether they will. . . . . It has been stated that the reason for the non-publication of the report of the Public Services Commission was to respect the wishes of the Government of India not to spring controversial questions upon the public. But why should this Bill, undoubtedly a controversial one, have been introduced and attempted to be passed through Parliament in the face of popular objection, especially when it does not seem to be urgently called for? . . . . We are surprised that the scope and object of the Bill have received as little consideration at the hands of the Parliament as it has done at the hands of the Government. . . . . It is not a question of suspending examination for a few years, but it is introducing favouritism into the service. What is worse, is the throwing of additional obstacles in the way of Indians getting their share of the berths?"

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

12. Referring to the various rumours regarding the successor to His Excellency the Viceroy, the *New India*, of the 23rd November, observes:—"The nomination of Lord Kitchener would be welcomed by Anglo-Indians alone; Indians would regard such a nomination as a menace to the little liberty still permitted to them, a tightening of the ever-present chains, as a herald of an increase in military expenditure to strengthen a garrison, not a National Army, and as a sure creator of an unrest similar to that produced by his rival, Lord Curzon. No more distasteful and mischievous nomination could be made. . . . . The position of the Viceroy of India after the War will be one of supreme difficulty; he will be Ruler of a Nation that has become fully self-conscious, and which is determined that self-government shall no longer be withheld. . . . . Moreover, there will be difficult and dangerous questions to settle with regard to the Feudatory Princes, questions touching their status as Sovereigns under the Imperial Crown, and their place in the United States of India. Where can such a Ruler be found, save within the Royal family?

A Royal Viceroy.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

There is one member of that family who seems, above all others at the present time, to be pointed out as the right man for the heavy and difficult task. Needless to say that it is the Duke of Connaught. . . . . He is accustomed to pay respect to the wishes of a free people, and not to look on patriotism as sedition. The common places of liberty—free press, free speech, free meetings, trial by jury, safety of person and property unless they are forfeited by proved guilt in open court—all these things are as natural to him as the air he breathes, and, accustomed from birth to the exercise of power, the petty assertions of power, dear to those hitherto strangers to its possession, have for him no attraction. . . . . He would treat Indian gentlemen with courtesy and trust, not with suspicion, and would be regarded by the masses of the people as a real representative of their King. . . . . Is it not worth while for the British Government to rise above the petty claims of party, and to offer the Viceroyalty of India to a member of the Royal family, beyond all parties, a representative of the Majesty of England, instead of treating it as a reward to a friend, or as a bribe to a foe?"

13. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, has the following:—"We commend to the consideration of the Local Government the robust attitude which the Government of Mysore have taken in regard to the connection of officials with the co-operative movement. That movement is one in which artificial divisions, either by profession or birth, should be obliterated, and it is in this

Co-operation in Madras.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

view that high authorities on co-operation have always deprecated the starting of societies for the benefit of particular classes, castes or professions."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Health lectures.

14. The *New India*, of the 24th November, writes:—"Was it quite worthy of a scientific man for Surgeon-General Bannerman to make the following statement?—

In India, which is a country largely ruled by ancient tradition, and only gradually opening up to the light of modern scientific knowledge, the answers you will receive may be something as follows: 'Disease is a visitation of the gods or perhaps of demons and evil spirits, and, as such a thing, to be averted and the sendor propitiated by offerings to the deity or expelled from the village by terrifying noises, such as the blowing of cholera horns, the beating of tom-toms or the rattling of kerosine tins.'

We are aware of the extraordinary conceit which is a characteristic of official Westerns in this country, but a serious misrepresentation like the above is not creditable. Does the Surgeon-General know nothing of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems practised here, and of the testimony to their value rendered by Westerns in their own countries? If he knows nothing of them, he should remedy his ignorance as soon as possible, for such a statement as the above discounts everything he may say in the mind of every educated Indian, and we presume that he desires that such men should attend his lectures. The identification of foolish village superstitions with the great systems of indigenous medicine is on a par with the general—though happily not universal—attitude of members of the services towards educated Indians, and the harm it does is immeasurable. . . . . The modern superstition of inoculation is more dangerous to health than the village rattling of kerosine tins."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

"Fight for right."

15. The following appears in the *New India* of the 24th November:—"A new society has been started in England, under the impulsion of Sir Francis Younghasband, with the object—

to confirm and deepen the conviction most men now have that we are fighting for something more than our own defence, and are battling for all humanity in order to preserve common human rights for the generations to come; and, secondly, to help in rousing men and women for enthusiastic service in this high cause. . . . .

Meetings, with music and addresses, are to be held, and a band of workers is to be organised. But if all this is to be done, what about India? If these good people are battling for 'common human rights,' what about the *lettres de cachet* here, and the uncommon non-human wrongs, the denial of free speech, and the confiscation of presses? There is a Bible text which we recommend to Sir Francis: 'I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord, and so will I go to Thine altar.' Had not Britain better wash her hands of coercion here, before she talks too much of human rights."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Madras Legislative Council.

16. In commenting on the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the *Hindu*, of the 24th November, states:—"The matters on which information is elicited cover a wide range and are of much interest and importance in the administrative work. A good many of the interpellations lose, however, much of their value by the subjects relating to them having been finally disposed of by the Government, without letting the public know of them, and without affording an opportunity to their representatives in the Council to present the popular side. The long interval between one session of the Council and another, and the infrequency of the meetings are the cause of this state of things, leading to the unfortunate result that the Government of the day is not in living touch with the people and the administration remains unsympathetic and entirely out of harmony with its environment. The proceedings in the Council of which we shall take a few instances illustrate not a little this aspect of the matter. The Trichinopoly toll contractor's case is a case of official iniquity for which it would be difficult to find a parallel, and the facts of which have been set out in an affidavit filed in the High Court. . . . . The result was the loss of personal liberty for a considerable period and property of considerable value as well as intense mental suffering to a respectable Indian in a city like Trichinopoly which is within a night's Railway

journey from Madras. People would scarcely think that such a state of things calculated to cast the greatest discredit on British administration would happen so near Madras, the officials whose duty it was to protect innocent persons themselves turning oppressors. To the interpellations addressed to the Government on this grave matter, the only reply was that a report has been called for. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri rightly expressed his surprise that the Government had not yet got into full possession of the facts of a case which happened so far back as the 6th October last. It was really a matter upon which a report could and should have been called for within twenty-four hours. Or better still, the gravity of the case was such that some one of the Members of the Executive Council, who do take trips when so inclined for their private purposes, could have gone to the spot at the earliest opportunity and held an inquiry into the facts of this most disgraceful incident. We do hope that before Lord Pentland visits Trichinopoly early next month, the matter would have been fully investigated and the official delinquents brought to justice.

A second case in which the Government have not risen to the occasion and realised the force of popular opinion, is in respect of the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnasami Ayyar from the medical register for a temporary period for his having agreed to superintend the Ayurvedic dispensary at Triplicane. . . . . Considering the enormous public excitement over the matter, for it is not an individual grievance but a typical attack upon a time-honored institution, the Government should have taken timely remedial measures to allay the agitation. A Government responsive to and regardful of popular rights, and popular feeling, could set the matter right at once by sending for the papers relating to the subject, and hearing what each side had to say. It comes with ill-grace from the Government who resolutely opposed the adjudication of such matters by the civil court and reserved it to themselves that they should hold their hands and shut their eyes in respect of what is happening before them, and wait for a formal appeal to be lodged by the party aggrieved, before they would take action. Under the circumstances, it appears ludicrous to say as Government have done in reply to an interpellation that as an appeal lies to the Governor in Council, 'it would obviously be improper for the Government to express any opinion on the matter at this stage.' . . . . It may be asked on what distinguishing principle do the Government confer the title of Vidyaratna or Jubthathool Hukma on Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners respectively. Again on what principle and on what guarantees do the Government or the Municipal Corporation give contributions to some of the Ayurvedic dispensaries in the city. . . . .
A third instance in which the Government are acting in disregard of popular interests and without taking into confidence the representatives of the people is in the resolution which they have come to in regard to erecting bungalows for high officials in the City of Madras. . . . . The reason given is singularly vague, speculative and unconvincing. The scheme has been hatched in secret, and it was upon casual information furnished by a correspondent that it was referred to and condemned in these columns and in the *Madras Mail*. It is easy enough for high officials to provide for their own convenience and comfort out of monies belonging to the public, but even in this country, if there is any force in public opinion, it will demand that the custodians and trustees of public money should justify their action by cogent reasons, where the expenditure of the money is to enure for their own benefit. We cannot understand the nature of the future liability for heavy expenditure on house-rent allowances in the case of high officials. . . . . While high officials of Government are ready enough to embark on schemes resulting in benefit to themselves or their successors, it is interesting to note the following interpellation and the answer to it :—

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to the possibilities of starting a soap factory on the West Coast, and if the report is favourable, will the Government be pleased to take early steps for starting such an industry?

A.—The Honorary Director of Fisheries has already a small experiment in this direction in hand. The Government have no funds available at present for experiment on a manufacturing scale.

. . . . When proposals for the construction of handsome and costly buildings for high officials in the City are being seriously considered, it is instructive to note how the Government approach questions concerning increased pay and allowances to officials in the subordinate ranks."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th November, observes:—"The resolution moved in the Madras Legislative Council, for empowering Municipalities to impose a cess for compulsory and free education, expresses the large public spirit that is at present pervading the Indian people. . . . . The expression of opinion in the Council was not from idle men, eager to pass off for patriots advocating compulsory and free primary education, without counting the cost; it was the public feeling beating against the feet of bureaucracy. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Stone, by his attempt to reassure the public, has only confirmed the worst fears. Instead, therefore, of hoping for more education, an agitation, it seems, has to be started, that the progress of education shall not be stopped because of the extraordinary situation created by the war. The public would not, we are sure, misunderstand the Government when it refused to give any assurance, at the present moment, to commit itself to large expenditure in a distant future. But the time is gone by when arguments can kill the passion for compulsory education in the popular mind. It is useless for officials to attempt it; it only serves to emphasise their ignorance of the people. It gives a handle to misguided men among us to point to the official as an enemy to popular aspirations. . . . . We thought there was statesmanship enough in the Government of Madras to have dealt with the resolution, without attempting to argue the Indian out of the stand for compulsory education.

The very unfortunate tendency, of persisting in opposing a resolution, was again most strikingly illustrated by the Government when the question of a research into the Ayurvedic and Unani systems and the appointment of a Health Officer for the Madras Corporation was under consideration. In relation to both the Government assumed a very sympathetic attitude; it all but accepted the resolutions, but would not so acknowledge their position. Why? Is the prestige of the Government at stake? Lord Pentland, from his position in the Council as President, asked whether honourable members had no faith in Government, that they should press a resolution which has elicited a promise of action from the authorities. The public could, as well, ask whether the Government have no faith in the people, that the suggestion of their representatives, even when acknowledged to be reasonable, should not be accepted. We would like to see this spirit in Government disappear, and we regret that it should have been given to Lord Pentland to betray such bigotry in opposing popular representations. . . . . When the Government resolves to bring a town-planning expert or to spend a crore of rupees on a new General Hospital, it can decide at once; but when it is a question of a few medical experts, it shakes its head and demands our sympathy in anticipation. We are sorry that the Government should have been quite unsympathetic towards the natural aspirations of the people for a non-official president in the district boards. . . . . The Government had no ground to stand upon while opposing the resolution, except the confidence in the power of the vote. We cannot help regretting that an excellent opportunity was lost to impress the people with the sympathy and broad heart of the Government."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

17. The *New India*, of the 25th November, remarks:—"Yesterday a very remarkable notice was put up in the Medical College, Madras, under the signature of the Senior Assistant to the Principal of that College. It ran—

For India's freedom.

"All students desirous of purchasing tickets at 8 annas each for the Flag Fete at Government House on the 27th instant are requested to apply to the undersigned between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. to-morrow.

"Please note that one of the funds to benefit by the proceeds is that of the fund for our blind soldiers, European and Indian, who are fighting for India's freedom.

"This notice is the first we have heard of in any Government institution which acknowledges that which everyone ought to realise, that the war for human freedom, now being waged in Europe, Asia and Africa, must include

the freedom of India. When no enthralled nation is excluded from its benefits then, and then only is it waged for a great principle, and becomes, in very truth, a holy war."

18. In a leader on this subject the *West Coast Bulletin*, for the week ending 26th November, says:—"We do not see eye to eye with those of us who demand self-government as a reward for the loyal discharge of an onerous Imperial duty, but this fact in no way lessens our activity to contribute our share to the improvement of the political situation in our country which has been more or less gloomy since a decade or so, although the current *regimé* of Lord Hardinge has eased the hour on account of his Lordship's clever strokes of diplomacy and statesmanship at critical times. . . . . Mrs. Annie Besant, the tireless missionary of the Indian Home Rule League, is vigilantly watching to see how far the Congress League ideals coincide or collide. If circumstances favour it, this theosophical lady is more than sanguine about the launching of the Home Rule League in the calm waters of a *Hindu-Muslim* combination next December. . . . . The New Year 1916 is most likely to witness a healthy transformation in Indian political activity, owing to a combination of a variety of circumstances over which man has not yet established his undisputed control. We are convinced that it is high time for self-government to be begun in India, for a delay in this matter is likely to be dangerous to the higher interests of India."

Self-government.

West Coast Bulletin, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

19. The *Hindu*, of the 27th November, writes:—"Those who have been reading the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council during the last four days and have been watching the trend of affairs in the general administration, cannot but be struck with the fact as to how little popular opinion and popular aspirations influence the acts of the Local Government. Seeing this, they will not be surprised at the amount of support which the proposal for a Home Rule League has received in all parts of the country. The efforts of Honourable non-official Members to bring informed public opinion to bear upon the acts and measures of the Executive Government have been earnest, persistent and well-directed, but they are rarely found to prevail against the obduracy of the powers-that-be. In this respect the Indian Member of the Executive Council is not of much benefit to the popular cause. He is often found, with the well-known zeal of a new convert, standing in the advanced guard of official opposition to the legitimate development of popular institutions. . . . . The country is yet ruled by a bureaucracy whose inertia and imperviousness in the matter of schemes for popular advancement, are as inflexible as ever. At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar moved a resolution recommending that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint non-official presidents of district boards in selected districts. He put his case for the resolution in a very temperate speech, pointing out the various benefits which the proposal would bring about. . . . . Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar made a speech in disparagement of the merits of his countrymen which, we regret to say, was utterly uncalled for and constitutes a grave disservice to the popular cause. His speech was a case of out-heroding Herod. . . . . When the Indian Member of the Executive Council who is in charge of the department to which the subject relates, and who is supposed to be in the position of a guardian of the people's interests, takes this stand, it need hardly be said that he would have willing followers in the ranks of the disciplined bureaucracy. . . . . It is impossible to persuade the Members of the Local Government against their will. Their general attitude has been rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar in his speech in the course of the discussion on the resolution on the reorganisation of the Sanitary Board."

Official obduracy and obstruction.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *New India*, of the 27th November, says:—"During the debate this morning in the Legislative Council on the question of reconstituting the Sanitary Board, the question came up for consideration whether as much attention, or rather respect, is paid to non-officials

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

in Madras as in other Provinces. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar brought out the difference very effectively, and the Government was very anxious to contest his ideas, so that both Sir Sivaswami Ayyar and His Excellency the Governor assured the Council that the Government always welcomed non-official assistance. But unfortunately the Government could not make good that idea, by reason of the attitude they had decided to assume towards the resolution. The situation thus caused was very interesting, and we would request the Government to go over the reports of the proceedings, and see how far their assurances were borne out by their other remarks during the debate.'

IV.—Native States.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

A University for Mysore.

20. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, remarks:—"It is deplorable that at a time when praiseworthy efforts are being made in increasing educational facilities throughout India, including the Native States, and many projects for the establishment of Universities are in a fair way of accomplishment, the attempt on the part of Mysore to have a University of its own should have become the subject of unwholesome criticism in certain quarters. The *Madras Mail* has, in its issue of Saturday last, taken upon itself the *role* of the champion of the older Universities in India and in a tone of superior wisdom, counsels Mysore to weigh the matter well before submitting a scheme to the Government of India. . . . . The fact is that, in the educational upheaval that now prevails all over India, the croakings of Anglo-Indian wiseacres are not likely to be heard if they are not accompanied by accusations of a sensational character. That is why we have the spectacle of a sober newspaper of the character of the *Madras Mail* having recourse to that extremely ill-natured method of attack—that of attributing motives—which has a tendency to reflect upon those that use it."

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Karnataka*, of the 24th November, says:—"Until some months back, the *Madras Mail*, the chief Anglo-Indian journal of South India, had been noted for its policy of sitting on the fence on all possible occasions and, when that was no longer possible, of expressing itself in a milk-and-water style. But of late it seems to have cultivated a craving for notoriety; and the easiest way to satisfy itself is, of course, to condemn everything Indian assuming an air of judiciousness and superiority. . . . Its lucubrations on the idea of a University for Mysore are obviously actuated by the same charitable motives, and no thoughtful person will regard them either as sincere and fair or as informed and logical . . . . Madras has preferred to feed the intellect on too many books without allowing time for digestion and assimilation, and has made men unprofitably learned at an enormous cost of money and time. If this had not been the fact, Mysore might have postponed her project of a separate University for some time. But the wiseacres of the Madras University are incorrigible and that has rendered the problem so urgent to us. . . . . All that we have said should not be taken to mean that misgivings about our preparedness to have a University have undergone any modification. With the best of schemes on paper, with the most liberal of Governments at our back, the University may yet be a toy, if its actual work is not placed in thoroughly competent and earnest hands. If the Mysore University is meant simply to dignify some of the existing officers in the State by installing them as Vice-Chancellors and Fellows, if its halls are to be filled with self-satisfied mediocrities and pleasant-looking favourites,—we can well imagine what torrents of ridicule the *Madras Mail* will rightly be prepared to pour on it."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th November, observes:—"If there was any doubt in any quarter about the necessity and the urgency for a University for Mysore, that doubt must cease with the expression of Anglo-Indian opposition. . . . . The best answer to such critics came from the distinguished administrator who delivered the address at the Convocation of the Madras University two days ago. . . . . We frankly confess that we are tired of the silly talk about the standard of education in British

Indian Universities. What is this standard? We prevent ninety boys out of a hundred from passing the entrance examination by this 'high standard'. . . . . These failures of the Indian Universities, if they went to England, returned as Barristers-at-law, enjoying greater privileges than High Court vakils, before their schoolmates had left their colleges. This is the meaning of the standard of education in British Indian Universities for ninety boys out of a hundred. And for the remaining ten this 'standard' procures, as Graduates in Arts or Medicine or Engineering, the proud privilege of working, till death, under the raw and young graduates of British Universities—a lower salary and a subordinate position.

The Mysore Government would be false to the ideals it has been incessantly pressing upon its subjects for the last three years, if it should copy this 'standard'. . . . . Who has shown greater concern for the elevation of the people, who has placed higher ideals before them, than the Government of Mysore? And if, by any unfortunate misapprehension, any obstacle should be placed, in any slight degree, before the ideal of the Mysore Government, we should be very sorry indeed. Lord Hardinge, however, has a spirit quite the antipodes of what we associate with Anglo-Indians, and we fear no such obstacle."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

21. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 18th November, publishes what purports to be a translation of a communication by Lovat Fraser to the *Daily Mail*, under the heading "To the Suez Canal", which has been reproduced by the *Hindu*, of the 12th November, and adds:—The apprehension referred to in the above article is quite unfounded. Bulgaria is the only one among the Balkan States which has joined Germany and it cannot be asserted definitely now that Greece and Roumania will not join the Allies. Even in the case of Bulgaria, it is only the King that favours Germany, but the people are still favourable to the Russians. So, from the mere fact of Bulgaria having joined the enemy, it cannot be argued that it will make it easy for Germany to get to the East. It is stated in the above article that Egypt is the key to the East for a navy. But where is Germany to go for a navy? Her navy has already been bottled up in the Kiel Canal. When the efforts of the German army, for the last one year, to capture Calais and Paris have not proved successful, how can it hope to attack Egypt, which is so far off? We do not accept the view expressed in this article that the first attack on the Suez Canal by the Turkish army was only an experimental measure. This attack was delivered with the fullest force possible and the Turkish army was beaten back heavily. It is foolish on the part of the Kaiser to try to test the loyalty of India to England. On the whole, Germany has no army now, which can make a valourous stand in the field. She has no money to spend and she has no food-stuffs. That is why she is trying to play mischief in America, Persia, Afghanistan and the Balkan States. Of what avail can this petty mischief be? There is not the least doubt that truth will conquer in the end and that our benign Emperor, who has been spending money like anything on this war, in order to keep his word to the Belgian King, will win the day.

The war in Europe.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 18th November, also contains what purports to be a translation of an article in the *New India*, of the 13th November, dwelling upon the invaluable assistance India will be able to render to England, if only the latter decides to give the Indians a military training and supply them arms and ammunition.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, writes:—It is the operations in Servia that have now come to be very important. The capture of Uskut and Kuprulu by the Bulgarians has prevented the joining of the French forces with the main portion of the Servian army. The French therefore tried to capture these towns, but their efforts proved fruitless. As the Bulgarian army received reinforcements, the French had to fall back. It is now apprehended that Prilepe and even Monastir may soon fall into the hands of the Bulgarians. The Servians were till now guarding a rocky pass on the way to Monastir. But as they stand the chance of being surrounded by the Bulgarians, they have no alternative but to fall back. The central portion of the Servian army had also to withdraw to Mitrovitza, where the Servian Government had already been transferred. Though the Servian army is thus being pressed on all sides, its retreat has been quite orderly and it is in a position to do useful work again, if the strength of the allied troops in this region is increased and the Bulgarians are pushed back.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

In commenting upon the effect of the European war on Austria, the *Vijayavikatan*, of the 13th November, says:—Famine has already appeared in this country. The Hungarians do not believe the words of the Austrians. It is natural for Governments to utter lies during times of war, but it appears the Austrians are uttering falsehood to an unlimited extent.

22. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—The German, the Austrian, the Bulgarian, and the Turkish armies are all under the authority and guidance of the Germans. One single War Office directs all the enemy's military operations. This course has enabled the enemy to prosecute the war more easily and dexterously. But the allied armies had separate offices and were carrying on the war independently of one another without one central directing agency. But some days ago, the English and the French decided to have one such office for both. This augurs good for the Allies.

The war.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd November, says:—From what the papers say, it is certain that the Balkan theatre will be made the centre of operations. Galiipoli, Egypt and the territory to the north of the Persian Gulf will have to play a prominent part in the war. India should certainly render every possible help to the English. The Indians have by their conduct made it plain that German machinations will not avail in India. It is needless to say that the Indians will ever be ready to do their utmost to defend the Empire. By the next summer when the war will again be in its full swing, the Allies will certainly grow stronger and mightier. They will then be surely able to crush the Germans.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

23. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd November, writes:—The Germans appear to be mocking at Lord Kitchener's recent visit to Egypt. But that mockery cannot be in earnest. For they must be sorely distressed that their plans in this quarter have been upset. Lord Kitchener is a personage of extraordinary abilities. No one else in the Allies' party is so eminently fitted to crush the enemy. He is playing the same rôle against the Kaiser that the Duke of Wellington did against Napoleon. Seeing that all his activity in the Western and Eastern theatres of war has been of no avail the Kaiser now seems to think that by striking terror in India and Egypt the British as also the other Allies will sue for peace. It is foolish to suppose that the British are not alive to this. That is why they sent Kitchener to Egypt. The Indians ought not to remain inactive at this juncture. They must organise volunteer corps in every village, town and city. To this end the Government ought to provide money, arms and munitions so as to have at least ten million troops in readiness. With only three months' training the Indians would be able to withstand the German onslaught. We hope that the matter will receive the earnest attention of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Lord Kitchener and the other British Military authorities. The Indian chiefs should likewise train men both for self-defence and to help to crush the enemy. If this should be encouraged the Indian chiefs alone would be able to provide five million troops. It is imperative that the necessary orders to this end should be issued by the Government of India without further delay. We have no doubt that this matter will receive the closest attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and other responsible authorities at the head of the Government of India.

The German objective.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

24. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 20th November, says that a section of the British press is abusing its liberty by making harmful statements regarding the European situation and ridiculing the Allies and remarks that it is only natural and just that the authorities should proceed to repress such irresponsible conduct with a strong hand as they did in the case of the *Globe*.

The vagaries of the British press.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

25. Referring to the resignation of Mr. Winston Churchill and to his resolve to go to the front, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, dwells upon the necessity of giving to a great man of his intelligence and capacity, a suitable place in the army, and says:—It is difficult to secure a suitable person to succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India. Mr. Churchill is eminently fitted in every way to occupy that position, and it would be the good fortune of the Indians to have one like him as their Viceroy.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

"The state of Serbia."

26. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th November, in describing the state of Serbia, says that its present, is more deplorable than its former, condition, and remarks that Bulgaria should be regarded as the aggressor, for the attack on Belgrade was the result of Bulgaria's secret intrigues. This wicked nation, unmindful of the kindnesses of its old patrons, has foolishly thrown in its lot with the enemy and has thus caused rivers of blood to flow in the fields of the Balkans. This is the very same Bulgaria that shed the blood of so many valuable lives three years ago and now wishes, at the instigation of the enemy, to stain the land with the blood of the innocent. But she should clearly understand that very soon she will receive a punishment for this crime that will be a warning to others.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

"The press and Germany."

27. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 16th November, in expressing the public views regarding the publication of fuller information and the appointment of a censor experienced in press matters and able to appreciate the public taste, observes "We think that time has now arrived for the removal of obstacles. The public has, to a great extent, proved itself that it will not commit the blunder of being scared or misled by any information and that the real object of Britain will only be attained by such means. For there is a great need of the publication of correct news. If the public are prepared to assist the Crown, we are masters of this situation also."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

"News in future."

28. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 22nd November, refers to the despatch, by order of Parliament, of an officer to the seat of war to instruct the Military authorities to be a little more liberal in future in the transmission of telegraphic information and says, the Imperial Government has, by this act, proved that it is always ready to supply information, adjudged to be proper and essential, to its people, but thoughtless people have spread the idea that Press Bureau is unnecessarily rigid in this respect.

No intelligent person can deny that the enemy's ears are sharp and that his spies despatch all sorts of news to the bye-streets of Berlin which explains why certain news has not been published.

London is a marvellous place for freedom. The people think that they have a special right to criticise everything. Their coachmen and workmen read the daily papers, and consequently it is no wonder that they complain of scanty information.

There is no Press Act in London and the people of England have, for years, been enjoying immunity from the actual horrors of war and they wish to maintain none the same kind of existence and are annoyed at the scantiness of information. General recruitment disturbs them, the dearness of food-stuffs distresses them and now their demand is that they shall be made fully acquainted with military secrets.

The editor thinks that they will soon begin to realise their mistake. They should make every kind of sacrifice if they want to defeat the enemy.

The editor invites the attention of the people of England to India and says the people of India are, no doubt, anxious for full information regarding the war, but they are not persistent nor do they criticise the Government. We, Mussalmans, especially are perfectly satisfied. We can ask the question, if any other community can give the proof of loyalty, we can.

We have set aside sentiment and self, and have done that which might be expected of experts in politics and culture.

This is entirely due to our religion which teaches us not to indulge in unnecessary and profitless interference but to endeavour to establish law and order in the country. Our religious practice is that we should not forget kindness and fairplay, and that we should endeavour to keep our promise, although we also are British subjects and naturally have equal rights.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The final result of the struggle in the Balkans.

29. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 24th November, writes that no one can say where and when flames of the war will be extinguished. At first it was thought that after the fighting in France, Russia or the

Dardanelles, the war would end. These campaigns have been carried on with varying success, but there is no sign as yet of the termination of the war.

Since the kindling of the flames of war in the Balkans it is reported that Serbia has evacuated Monastir and Uskub, but it is not known how long she will be able to maintain an orderly retreat. It is hoped and believed that the allied forces will soon advance from Salonika to help her.

Germany believes that the Balkan struggle will shut the door of the war. M. Alexander writing to a Budapest paper says the advance into the Balkans will have its effect on England and that it will tend to bring about peace.

England has up to now been kept immune. The horrors of war have not yet cast their shadow over her, nor have her territories been invaded. She can now boast of being ready to continue the war for a further period of three years. It is England that has prevented the conclusion of precipitate peace.

The enemy's press also knows full well so long as Great Britain is secure and independent none of the belligerents will sue for peace. It is not known what the enemy has done to meet this formidable power.

Germany is hopeful of success in the Balkans, and she thinks that if pressure can be put upon England anywhere it is in the Balkan States.

The editor thinks any defeat or success in the Balkans would be the forerunner of future complications.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Police administration in the Madras Presidency.

30. In reproducing the comments of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, on this subject, abstracted in paragraph 40 on page 1979 of Report No. 47 of 1915, the *Dravidabhimani*, of the 19th November, says:—The members of the Police corps, not only in this Presidency, but in the whole of India, forget that they are intended to help and protect the people and think that they are the masters of the people and that the latter are bound to obey them. Unless and until this misapprehension on the part of the Police is removed, there is no possibility of the Police administration being efficient and the people co-operating with the police.

Dravidabhimani, *Salem*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Referring to the same subject again, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, says that the defects now found in the Police department cannot disappear unless (1) the subordinates in it are given a respectable treatment by the superiors, (2) they confide in the people, and (3) there is a separation of judicial from executive functions.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 20th November, also reproduces the comments on this subject of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, referred to above.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Police in India.

31. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, says:—Young men from England are recruited to the Police Department in India, and are vested with great powers. They are ignorant of the conditions prevailing here, and so it is not strange that the Police administration in India is unsatisfactory. The Police administration in England, on the other hand, is efficient because there all the Police officers are Englishmen.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

32. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, draws the attention of its readers to the following remarks of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*:—It is meaningless to send out to India, as Assistant Superintendents of Police, young and inexperienced boys, who in a strange land are entrusted with the duty of tracing and arresting thieves and anarchists, and of enquiring into difficult criminal cases. If efficient men can be had in this country on payment of a smaller salary, why should this course be followed?

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

33. Adverting to the revision of the list of jury and assessors in Malabar, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that it is not uncommon

The Police and the assessors.

that the police insult the assessors, when their verdict goes against the view they may take, though such instances are seldom brought to light, refers to the abuse showered by the Sub-Inspector of Police on the assessors, who recently gave their verdict in favour of the accused in a case that came before the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, and invites the attention of the Government and of the Inspector-General of Police to this matter.

(b) Courts.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

34. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says:—The fine of Rs. 50 imposed by the Judicial Commissioner of Karachi on the European who kicked an

Kicking an Indian to death.

Indian to death is no adequate punishment for the grave offence committed by him. Although the doctors stated that the deceased was suffering from enlarged spleen, it cannot but be admitted that the premature death of the poor man was caused by the kick. It is to be regretted that the accused who acted so very audaciously was let off with a small fine. It is not known if any provision has been made for the family of the deceased. We hope that the local Government will interfere in the matter and do justice to those whom the deceased has left behind.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

35. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that the Sessions Judge has sentenced a foreman of the Loco. office at Karachi to a fine of Rs. 50, etc., in default, to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment,

A case of murder by a Eurasian youth.

for the murder of a porter under him, on the grounds that it was unintentional, and that the accused was an Eurasian and a youth.

(d) Education.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

36. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says:—Technical education in the Madras Presidency is in a very unsatisfactory and helpless state. The Madura

Technical education.

Technical Institute is not attractive to students. The Superintendent of the Institute says that the institute does not contain sufficient accommodation for students, and for articles received from England. We do not know how long this condition of things is to continue. However much the people as well as the officers concerned urge on the attention of the Government the necessity of developing the industries, the Government have been putting it off for reasons which we do not know. We suggest that the Government should institute a special enquiry into the question of technical education, and follow a new course altogether. The representatives of the people should spare no pains in bringing home to the minds of the rulers the importance of the industrial regeneration of the country.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

37. While admitting the propriety of the reply of the Secretary of State to the deputation that recently waited upon

Female education.

him with a request for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of female education in India, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that the resolution of Mr. Gokhale for free and compulsory primary education of the masses, which also included the education of women, might not have been placed before the Secretary, as it was not accepted by the Government, and that, while the education of both the sexes is absolutely necessary for the progress of a country, it is not in a satisfactory condition here, even in the case of men, dwells upon the necessity of including moral and religious instruction in the curricula of studies, so as to enable the students to be useful to the country, regrets that the present system tends only to fit them up for Government appointments and other professions, and hopes that, as women have not begun yet in this country to go in for such appointments and professions, the education in their case will be such as will make them good wives and mothers.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

38. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says that it will be well if the Government publish their object in appointing the District Surgeon of Cocanada as Municipal Councillor not in his personal capacity but in his official capacity.

The Cocanada Municipality.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

39. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—It is a matter for gratification that the Municipal Councillors of Masulipatam have under contemplation the formation of a committee with the object of some of them sharing with the Chairman the responsibility of the administration of the municipality. But Mr. Maiden, the Chairman, seems to fear that this step will affect his prestige. Mr. Maiden is an old man with broken health. None but an able-bodied person can take the whole responsibility on himself. Many co-operating with one another, instead of one, will surely improve the administration. Is it not due to the fault of Mr. Maiden solely that the construction of the Medical Dispensary at Masulipatam was a source of loss to the municipality? We trust that the Municipal Councillors will, in order to avoid such circumstances, divide the responsibility among the members of a Standing Committee.

The Masulipatam Municipality.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

40. While thanking the Government for vesting the present union panchayats with extended powers, enabling them to discharge their duties in a popular fashion, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th November, remarks that it would have been well if the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission that the panchayats should not be empowered to levy any taxes.

Village panchayats.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

41. After stating that the various conferences in India are healthy signs of the progress that the country is making in every direction, the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, deplores the absence of a municipal conference, dwells upon the necessity of starting, first, a Provincial Municipal Conference and secondly, if possible, an All-India Municipal Conference, in which subjects relating to local self-government, such as, the appointment or election of chairmen to local bodies, the fixing of the proportion of official and non-official members therein, local fund and municipal taxes, sanitation, etc., may be discussed, and hopes that this matter will receive the early attention of the non-official members of the Madras and other provincial corporations.

Municipal conference.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

42. In commenting upon the report of the Palghat Municipality for the year 1914, the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, thinks that as the scavenging department was working at a loss during the year under report, the scavenging fees may be increased in consultation with the Collector, that the starting of the *Panchama* school deserves special mention, that the Chairman should try his best to collect the arrears and utilise the amount for the improvement of the municipality, and that the Chairman and the Council should devote their attention to town surveying, which, in the opinion of the Director of Land Records, was not properly done during the year, and observes that the administration was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Palghat Municipality.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

(*h*) *Railways.*

43. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—In no other branch of administration has so much injustice been done financially as in the administration of railways in this country. In extending the railways, the Government have failed to consider whether India is able to pay the interest on the capital invested, but only consulted the convenience of the western merchants. By guaranteeing profits, they enabled the Railway Companies to do as they pleased. The Government have been meeting heavy losses thus caused from

Indian railways.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

the Indian revenues, and the idea has taken firm hold of the minds of the people that the administration of railways by companies has been a source of very heavy loss to the country. The report for 1914–15 does not contain a financial history of the Indian Railways, although in 1912 Mr. Wacha invited the attention of the Government to the importance of such a publication. We hope that it will be published at least in the next report.

(k) General.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

44. Referring to the action of this council in having removed the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the list of registered medical practitioners, the *Lokopakari*, of the 15th November, says:—It is such action that causes discontent among the people. It has also the effect of discouraging people who come forward to start charitable institutions like the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Triplicane. It is a known fact that the number of hospitals in this country is not at all sufficient when compared with the population and the Government is not prepared to increase this number. So it should at least lend its support to the starting of Ayurvedic dispensaries in different places. We hope the Government will annul the action of the Medical Council and also take steps to prevent the recurrence of such action.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, comments upon the *same* subject in the following strain:—Though the arbitrary action of the Medical Council will in no way be countenanced by the Government, it is quite necessary to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes on the part of this council. The use of special technical words by the western doctors to justify their action cannot in any way change the opinion of the people in this matter. Rendering assistance in the work of a charitable institution, started for the benefit of the people, can in no way be construed to be infamous or fraudulent conduct, and therefore the reason for the anxiety of the European Doctors to lose no time in striking a blow at an eminent Indian Doctor, having a lucrative practice, is not far to seek. We would only say that, considering the attitude of the European Doctors, it is not desirable to leave a power in the hands of this Medical Council, the exercise of which is capable of causing injury to the people and the Indian Doctors.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

In commenting on the proceedings of the meeting held to protest against the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the Register of Medical Practitioners, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd November, says:—Dr. Sir S. Subramania Ayyar has so threshed out the subject from various points of view that everybody is sure that the Government will interfere and do justice. The telegrams received from every quarter testify to the oneness of feeling roused in the matter all over the country. The speech of Dr. Nanjunda Rao tended to crush the undue pride of the practitioners of the western system of medicine. Everybody thought that the boycotting of the registered practitioners will mend the matters. We hope that the Government will cancel the unjust and ill-considered order of the Council and earn the gratitude of the people.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 19th November, writes:—When the Medical Registration Bill was placed before the Legislative Council the popular representatives had expressed the fear that the measure might operate prejudicially against the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of treatment. We are now confronted with a situation in Madras which goes to show that these fears were not groundless. We learn that Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar who is one of those registered under the Act has been served with a notice that his name will be removed from the list of registered practitioners in consequence of his associating himself with an Ayurvedic dispensary. This action of the council will operate as a great hardship on the doctor concerned. It is easy to understand from the above how the provisions of the new measure can be

availed of to the detriment of indigenous systems of medicine. It is necessary that the harmful nature of this enactment should be brought to the notice of the public as well as of Government in good time. As any movement to this end should receive hearty support and co-operation from all parts of the Presidency, it is to be hoped that the leaders of the local public will express their sympathy at least by means of a telegram in case it is not convenient to send any representatives to the meeting which will shortly be held in Madras in this connection.

The Madras Medical Council.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 19th November, also condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the medical register, refers to the agitation which it has created in Madras, and says:—The people should insist upon the repeal of Dr. Nayar's Act. The *Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samaj* also must do what it can in the matter. What punishment should be inflicted on an Indian, who acted with the western doctors to ruin the Ayurvedic system which is one of the means of livelihood for Indians, is also worthy of consideration.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 22nd November, also condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council in erasing Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name from the medical register.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

45. Adverting to the proposal of Mr. Webb that every Indian should try to pay 10 per cent. of his income for the war loan, by living economically, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, says:—Though it is quite natural for Mr. Webb to be anxious that India should help England to a larger extent than she is doing now, we have to consider whether his suggestion is practicable. The majority of the Indians are able to earn only just enough to make both ends meet, and, for aught we know, they cannot afford to spend any money on luxuries like the British people, which they can save and give to Government. Nevertheless, the Indians are contributing their mite already to the War Funds started by the Governor of Madras. There is no doubt that any help which India is able to render to England at this critical juncture will not be ignored by the British public. But it is also a fact to be noted that, though the population of India is thirty crores, they cannot lend money to the Government to the extent of 100 crores or 1,000 crores. The reason why India is not able to pay more than 3 or 4 crores of rupees for the war loan, while far smaller countries like England and France are able to pay tens of thousands of crores, is only her poverty. All the old industries in India have been ruined and as the Indian people have to be content with occupying subordinate positions in Government service, they have no opportunity of amassing wealth.

India and the war loan.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

46. While regretting the delay in the completion of many of the sanitary schemes in this Presidency which is evidently caused by the stoppage in the supply of pipes, etc., from England owing to the war, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 17th November, advocates the purchase of articles made in India, which are as good, in quality, as those supplied from England, as the only method of avoiding this delay.

Sanitary schemes in the Madras Presidency.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

47. In the course of a long leader dwelling upon the importance of the coming congress, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, observes:—The whole of this country is now throbbing with a new force. The people are beginning to have new aims and aspirations. Though they have clearly realised their duty to England during this war, they are anxious to know how the latter will treat India after the end of the war. The congress should voice forth the opinion of the people, as to what they expect of England after the war. The question whether, in spite of her having continued under the British rule for such a long time and of her having done much for England in this war, India is to continue to be what she is or is to take a step forward, should be

The coming congress.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

settled by our leaders in a way. If it is decided that she should advance, the question of what should be the form of *swaraj* to be enjoyed by her should be discussed and settled.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

America and the Indian trade.

48. Referring to the remark of a journal called "Tuns Inster (?) National Review" that it was not the patriotism of the Indians but the scale of prices that determined the quantity of foreign articles sold in the Indian market, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, says:—It is by speaking disparagingly of our patriotism like this that the foreigners have been seizing our trade. We have already dwelt upon the extent to which the Japanese have improved their trade with India and it is to be noted that America is now making great efforts in this direction. We are unable to prevent this, as our Government is not an independent Government. This war has already created great many difficulties in India. Many industries have dwindled. Many weaving firms and factories in Bombay have been closed. It is a difficult task to try to strengthen the Indian trade at this juncture. The only way of preventing the entry of foreigners in the Indian market is for the Government to levy import duties on all foreign articles and to come forward to compensate the new factories started in this country for the initial losses which may be sustained by them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, writes:—Lord Hardinge will be leaving the Indian shores in March next, and a resolution is bound to be passed in the coming Congress expressing the appreciation by the Indians of his regime as Viceroy. When the Indians in South Africa were being trodden down by the cruelty of the whites, Lord Hardinge proved himself to be India's friend and protector and he has gone even to the extent of prohibiting immigration to Natal. Secondly, he found out that the only way of healing the differences between the whites and the Indians in the British colonies is to give the colonials the same kind of treatment as is meted out by them to the Indians and gave effect to this view. Thirdly, he has suggested to the Secretary of State the entire abolition of the system of sending out indentured labourers to the colonies. Fourthly, he approved of the proposal that India should be represented in the Imperial conference and made the British ministers also agree to it. This has paved the way for India being considered to be equal to the British colonies and having *swaraj* like them in due course. The greatest of all the boons he has conferred on India is the opportunity he has given to India to be of use to England in this war, by sending out a number of her men to the front and rendering pecuniary and other assistance to Britain in this critical juncture. This shows the unbounded confidence he has in his Indian subjects and the reciprocation of this feeling on the part of the people.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th November, refers to the commutation of the death sentences passed on some of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and remarks:—There can, of course, be no graver offence than an attempt to rebel against the Government at the present crisis of a European war. It may be asked if every incident connected with the case is a fact, but the fact that a rebellion was brewing cannot be altogether denied. The accused in the case had no right of appeal. A death sentence is not an ordinary sentence. In certain countries capital punishment is looked upon as uncivilised. When the evidence against the accused is not strong enough to warrant a death sentence, it is but just that it should be commuted into a less severe one. Lord Hardinge did it after careful investigation and has thus earned the gratitude of the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915

Lord Hardinge.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—In the Press Communiquē issued to silence the tongues of those who criticised the action of Lord Hardinge in commuting the sentences of death passed on some of the accused

in the Lahore conspiracy case, the Government have made it clear that what they have done is bare justice to the accused concerned. The Tribunal has passed the death sentences on insufficient grounds. It would have been most sinful if Lord Hardinge had not sifted the evidence and done this much of justice. It now remains to be seen what the papers that always wish to see the Indians punished severely have to write, and how they can praise the judicial officers who under cover of the Defence of India Act were going to bring about the death of certain persons. Our Viceroy has to draw a lesson from what has now happened. He has to repeal in his own regimē the laws which he found it necessary to frame under special circumstances, and thus do justice to India which he so much loves.

50. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 13th November, contains what purports to be a translation of an article contributed by Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar to the *Leader* of Allahabad on the necessity of India being granted *swaraj*.

Swaraj for India.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

51. The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 17th November, observes:—Even the *Pioneer* regrets that India is losing a very valuable opportunity of improving her trade by allowing Japan to step into the shoes of Germany and Austria in the Indian market. India has unfortunately to rely upon other countries for many of the important things required by it. She has not the capacity to satisfy her own wants; nor does the Government, which is bound to create such capacity, make proper efforts in that direction It is true that "Directors" have been appointed for this purpose in some provinces. But what can they do? Unless our Government leads in the matter of starting industries, not caring for initial losses, as Japan does, India will have to be quietly seeing foreigners exploiting her wealth little by little. The Government is bound to start at least one model factory in each province and demonstrate to the people the methods of working an industry.

Indian industrial policy.

SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

In commenting upon the *same* subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th November, also expresses its regret at the Government of India and the Provincial Governments not having taken any active steps to revive any of the old industries in India or to help the existing industries by placing orders in India for articles required by England, such as boots, saddles, etc., and demurs to the view said to have been expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke in the Imperial Legislative Council that India should always be hanging upon England for such articles as are manufactured by the latter.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 20th November, says in English:—Even before the outbreak of war and the stoppage of Austrian imports, the success of the Japanese match industry was established. Now, of course, the industry must be flourishing, and it is said that the value of the total output of matches in Japan ten years ago exceeded in value Rs. 1½ crores, of which nearly 75 per cent. was exported. But the most important point to be noted is that in Japan the industry proved a failure in the beginning in the same way as certain new industries failed in India. The first few attempts in match factories were failures owing to the want of proper guidance, untested raw materials and untrained labour. These failures led to study and investigation and, aided by Government, the industry was at last successfully established seven years after the first factory failed. The difference between Indian and Japanese struggle is evident, and it is due to our Government to remedy the defects and assist and direct our new industries.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

52. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th November, expresses its satisfaction at Lord Hardinge having commuted the death sentence to one of transportation for life in the case of sixteen accused in the Lahore conspiracy case, and observes:—This action of our beloved Viceroy is another proof of his magnanimity and love for the Indians and it reflects great credit on him that he is discharging his duty impartially without caring for the adverse comments of the Anglo-Indian journals. We are, indeed, fortunate in having

The magnanimity of Lord Hardinge.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge as our Viceroy many years after Lord Ripon conferred numerous benefits on this country, and what can be more regrettable than his departure from us?

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 22nd November, also comments upon this subject in the same strain.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

India and the war.

53. In the course of a along leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 19th November, dwells upon the sacrifices made by India for England in this war and the assurances given by the British Ministers that India would no longer be considered as a subordinate country, and that she would hereafter be allowed to occupy a position equal to that of the colonies in the British Empire, and observes that, if the rulers confide in the Indians, instead of looking on them always with suspicion and jealousy, and grant them all the privileges enjoyed by the colonials, they would be able to help England to a far larger extent than they are now doing.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The Department of Industries.

54. In reviewing the report of the administration of the Department of Industries, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th November, remarks:—It is our opinion that Mr. Tressler is following a wise course by acting in consultation with the Director of Industries in Mysore. Mr. Tressler says that the glass industry has suffered owing to the Chemistry Professor of the Presidency College, who knew the proportions of the ingredients of glass, having fallen ill and gone on leave. He says that the bottles hitherto manufactured promise success for the industry. Cannot the Government send for an expert from Belgium? Cannot the other glass manufactories in India render help to the factory here? Although paper and soap industries have been taken in hand, Mr. Tressler says that much cannot be done in these matters. It is not proper for the Local Government to keep the department in such unsatisfactory condition. We hope that the rulers will see their way to improve the department.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Agriculture in India.

55. In reviewing the report on agriculture in India by Mr. James MacKenna, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says:—Many an officer has dwelt upon the importance of co-operation, but it has been reserved for, Mr. MacKenna to make the meaning of it distinct, and to hold it out as an ideal to follow. We hope that the Government will follow his suggestions, encourage the co-operative movement, and help to regenerate the country not only agriculturally, but also financially and socially.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

56. *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—Mr. Chamberlain has stated in the House of Commons, while introducing the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill, that the measures adopted to protect the interests of the Indians make it clear that no injustice has been done to them. But we are at a loss to know why those measures have not been incorporated in the Bill. That they have not been so incorporated is a matter for great dissatisfaction to the Indians.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

In criticising the Indian Civil Service Bill, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 22nd November, points out, among other things, that inasmuch as promises contained in the Royal Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament have, on various occasions, been disregarded in the past, Indians cannot rest satisfied with the mere statement that, if successful Indians be less than one-fourth of the number of civilians to be appointed, the deficiency will be made good by selection, but that the proportion should be fixed by an Act itself, observes that, though the candidates who serve at the front deserve to be granted some concessions, the proper thing to do, under the circumstances, is to extend the age limit in their case, and not to abolish the examination altogether, and that the British Government alone are responsible for the inability of the Indians to go to the front, for which it would be hard to make them suffer, and asks why

section 32 of the Act of 1858 should not be modified, so as to enable the Government to select the candidates from amongst the Indians, if suitable men are not available in England.

57. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—It appears that the Agent of the Masulipatam Branch of the Bank of Madras is objecting to the washermen washing clothes in the early morning at Volandapallem, for the reason that it disturbs his sleep. But when the people complained that the rice mills in the town was a source of ill-health to them, this same gentleman protested against the complaint Which is more important—his sleep or the livelihood of the washermen? We trust that our fair-minded Collector will do justice in the matter.

A nuisance.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

58. In commenting on the proceedings of the public meeting held to protest against the treatment accorded to Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar by the Medical Council, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, proposes as a remedy the boycotting of all Allopathic Doctors for two or three years.

The Medical Council.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Referring to the proceedings of the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st November, writes:—Dr. Nayar asks why the practitioners of western medicine should help the practitioners of other systems. We never thought that his partiality to the system that he practises would make him stoop to this. It is mere highhandedness on the part of the Medical Council or Dr. Nayar to disdain all connection with Ayurvedic Doctors. It is very strange that Dr. Nayar has attempted to threaten the Government by saying that if they give leave for the introduction of Bills to amend the Medical Registration Act, it will be productive of great evil. The Government is placed at a disadvantage when appeals are made to lie with the highest administrative authority as in this case. The less such an authority has to do with appeals the better will it be for the Government. If an appeal from the decision of the Medical Council should lie in a Court of Law, the Government would have been saved from all difficulties, in the matter of giving replies to interpellations.

The Medical Council.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th November, criticises the attitude of the Medical Council towards Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, who has undertaken the supervision of an Ayurvedic Dispensary, and prays that His Excellency the Governor will enquire into his case and do him justice.

The Medical Council.

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, Nov. 14th, 1915.

59. With reference to the resolution moved in the Legislative Council regarding village panchayats, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st November, says that half the members voted in favour of it, and regrets that it was rejected by the President giving his casting vote against it.

Village panchayats.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1915.

60. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st November, says:—It is strange that Dr. Bourne, who has not distinguished himself even as a Director of Public Instruction in Madras, has been appointed as the Director of the Research Institute, while Indians of great scientific reputation, such as Professor Bose are available in India. The Government themselves have to explain why they do not recognise the claims of talented Indians.

The Research Institute.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1915.

61. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th November, says in a leader under this heading:—It is to be regretted that under the ægis of the British rule which has vouchsafed to its Indian subjects several benefits, injuries of a grave nature such as the killing of the indigenous arts and sciences have also been done to them. To cite one instance, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine which have been more in vogue among the people than the western system are being discouraged and denounced. Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name has been removed from the medical register on a flimsy charge of covering the Ayurvedic

Ayurvedic system of medicine.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Vydyan. When the Medical Registration Bill was introduced into the Council, it was of course anticipated and pointed out in vain that if the Bill was passed into an Act it would be a standing menace to the indigenous systems. Though the Government have shown no encouragement whatever to these systems, the poor people in the mufussal get medical aid solely from the native doctors. If the Government really wish to save the people from the scourge of disease, they should encourage these systems for they cannot otherwise meet the demand for medical aid in this country. Besides, the people of this country are too poor to pay heavy fees to the doctors trained and qualified under the western system. It is hoped, therefore, that in view of these facts the Government will repeal the Medical Registration Act.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Lord Kitchener.

62. Referring to the rumour that Lord Kitchener will be appointed to succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th November, says:—It has shocked the hearts of the Indians to hear this rumour. Lord Kitchener will be a worse Viceroy than Lord Curzon. Nothing can be more unwise than to send such a ruler to guide the destinies of this country.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

The cost of administration.

63. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, represents the *Leader* to have written as follows:—The Ministers in England are paid more than those in France, Germany and America. The Executive Members here, poor as India is, are paid more than the English Ministers. The Indians have no voice in financial matters. They cannot do anything more than disagree with the authorities when they spend the Indian revenues extravagantly. Indians must be appointed to high posts instead of Europeans if the cost of administration should be reduced.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

India.

64. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, says in its leader:—While the Colonial Secretary has, at the very commencement of the war, spoken distinctly on the place which the Colonies should occupy in the British Empire at the close of the war, the Secretary of State for India has always been silent as regards India. The formation of an Indian Volunteer Corps, the repeal of the Arms Act, the appointment of Indians to Military offices, and the industrial regeneration of India, are some of the questions awaiting solution at the hands of the rulers. It is unfortunate that India has as its Secretary one who is not alive to the importance of these questions, upon the solution of which much that is good for India depends.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

Drinking.

65. In disapproving as useless of the proposal to open coffee and tea clubs as a preventive of the people drinking intoxicating liquors, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, says:—As the proposal is under the contemplation of the Government, they will do well to consult the non-official public before coming to a decision, and also to note the rejection of a similar proposal by the Punjab Government. The Government should pay regard to public opinion and place obstacles in the way of people having an easy access to intoxicating liquors. They have to decide carefully where and when the liquors should be sold to the public, and in doing so they should follow the suggestions of the people. It is to be regretted that in spite of the examples of Russia and China, our Government are not thinking of a more effective way of putting an end to the vice of drinking than imposing heavy duties.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

Wheat.

66. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, says that the order of the Government of India regarding the exportation of wheat has affected the Indian inhabitants of Mozambique in East Africa, whose chief food is wheat, and prays that the Government will take steps to provide them with an adequate supply just as they have done in the case of the wheat-eating inhabitants of India.

SUDARSINI, *Viswasrayapuram*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

Strange news.

67. The *Sudarsini*, of the 15th November, has the following note:—A strange news has been received in Calcutta from the village of Rosebaria of the Faridpur

district. Certain boys formed themselves into two parties, calling one the English party and the other the German party. They strove with each other with the understanding that the leader of the party that would be defeated should have his ears cut off. The English party was defeated, and the leader was subjected to the abovesaid treatment. The matter was reported to the Divisional officer, who thereupon issued notices to the Germans.

68. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 19th November, writes in an article under this heading:—Before the Government may decide to open glass factories in India, Japan glass trade may grow enormous in this country so much so that it may be very difficult afterwards to displace it. To check her imports, the principle of free trade must be discouraged and recourse had to levying protective duties. Besides Japan, other countries like Norway and Sweden are also trying to flood the Indian market with their goods. The authorities in England are trying to make use of India for the benefit of their country and the colonies. They do not seem to have thought of any means by which the poor people in India can earn their livelihood and live without starvation. If India should become prosperous, great Indian merchants must be appointed in the Imperial and the Provincial Executive Councils, and until then there is no hope of trade being a profitable concern to the Indians.

Trade in India.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

69. The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th November (received on the 26th November), makes the following remarks in its leader on the demise of Sir Henry Cotton:—Englishmen, who love India and endeavour to grant the wishes of the Indians, are rare. Can those who are accustomed to rule arbitrarily cherish the idea of the Indians getting independence?

Englishmen.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntūr*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

70. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th November, writes:—His Excellency Lord Hardinge will lay down the reins of his Viceregal office next March. His successor has not yet been named although it is usual to announce his name six months beforehand. The state of affairs in India is not altogether satisfactory. We have not many responsible officials in India who are both popular and capable of guiding the people by dint of their statemanship. The conspiracies in the Punjab and elsewhere testify to the truth of this. The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's recent interpellation touching the ill-treatment of Nagendra Chunder in the Multan Central Jail and the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock's reply thereto go to show that however just and high minded the higher officials may be, the irresponsible underlings are still heartless tyrants. To secure popular rule it is needless to say that such shortcomings in the lower circles of the administration are as worthy of attention as the broader questions of policy are in the higher. To protect the good and punish the wicked unbiassed by passion or prejudice is by no means an easy task. This implies a rare quality and is exactly what is needed in a Viceroy. An abundance of human sympathies and love of popularity coupled with a just and high minded attitute under all circumstances is far more essential than learning or a forceful personality. Above all there must be an intimate knowledge of the nature and qualities of the people of this country. The installation on the Viceregal *gadi* at this critical time of one who does not possess these qualifications can bode no good. It is time that the authorities at Home pitched upon the right man. Under the circumstances it seems to us that there can be none in the whole Empire who is so eminently fitted to this exalted office as Lord Carmichael. We earnestly hope that this suggestion will commend itself to the Home Government.

Our next Viceroy.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

71. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 19th November, rejoices at the commutation of the death sentence into one of transportation for life in the case of 16 out of the 23 accused in the Lahore conspiracy case, and observes that this act of Lord Hardinge's will secure him a still higher place in the hearts of the Indians.

Lord Hardinge and the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

In a note the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, refers to the praises showered by several Indians on Lord Hardinge for the commutation of the death sentence into one of transportation for life in the case of 16 out of the 23 persons condemned to death in the Lahore conspiracy case.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that several people are of opinion that, considering the gravity of the offence with which they had been charged, it would be better to allow the accused to live and suffer than to hang them at once, and observes that the adverse comments of the Anglo-Indian papers on this generous act of the Viceroy's need not be taken seriously, as it is usual with them to severely criticise His Excellency's actions.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 23rd November, pooh-poohs the criticisms of the Anglo-Indian papers on the Viceroy's action, and observes that this gracious act of the Viceroy's has still further strengthened the ties of friendship between His Excellency and the people of India.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the new civilians.

72. Referring to the speech of Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the dinner given to the new Indian Civil Service officers on the eve of their departure to India, the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, hopes that the new civilians, coming out to India, will follow the wise counsels of the Secretary of State and carry on the administration of India in an affectionate and sympathetic manner.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The Students' Friends' Committee.

73. The *Manorama*, of the 19th November, regrets that such of the Indians as go to foreign countries and complete their technical and industrial education should have no scope for making use of their knowledge when they return to India, and that, even in England, Indians should, as in America and Japan, be experiencing great difficulties in getting admission into the industrial factories, refers to the formation of the Students' Friends' Committee in Bombay for the purpose of bringing their difficulties to the notice of the Government and getting them removed, and hopes that the Government of India and the people will do everything necessary for the attainment of the objects which the committee has in view.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Sir Ali Imam and Lord Hardinge.

74. Referring to the speeches of Sir Ali Imam and Lord Hardinge on the occasion of a farewell dinner given by the latter to the former, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, observes that these speeches show that the Indians are entirely satisfied with His Excellency's administration, and that His Excellency has unlimited confidence in, and love for, them.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Boycotting of Indians by Anglo-Indians.

75. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that, as in the case of some of the entertainments given to Sir Sankaran Nayar in Madras, none of the Europeans, though invited, attended the meeting held at Allahabad for expressing regret at the death of Sir P. M. Metha and Sir Henry Cotton.

Malabar Islam, *Cochin*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Vijayachaitaniam.

76. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 19th November, concludes the publication of its translation of the article under the heading "Vijayachaitaniam," which was contributed to the *Islamic Review* by Mr. Shaik M. H. Khiduvayi, Bar.-at-Law. The whole article is an eulogy on the Muhammadan religion, and the portion given in the present issue points out, among other things, that, though all the belligerents in the present war proclaim that they fight for justice, and with a view to crush militarism, and not with motives of selfishness, they all turn their eyes with avidity to countries like Belgium, Poland, Albania, Istambul, and Mesaphotamia, and try to win over some

of the neutral States by offering them as bribes countries belonging to others. According to this writer, only the wars, waged by Muhammad Nibi and his direct descendants, could be regarded as wars, waged for the sake of high moral principles.

77. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 20th November, writes as follows:—The *Morning Post*, published in London, has a leaderette, reviling Indians as a whole. It is of opinion that India, unlike the other parts of the Empire, has no rights and powers within the British Empire, because the Indians are dark-skinned. How can it be sweet to the white-coloured people, who contend that the dark-coloured ones should remain in a position of dependence and no power, and that they should not be allowed to enjoy freedom and authority, when they eat away the wealth of the latter? It says that all the help, both with men and with money, which, ever since the declaration of war, India has been rendering for the defence of the Empire, is insignificant. An excellent reward indeed for the sacrifices of the Indians! Excellent indeed is the gratitude displayed by the said paper of the white men towards Indians who, greatly troubled as they have been by infectious diseases, starvation and ignorance, disregarding their own interests out of loyalty to the Throne sold even their kitchen utensils and paid the amount, thus realised, to the war funds!

Is there none to question?

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

78. After stating that the export and import trade of India is larger than that of all the other parts of the British Empire put together, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 20th November, observes:—The position of the Indians is like that of the bees. All the benefits go to others.

India's trade.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

79. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 20th November, points out that a perusal of his speech will show that Mr. Austen Chamberlain did not apply the term "natives" to the people of India, and thinks that Reuter's Agency is responsible for the mistake.

Mr. Chamberlain and the term "Natives".

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

80. The *Keralodayam*, of the 23rd November, regrets that, though Native States form one-third of India, and their population one-fourth of Indians, those who are responsible for the administration of India, as well as the Indian National Congress, should refuse to enquire into the condition of things in the Native States, and that the leaders and newspapers in India should continue to oppose the concession of some of their privileges to the people of these States, points out that, for the future welfare, as well as the unification, of India, a recognition of the identical nature of the interests of these States and of British India, and their simultaneous progress, are absolutely necessary, and that the present policy of non-interference by Government in the internal affairs of the Native States, has resulted in their not paying any attention even to matters of extreme importance, so that there is none to compel the native rulers to introduce Legislative Councils in their States, and bring their administration on a level with that of British India by introducing reforms and measures that are suited to the times, asks why when a British Indian can be the Diwan of Cochin, a Cochinite should not be allowed to complete for the I.C.S. and I.M.S. examinations, and finally expresses a hope that the Indian leaders will join hands with the people of the Native States in the latter's endeavours for the establishment of Popular Assemblies, Legislative Councils and institutions for the promotion of local self-government, instead of contending, as they now do, that they have nothing to do with the Native States.

India's progress and Native States.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

81. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, refers to an article in an American paper under the heading "India should be armed by England", in which case according to the correspondent India can not only defend herself but also render substantial help to England, when she is

India should be armed by England.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

attacked by other Powers, and thinks therefore that Indians ought to be given military training. He also says, among other things, that other Powers are jealous of England more on account of her possession and successful administration of India than of anything else, and that it has been a disappointment to her enemies that India should have testified to her loyalty to England by the ungrudging sacrifices she has made in this war, instead of rising against her. In his opinion, anything can be achieved, if India is armed.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Industries.

82. In commenting upon the report of the Director of Industries for the year 1914-15, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, doubts whether the efforts of the department for improving the indigenous industies have produced any material results, points out that this is the opportunity for improving the dyeing industry, which has been considerably affected by the importation of dyes from foreign countries, refers to the measures adopted for the improvement of the oil and soap industries, the experiments in connection with which were carried on by the Fishery Department, thinks that, if the Government will render sufficient assistance, the Soap Factory at Tanur will give permanent employment to the working classes there, and that, if Mr. Kesava Menon, who is now employed in the work of refining oils, be offered a decent salary and retained in that post, this industry cannot fail to thrive, and observes that the starting of new industries should be thought of only after the revival of old ones, which were once in a flourishing condition, and which were injuriously affected by the importation of articles from foreign countries, and that if the Industrial Department will search for those who are skilled in the old methods, and who may still be found in some obscure parts of the country, and with their help try to improve the old industries, the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the department will certainly not be a waste.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

High paid officials.

83. After quoting figures to show that the salaries of the officials in India are considerably higher than those of the officers in England, a correspondent in the *Keralodayam*, of the 23rd November, says:—It is thus that the British Government squander the money of the Indians. Those Europeans who come out to India are only tenth-rate men. Indians say that it is not proper that poor India should be made to pay such high salaries to them on the mere ground that they go out to a distant land. As the Indian Civil Service Examination is held in England, the intelligent but impecunious Indians are unable to appear for it. The result of the passing of the Indian Civil Service Bill into law will be that India will abound with worthless civilians in future. Its object seems to be that Indians should not get higher appointments in their own country. The whole world knows that Indians are impecunious. Not only all the roads to higher appointments in their own country are closed to such Indians, but their money is taken from them and freely given to others by way of salaries. The *Leader* says that the papers in England should insist upon its being done away with.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

Grateful appreciation of Germany.

84. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd November, in a leader says on the one hand the cry is raised from West to East that Germany is tyrannical, barbarous and irreligious, and that she has been preparing for this bloodshed for forty years. The Pope has anathematized her, Bishops have removed her name from the list of the pious and clergymen have drawn the sword against her.

Some enlightened persons have asserted that the war is a specimen of Christian civilisation, and that the aims and results of Christian teaching involve injustice and ingratitude.

On the other hand, it is re-echoed that Christianity is not to blame inasmuch as Germany, the transgressor of its laws, is beyond its pale and has become metamorphosed into Satan and anti-Christ.

Not only the Allies but neutrals also weep over the ruin of Belgium, the devastation of France and the sufferings of Serbia, and have expressed

their grief and indigation at the slaughter of women, children, old men and the sick and at the destruction of cathedrals, churches, hospitals and the sinking of hospital ships. All this has happened and is happening and quite right too.

The editor next refers to the meeting of the "National Missionary Council" at Matheran, in the Bombay Presidency and says a vote of thanks has been passed by a number of very prominent English Christian Clergy and priests that the National Missionary Council desires to place on record an expression of its great thankfulness to God for the unselfish and unostentatious labours of German Missionaries in India which has resulted not only in the establishment of the existing German Missionaries but also in the founding of a few very successful British Missions. This Council fully believes that these labours are the result of obedience to Christ, and that the nations of India have derived spiritual benefit therefrom.

The article proceeds. This is an appreciation and praise of the Germans from the lips and pens of English clergymen and priests. We are unable to say which knows, but British Ministers and those who are behind the scenes, or these Padris of Hindustan and whether in other lands they show the same obedience to Christ in advancing spiritual progress It is a problem incapable of solution as to why their nation has been guilty of such atrocities, injustice and rapine.

If German Missionaries have not been spies and if they have not been prying into the affairs of the country, what is the answer to the statement of leading writers and reliable correspondents that every German is a servant of his country? If these people have been doing their duty unselfishly, why have they been interned in Ahmadnagar? Why have their services been dispensed with and their Missions and factories closed down?

"Sage Counsel."

85. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd November, writes:—Our readers will have observed in several previous issues the way in which many Indian chiefs and influential people have assisted the Government in the present war and the number of recruits that have enlisted in the Punjab and other places. What has all this been due to? It is not because of the unprecedented advantages now received from the Government. The Government has supported us in every possible way in regard to education and material progress and has got to gather the things that have made for our present peace, tranquility and comfort.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

If we do not give expression to our gratitude to such a kind and sympathetic Government for the favour shown to us, what greater proof of our worthlessness can be found!

This is the reason why to-day the principal Chiefs of India are ready to help the Government to the extent of even giving up life and property. Thousands of poor helpless people unable to render any monetary assistance have shown their readiness to give their lives by gladly and freely joining as recruits. These facts are not unknown to our fellow-citizens, but we very much regret that although they have been foremost in giving expression to their loyalty but in giving practical effect thereto they have been found wanting.

Is it because the population of Madras is less than that of Calcutta, Bombay or the Punjab, or have the people less spirit and less strength? If it has not been the case why are they so rarely referred in the journalistic world? More especially in view of the fact that the people of this Presidency pride themselves on their loyalty to the British Government. The time is not far distant when British successes will be celebrated all over the country. There will be a special honor's list and general rejoicings. Then every country will receive of the royal favours in proportion to the assistance rendered.

In order that the influential people of our city may not be ashamed of their niggardliness, we appeal to the people and the country to endeavour, as far as possible, to ingratiate themselves with the Government, otherwise they will be sorry for it after the war.

III.—Legislation.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

86. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, has the following note:—

The Press Act.

The Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from *Young India*, a paper newly started in Bombay. The reason for this demand is not known. The Press Act enables the authorities to do anything they please. No more delay should be made in seeing that it is repealed.

Andhrachandrika, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

87. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 18th November, says:—It appears to be the intention of the Medical Council to crush the Ayurvedic system of medicine as much as possible. The Medical Registration Act should be wholly repealed, or it should be so amended that it might not be a menace to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine or to the practitioners of those systems.

The Medical Registration Act

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Nov. 21st, 1915.

88. Dwelling on the advantages of connecting Mysore with a direct line of railway with some near seaport on the West Coast, the *Mysore Star*, of the 21st November, observes that the whole province would doubtless rejoice at the news that the Government of India are said to have approved the scheme to extend the line from Shimoga to the port of Bhatkal in North Canara, and that arrangements to commence the work are already being made. The paper observes that it is generally believed that nothing can be more conducive to the economic development of the province than this direct railway communication which will render the traders of Mysore no longer dependent on the middlemen in the coastal cities of Madras and Bombay through whom almost all the export and import business of the province has to be conducted at present. The paper finally observes that the memory of Lord Hardinge and Sir Veshveshvarayya will remain ever green in the minds of the Mysoreans for this great boon.

Railway extension in Mysore.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

89. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th November, observes that the various schemes put forward in regard to female education are wholly unsuited to the requirements of this country inasmuch as they are based on western ideals which aim at providing such training and education as would enable the women to gain some independent means of livelihood whereas the national ideal in India is to fit them for domestic duties and give them such accomplishments as would help them to be devoted wives and efficient mothers and thus add to the brightness of the home and not to its income. The paper says that while the present system of school and university education is not well suited even to the boys it is needless to say how much less suited it must be to girls, and finally urges that the Educational Central Committee organised in connection with the Economic Conference in Mysore ought to formulate some better system of female education in Mysore more in consonance with the national requirements in place of the present one which has too marked a tendency to make our girls masculine.

Female education in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

90. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th November, writes:—The Mysore Government have issued a pamphlet commending to the consideration and support of the popular leaders some twenty matters indicating the direction in which popular advancement is sought in the current year. We are inclined to think that it would have been far more profitable to take up only two or three of these lines of progress at a time instead of diffusing popular activity over some twenty matters simultaneously. The enthusiasm evinced in this direction is doubtless very commendable but we are afraid that it is apt to evaporate by the time these ambitious schemes apper in print. We even doubt whether there is any large number in the province who can at least comprehend what is aimed at. Again, we nowhere hear of any attempts to

Progressive measures in Mysore.

overhaul the administrative machinery of the Government. The Revenue officials taxed with the inquiries connected with these progressive measures can hardly have the time to attend to their more legitimate duties of a routine nature, and the consequent dilatoriness on their part in this regard is becoming a subject of more frequent complaint in all quarters. The periodical reports of progress read very well on paper. But what is actually achieved, it is to be feared, is after all not very encouraging. Again, the scheme for village improvement is just beginning to assume some shape but by making it too ambitious and exacting the enthusiasm now shown by the people in regard to it is apt to wane too speedily.

Errata.

Report No. 47.

Page 1979, paragraph 38, line 15, *read* " Premier " *for* " Primier ".
" " 38 " 19, *insert* " , " after " certitude ".
" " 39 " 10, *insert* " and " after " secret ".
Page 1986 " 65 " 7, *read* " baneful " *for* " banefull ".
" " 65 " 14, *read* " stem " *for* " stern ".
Page 1988, second line, *for* " sometimes " *read* " sometime".

Issued, 30th November 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 49 of 1915.

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 4th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration. PAGE

(a) *Police*—
The registration of "Kallars" as a criminal tribe 2061
The Police Service .. .. *ib.*

(b) *Courts*—
Trial by Jury in the Belgaum district .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—
The Madras College for Women 2062
The Registrar, Madras University .. .. *ib.*
Religious instruction in schools 2063
The Government and Secondary education .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
Municipal Election Rules .. .. *ib.*
The Malabar District Board .. .. *ib.*

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
The question of re-settlements 2064
Re-settlement of Madura .. .. *ib.*
Home Rule and Land Settlement 2065

(h) *Railways*—
Malabar Railway Project .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
Executive and Judicial functions 2066
The Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
Ceylon Quarantine Restrictions 2067
Home Rule 2068
Japanese trade competition 2069
Sub-Registrars .. .. *ib.*
The Home Rule League .. .. *ib.*
Indians in South Africa 2070
European *v.* Indian officials .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Nizam's prohibition on liquor during the *Muharram* .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The war in Europe 2071
The war .. .. *ib.*
Persia 2072
"Monastir falling into the enemy's hands" 2073
The need for courage .. .. *ib.*

I.—Foreign Politics—*cont.* PAGE

The war and financial crisis 2073
Japan and the war .. .. *ib.*
"Recruits" .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—
The Police in Madura 2074
The Police administration .. .. *ib.*
The Police force in the Madras Presidency .. .. *ib.*
The registration of the Kallars .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
The Convocation address .. .. *ib.*
Free and compulsory education 2075
Vernacular as medium of instruction .. .. *ib.*
Compulsory and free education and the Government .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Officials in Municipal Councils 2076
The village panchayat system in South Canara .. .. *ib.*
The Malabar District Board .. .. *ib.*
"The deplorable condition of certain streets in Madras" 2077

(*h*) *Railways*—
Indians and Railway Companies .. .. *ib.*

(*k*) *General*—
Germans in India 2078
The immensity of the import trade in India .. .. *ib.*
The hardships suffered by Indian students in England .. .. *ib.*
The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
The coming Congress 2079
Salaries of officials in England and India .. .. *ib.*
The Civilians in India 2080
The Bombay Medical Council .. .. *ib.*
The Government of India terminable loan .. .. *ib.*
Health lectures .. .. *ib.*
Lord Hardinge 2081
Indigo .. .. *ib.*
Mr. Webb .. .. *ib.*
Strange news .. .. *ib.*
Vaccination .. .. *ib.*
The Kallars .. .. *ib.*
The Sanitary Board 2082
Village panchayats .. .. *ib.*
The Department of Industries .. .. *ib.*
Japan .. .. *ib.*
Sir Alfred Bourne and the Indian Institute of Science .. .. *ib.*
India and the Imperial Conference 2083
The Post office loan .. .. *ib.*
India and Home Rule .. .. *ib.*
The goal of *swaraj* .. .. *ib.*
Lord Hardinge's successor .. .. *ib.*
The rise of Japan 2084
Safety of toll-gate contractors .. .. *ib.*
Release of a widow from jail .. .. *ib.*
The Convocation address .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Medical Council and the Legislative Council 2085
The collection of taxes and the expenses of administration .. .. *ib.*
The Mappillas and Marumakattayam .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay Medical Council .. .. *ib.*
The Government loan .. .. *ib.*
"What is Unani (Greek) Medical Science?" .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Medical Registration Act 2086
The Purohit Bill 2087
The Press Act .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
"A discussion regarding the indigenous medical profession" 2088

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore University 2089
A University of Mysore .. .. *ib.*
Education in Mysore 2090
The Raja of Pudukkottai .. .. *ib.*
The present condition in Travancore .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyahnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1871.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya. Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhóra'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,600
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Eshava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Street, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 45 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	500
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Kosaleswarampet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu or Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keralesyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Seeha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	',600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	110
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Dass *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman,.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.R.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., B.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 52 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	100

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,700
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Muchir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heneman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,000
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Royapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Beswada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do ..	A. Rangasawami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
253	Risála-i-Albadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafi, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Samped Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,900
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Séradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiouttа, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	Sasilekha	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seeha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	Satya Dipike * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 28 years.	1,000
279	Savinudi	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	650
285	Shams-ul-Akhbar.†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammed Zahir-ed-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	Shimoga Vrittanta ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	Siaph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	South Indian Record. §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pethan, European, 37 years..	200
295	South Indian Trade Journal. ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Podson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Shvrada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Triweekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittoshan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zehome, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	550
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyánanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Iriah Press, Siddiouttа, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignána Chintámani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Ayyapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinódini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakásika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectater.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veemhukatalaya Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,300
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th November, observes:—"The story of the gallant passive resistance which the Kallars are offering is an illustration of a very beneficial act being the cause of real hardship. . . . . Of course, registration as a criminal tribe does not mean life in the jail. But it is a humiliation. The Kallar is educated enough to know that it is a humiliation; and he has self-respect enough to know that imprisonment is better and more honourable. Will the Madras Government have the heart and the courage to acknowledge this excellent spirit of a hard-working people? . . . . We sincerely wish that a false conception of prestige would not press the Government to unloosen the weapons from its armoury against a helpless class of people. Official records may show that they are bad; the official may have proved that they are what is known as a criminal tribe and that they should be registered. But the public do not know the official version; the public know the version of the Kallars, and the sympathy of the public is with them. Let not this public sympathy be ignored. If it is impossible that the Government should give them a chance and that its prestige demands the registration of the village or the arrest of the villagers, let the public be told why. . . . . If possible, let Government sympathise with the Kallars and give them the chance to be outside the pale of the criminal tribe."

The registration of "Kallars" as a criminal tribe.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st December, has the following:—"Sir Harold Stuart's call to young India to take largely to the Police department, where they can display their passion for honesty, self-denial and real service to the Motherland, is in strange contrast to the practical experience of young men who have entered that service. They complain, among other things, of the circle inspector of the old species, from whom they derive no help whatsoever; this is too well-known and too frequently mentioned, and so far as we are aware, no action has been taken to vouchsafe for the idealists who enter the Police department to serve Mother India the reasonable protection from the head constable below and the inspector above. . . . . The idea is fast gaining ground, and mostly originates from the new sub-inspector, that honesty is the worst policy in the Police department. That idea is fatal. It will counteract the force of the appeal of Sir Harold Stuart. . . . . If Sir Harold Stuart would assure them that an honest man shall not suffer, and that in departmental punishments a fine judicial spirit will be displayed by the appellate authority we have no doubt that a better kind of youth will seek the department where a quasi-military discipline is maintained. If we might employ the language of the members of the Legislative Council, we would suggest a committee of enquiry composed of officials and non-officials, to investigate into the circumstances that prevent our young men entering the Police department."

The Police Service.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. The *New India*, of the 4th December, states:—"The explanation of the Government of Bombay concerning the suspension of the jury system in certain cases in the Belgaum district is a heap of confused

Trial by jury in the Belgaum district.

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

thinking, due either to its drafter's inability to understand the principal criticisms against it or to a determined but palpably futile effort to evade them. . . . . The Government evidently forget that the non-official criticisms refer to their action in withdrawing a popular right, in however small a measure, and thus infringing a salutary principle, which should not have been done without overwhelming evidence. . . . . We cannot resist the conclusion that the Government of Bombay have acted without adequate justification for so drastic a step. This is specially regrettable when the police are reported to have been antagonistic to the jury system, and had gone even to the length of prosecuting—of course, unsuccessfully—three jurors who stood in their way. . . . . Will the Government of Bombay explain how, if the jury system cannot succeed in Belgaum in 'certain type of trials, they came to the conclusion that it would succeed in others.' Their arrangement seems to be the result of a determined, but impossible, effort to console both the police and the people—impossible because while the one demands the infringement of a sound principle, the other demands its perpetration. No compromise can ever be possible when the aims of the two are so completely antagonistic to each other, and it is therefore no wonder that the Government of Bombay have found it impossible to wriggle out of the mire of their own ill-advised creation."

(d) Education.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The Madras College for Women.

4. The *Western Star*, of the 27th November, writes:—"It is very gratifying to note a highly important step which the Madras Government has decided to take in connection with the new Madras College for Women, the new building for the housing of which was opened by His Excellency Lord Pentland a few days ago. An Advisory Council, consisting of several European and Indian ladies and gentlemen, has been created for the express purpose of rendering advice and help in the solution of general questions connected with the management of the College. It has also been decided to introduce religious instruction in the College, under the supervision of the council, women instructors being appointed, strict regard being paid to their competency, conduct and character. . . . . Obviously, this is a step in the right direction, and it shows that, at length, the Government is slowly coming round to recognise that the principle of religious neutrality may with advantage as well as justification be made somewhat less rigid and inelastic than it has hitherto been. It is certainly creditable to the Madras Government and the Department of Public Instruction that this noteworthy departure from precedent has been decided upon, and the Government may rest assured that the innovation is one which will be warmly welcomed by the public, and chiefly by all true friends and well wishers of female education throughout the country."

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The Registrar, Madras University.

5. Referring to the protest lodged by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, under Regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate of the Madras University granting a personal allowance to the Registrar, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd December, says:—"We do not see the least necessity for a European Registrar as we not see the necessity for manning the services with imported men, when Indians of equal merit are available. . . . . The almost universal demand for higher pay emanating from the highest paid officers in the country will have a most demoralising effect if the authorities should exhibit a tendency to sympathise with them. The Indian Civil Service officer wants higher emoluments because the Bank Manager is paid better, and the Bank Manager has to be mollified because lucrative posts are open to the Indian Civil Service men. The Registrar of the University naturally desires better prospects because the Indian Civil Service officer and the Bank Manager are better off. It is a case, as the saying goes, of 'I scratch your back and you scratch mine.'"

6. The *New India*, of the 3rd December, remarks:—"To many Indians who are fighting for the introduction of the Conscience Clause in our educational codes, or to those who are anxious that their children should have instruction first in their own religion, the following passage from His Excellency the Governor's speech at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, will appear somewhat inexplicable:—

Religious instruction in schools.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

"'Now more than ever is it essential that those entrusted with the training of young minds should realise the heavy responsibility placed upon them It is in their power to guard and purify at its fount the source which feeds a people's existence and to release a clear and vitalising stream of high ideals, of noble thought and purpose. That this is the aim which St. Joseph's College has set before it in the last 70 years of its existence I know full well.'

"May we remind His Excellency of what a former Director of Instruction remarked concerning the compulsory attendance of Hindu boys in a Bible class, viz., that such a procedure trains them into devout hypocrites?"

7. The *Hindu*, of the 4th December, observes:—"The current number of the *Educational Review* contains the text of the presidential address delivered by Rao Bahadur Pranatharthihara Ayyar, retired Inspector of Schools, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Taylor High School at Narsapur. It is an interesting and instructive address and deserves to be read by all those who take an interest in educational topics. . . . . The address refers to the salary grant system, which ten years ago was changed to the present system which may be called 'the half and half system of grant.' The author of it was Sir Alfred Bourne, the late Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Pranatharthihara Ayyar says of it: 'Drawn up by a scientist the system is beautifully simple and reasonable in theory: but in practice it has done a world of harm. It is rigidly aritificial.' His observations on the results of the system are of especial weight and will, we hope, receive the attention of the Government. . . . . It is high time, in our opinion, that the Government should no longer pursue a halting, indeterminate and tantalising policy in educational matters in this country. We take it that the appointment of an Indian of proved capacity and extensive experience as Member of Education in the Supreme Executive Council, is the dawn of a happier state of things in this respect. The publication of such informed views as are contained in Mr. Pranatharthihara Ayyar's address must be of much help in enabling the authorities to discover the flaws of the present system and the way of reform."

The Government and secondary education.

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

8. In commenting on the revised Municipal Election Rules, the *Hindu*, of the 1st December, states:—"A most revolutionary rule which has been introduced mentions that the validity of an election may be objected to on the ground 'that the person whose election is questioned is likely to bring the municipal administration into contempt or that his being a municipal councillor is dangerous to public peace or order.' It is extraordinary that this rule, which, as far as we are aware, did not find a place in the draft rules, should be introduced without publishing it for public criticism."

Municipal Election Rules.

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

9. Referring to the administration report of the Malabar District Board for the year 1914–15, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st December, remarks:—"It is not for us to say whether the administration in the year under report was good or bad or indifferent, for, the Board being a quasi-official body, directly under official control, stage-managed by the head of the district administration, is expected to work excellently, free from those reproaches which Anglo-Indian administrators and their friends generally level against the conduct of municipal affairs. However, an impartial perusal of the pages, teeming with facts and figures cannot leave in one the impression that the administration

The Malabar District Board.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

could have been carried on with greater efficiency and benefit. . . . . There is no enthusiasm for the franchise in Malabar, says Mr. Innes in his report. . . . . With all his experience of Malabar—and Mr. Innes speaks Malayalam pretty well—he has misunderstood the people. There is enthusiasm for the franchise in Malabar, but that does not announce itself at elections to the district and taluk boards, for reasons that should be patent to all. . . . . Elections in all municipalities are hotly contested which is evidence that the Malayalee has some enthusiasm for the franchise."

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The question of re-settlements.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th November, observes:—"The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Achari, with his characteristic bluntness, spoke of a revolution if the question of re-settlements was not dealt with in another spirit. Of course, such language used in the heat of the debate is not taken seriously by the Government or by the public; but it serves the purpose of explaining the acute feelings of the people. . . . . The poverty is with the agriculturist, and he must either cease to be an agriculturist or must take to highway robbery. This is the situation, and the representatives of the people said as much to the Government. This is a sufficiently alarming picture, indeed; but the authorities seem to know the situation better, and, therefore, could complacently hear the wild exaggerations of the oriental. Either the Government must be right or the people; and if the Government is sure that it is right, it ought not to allow Honourable Members of Council to indulge in wild exaggerations about a people in poverty and debts. The Legislative Council, of all places, should not encourage such irresponsible talk about a most serious subject. But if the talk is not irresponsible—and the public believe it is not—then the 'angle of vision' of the Government about the re-settlements ought to change."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Re-settlement of Madura.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 1st December, writes:—"The rigid and inflexible policy of the Government in India in regard to the administration of land revenue, and the mischievous theory of rent on which it is based, negative any hopes of fair and equitable settlements that may be entertained by the ryots. The public have known to their cost, how the Government are adamantine in resisting suggestions for a less rigorous policy, even should such proposals emanate from their own officers, and the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, of the attempt made at the last Council meeting, to get the scheme of re-settlement for the district of Madura modified in certain respects, as carrying out a forlorn hope, cannot be a matter for surprise to the public who have good reason to consider that the authorities would not, whatever the special circumstances of a particular tract, alter their fixed ideas. . . . . The case of Madura really illustrates the determination of the Government not to forego a penny of possible revenue where they could collect it, irrespective of peculiar circumstances of which they may be cognisant. Mr. Boag, in his very interesting scheme report, has made some statements which the public have a right to expect would have gone far in influencing him to propose much lower rates of enhancement than he has suggested. . . . . The circumstances, which do not disclose the existence of the dreaded parasitic intermediate landholders, should have induced the Government to treat Madura considerately. But nothing of the kind has been done, and by a process of calculation, which sets off the seeming magnanimity of the officer, the public are told that the ryots of Madura should indeed be grateful for the measure of practical sympathy shown to them by the rates of enhancement having been fixed as they have been, though the facts collected justified a much larger increase. . . . . The Settlement Officer's calculations as to the increased cost of labour, stock and implements and of the increased cost of living of the people among whom a higher standard of comfort is now prevalent, are very imperfect and based on data the correctness of which has not been tested. . . . . It is a notorious fact that the cost of cultivation

has increased very greatly owing to a variety of causes, and any rates of enhancement arrived at without first ascertaining what the present cost of cultivation is, should, by its very nature, be quite incorrect and prejudicial to the interests of the ryots. . . . . May we ask whether it is not the duty of the Government to ameliorate the lot of the struggling farmer by putting a limit on its demand for a share of the ryot's income? This aspect cannot perhaps be expected to be sympathetically considered by the Government who are in constant need of additional funds. But the present land revenue policy is one which should be modified in the interests of the premier industry of India and organised and informed agitation can have no nobler result to strive for, than a salutary modification of that pernicious system."

12. The *New India*, of the 2nd December, states:—"We draw attention to an interesting article entitled 'Why the ryots want Home Rule' by one whose view, on account of his personal experience as a ryot, is worth serious consideration. . . . . From every side the idea of self-government within the British Empire and along colonial lines is finding a support, and the ryot is not the least among any class of people whose opinion can be put aside. We may advise our contributor and all in his position to be present at the Congress in Bombay and make articulate their grievance and we feel certain that the congress will do all in its power to support their cause."

Home Rule and Land Settlement.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

(*h*) *Railways.*

13. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 28th November, states:—"We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Murray, Chief Engineer, will shortly visit Malabar in connection with the proposed railway for connecting Wynaad with the South Indian Railway line. Intelligent public opinion in the district does not favour the alignment suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart during his recent visit to Wynaad. . . . . The better course would be to take the line to Olavakot instead of Shoranur, after passing through Angadipuram and Mannarghat or Cheruplacherry. Shoranur is altogether an unimportant place, while Palghat (close to Olavakot) is a flourishing town and commercial centre. The new line will be traversing a larger part of the district and exploiting a fertile tract if it joins the main line at Olavakot. . . . . We hope the Collector of Malabar and other influential citizens will urge on the Engineer and other authorities the desirability of joining Manantoddy with Olavakot or Palghat, and the latter with Trichur, through the places we have mentioned."

Malabar Railway Project.

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th November, writes:—"So far as the West Coast representatives are concerned, we have reluctantly to admit that had they taken a little more care, had they kept themselves in closer touch with the public life and the public press, they could have got better materials for interpellations. We cannot but express our profound regret at the failure of the two Honourable Members to interpellate the Government upon the recent deportation of seven Mappillas from the Ernad taluk without trial or without explanation. . . . . The spirit of the age and the traditions of liberty which are indissolubly bound up with British administration demand that the governmental authorities should take the public into their confidence when they avail themselves of extraordinary powers sanctioned by practically obsolete ordinances and statutes; and we would have been glad had they given the public a candid explanation. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon asked for information relating to the working of the Arms Act in Malabar, replies to which were, as usual, profoundly disappointing. The Government's answers cannot but leave in one the impression that the local authorities could have treated applications

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

for licenses with a little more liberality, especially at a time when there is absolutely no chance of applicants therefor misusing their privilege, or running amok with their guns. . . . . The Trichinopoly incident, in which the head of the district figured rather unpleasantly, which led to a combination of officials against a poor toll-gate contractor and would have created considerable bad feeling had not the High Court promptly interfered, was the subject matter of interpellations by more than one member. . . . . It is to be hoped that the Government have realised the seriousness of the matter, that there will be no tendency to minimise it and to let off the persons figuring in the drama lightly."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

Executive and Judicial functions.

15. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 29th November:—"In the course of the discussion on the resolution moved at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council asking the Government to provide for non-official presidents to district boards, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said that it would be difficult to find non-officials competent to discharge the duties of the said offices as efficiently as it is now done by the Collector and District Magistrate. . . . . In the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor's case, the Collector and District Magistrate not only initiated the criminal proceedings of alleged theft against the contractor, but also cancelled the toll contract in an illegal and highhanded manner. Plurality of powers is no doubt gratifying to a member of the bureaucracy, and of what is called the ruling race, but it is the unkindest cut of all that an Indian in the position of a Member of the Executive Council, should support the existing anomaly. A similar case of misuse of power by a Collector and District Magistrate and President of the District Board comes to us to-day from Bengal. . . . . It is significant to show what serious evil can be wrought by the combination of Executive and Magisterial powers in the same person."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The Madras Legislative Council.

16. Referring to the postponement of certain resolutions to the next sitting of the Council, the *Hindu*, of the 29th November, writes:—"In public interests, a recourse to this inconvenient method of finishing the business before the Council should be deprecated and we trust that the Government would avoid it in future by convening meetings of the Council at more frequent intervals of time. Many important questions agitating the public mind have been discussed during these few days, but, except in regard to a few questions in respect of which the Government had already taken some action, there was a deplorable tendency to oppose the suggestions for the adoption of progressive measures emanating from non-officials. His Excellency the President intervened on a few occasions to explain the position of the Honourable Member who spoke on behalf of the Government, or to induce the Movers of Resolutions to withdraw them on such assurances as were given. But we would respectfully point out that in most of these cases the President would have done better to explain the attitude of the Government himself and tried to pour oil over troubled waters by either accepting the motions or making such statements as would completely satisfy the wishes of the non-official section of the Council instead of expressing his anxiety to maintain 'the business reputation of the Council' or prevent the repetition of arguments. . . . . The official opposition to a reform which has been adopted in many other places only served to show that the Government place little or no value on the advice of non-officials, despite the very general statement made by His Excellency that there was no reluctance to receive non-official opinion. . . . . Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's crowning piece of argument was when he said that 'it was difficult to see in what respects the non-official members of the Board would be likely to add to the strength of the Board otherwise than numerically.' We are informed that this sweeping statement has been as it is bound to be keenly resented by the Honourable non-official members, and it is a pity that Sir Sivaswami Ayyar gave expression to it. His Excellency the President did not certainly improve the unhappy situation created by the offensive remarks made during the debate, by telling Mr. Ramachandra Rao

that he could not point the pistol at the Government and direct them to adopt his proposal."

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 29th November, says:— "When the protracted session of the Legislative Council came to a close on Saturday evening, the Honourable Members left the hall with an obvious sense of relief. . . . . Unfortunately, the desire to end the sittings on Saturday, took hold of almost every member by that morning, so much so that some popular representatives who had openly stated the previous day that the debate on their resolution could not be postponed two months completely succumbed to the prevailing view. . . . . Perhaps their quickness of decision was not an unmixed evil. . . . . It is noteworthy that the movement for ending the session with such indecent haste was wholly one-sided, and the Government would surely have willingly consented to continue the session during the present week. . . . . We have not been able to appreciate the haste, but a body of people occupying so responsible a position cannot have had recourse to it without strong reasons And if that is the case, it is advisable in the interests of all that they are placed before the bewildered public. . . . . The outstanding feature of the session is the despair, as one Honourable Member termed it, of the non-official members at the refusal of the Government to accept their co-operation. The mysterious attitude of the Government concerning the Plague Notification system had prepared the way, and the speech with which the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar opposed the demand for the appointment of non-official presidents to some select district boards at once raised the dissatisfaction of the Council to the highest pitch. The unfortunate change was not due so much to the mere fact of Government opposition as to the influence of the Honourable Member's arguments and assertions. . . . . We do not know whether it is necessary to draw the attention of the Government to the unfortunate influence of such an unhappy session of the Legislative Council. Very probably the official members have already noted the mistake. . . . . The loss of the first resolution, for a committee to decide on the question of panchayats, did not create any unfortunate feeling. Many non-official members actually enjoyed the end of the stiff fight they had put up. And the same happy atmosphere could have been kept up if the tone of the official speeches had been equally sympathetic."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st December, states:—"His Excellency the President pacified the non-officials by saying that there was no reluctance on the part of anybody to accept non-official opinion. But people are judged by their actions and not words, and however much the Government might assure us that non-official opinion will receive attention, we are tempted to look askance and ask for practical proof. The rejection of resolution after resolution moved by non-official members does but support us in the view we have taken."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 1st December, observes:— "If we can sum up in a few words the net result of the deliberations of the Legislative Council, the general impression created in the minds of the on-looker will be that the officials and the non-officials parted in a frame of mind which showed that there is no common ground between them . . . . Surely there must be something wrong somewhere. Is it that the Government do not want to understand the non-official members, or is it that the non-official members are incapable of letting the Government know what they want or is it both? . . . . What is required on either side is a little bit of give and take. . . . . At all events in Madras where the official class is not superstitious but sympathetic and where the non-officials are docile and easily satisfied, a better understanding of each others' points of view can be brought about early enough."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Ceylon Quarantine Restrictions.

17. In an article under the heading "A Racial Bar", the *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th November, remarks:— "We wonder why the resolution on the

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

quarantine restriction was not disallowed as touching on highly controversial points. That is the only way of dealing with such questions, for, if it is impossible to cure, it is necessary to conceal. . . . . We do not certainly desire to repeat here what was repeated in the Legislative Council; but we must leave it to Sir Harold Stuart for solution—whether even for one day such a difference should be tolerated by a Government with which he is responsibly associated. The whole of India has read and applauded his reference to the racial difference. But a strange irony of fate draws down the curtain and shows to him, in all its luridness, the bitter racial bar that is daily existent within the jurisdiction of the Madras Government. We consider it unfortunate that the resolution should have been discussed and withdrawn. . . . . Having now known that the European is subjected to a different treatment from the Indian, it is necessary that this difference should cease at once."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

Home Rule.

18. Referring to the pledges given to India by Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, the *New India*, of the 30th November, in concluding the second of a series of articles on this subject, says:—"It is clear from all this that it is neither the Crown, nor the Parliament, of England which is to blame. It is the deadly work against liberty of the bureaucracy, which in every country is the enemy of popular freedom. To this we owe the tearing into shreds of all the charters and treaties, and proclamations and royal messages, until the air is thick with 'scraps of paper'; but the coercive legislation, which is its natural work, is not written on paper, but on parchment; the Arms Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act, the revival of the Deportation Resolutions, made only to meet the danger of invasion and disused and forgotten—these are among the things which make Home Rule under the Imperial Crown so vital a necessity, if India is to live."

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

In the third article of the series on "Home Rule," the *New India*, of the 1st December, observes:—"Lacking knowledge of Indian conditions, Parliament has always been timid, and in legislating for India, it has adopted the plan of passing Acts of broad outlines, leaving it to 'the man on the spot' to make regulations by which the principles of the Act should be applied. These Regulations have always eviscerated the Act, and have rendered it useless. The regulations under the Arms Act make it the mischievous Statute it is. . . . . It is the Regulations which encourage the spread of dacoity, so that life and property are less secure now in some districts than they were fifty years ago; the dacoity is put down to anarchists; it is nothing of the kind, but is merely the re-appearance of old robber-gangs, due to the helplessness of an unarmed people. . . . . Let the people have arms to defend themselves, as the police do not defend them, and dacoity will soon be a thing of the past. But the bureaucracy fear to live in a country where the people bear arms, and all the ravages of wild beasts and of dacoits must continue, because they are afraid that an armed people would not bear their yoke. Hence also the refusal of military colleges, of commissions in the army, etc., and the restriction of volunteering —*not by law* but by the bureaucracy—to Christians, who, they hope, will not be unpatriotic by reason of their religion."

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

In discussing some of the reasons why India should have Home Rule, the *New India*, of the 3rd December, in the fifth article of this series, writes:—"There are over 280 reasons, at least, why we should have Home Rule, and they may be summed up in one sentence:—'Because we cannot get things done without it.' . . . . It is not the fault of the Congress that it has cried out in vain; it has beaten on a shut door. Its splendid pleadings against South African and Colonial treatment of Indians went for nothing, till the resolution of the passive resisters and the rising of Indian anger to boiling point made a danger too great to be allowed to continue. Its protests against the Partition of Bengal had no effect, until Bengalis used the boycott and the situation became, again, too dangerous to be allowed to continue. The lesson is plain. Arguments, however cogent, eloquence,

however noble, pleas for justice, however unanswerable, fail to have any effect, so long as they are kept within the walls of a Council Chamber. . . . . Until the plea within passes into agitation without, nothing is done. Agitation which is not based on a good statement is folly; but a good statement which is not backed up by agitation is futile. . . . . The most glaring abuses continue, and we want to be rid of them. The bureaucracy is incompetent in the matters in which the people are most interested, and too competent in the increase of expenditure. . . . . A big and strenuous agitation for Home Rule means the ending of all the wrongs and injustices which Congress has been exposing since 1885. When we have Home Rule, and a responsible Government, we will see that it puts our national household in order."

19. The *New India*, of the 1st December, states:—"In the Allied countries, they are now considering steps to prevent Germany from dumping her articles in other countries and thus disorganising the world's trade at the end of the war. But little or no attention is paid to the same procedure on the part of Japan. Perhaps the indifference is due to the fact that the sufferer now is India, and we shall hear of counteracting measures when the pockets of Lancashire capitalists are touched."

Japanese trade competition.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd December, says:—"There can no longer be any doubt that the Japanese are making a most determined effort to capture the Indian markets. Their manufacturers have carefully studied and properly understood Indian requirements. They are able to produce goods and place them in our markets in the way we want them. . . . . While they are cutting into our coasting trade by means of State-aid and encouragement to shipping, their own coasting trade is well-guarded and protected by means of necessary tariffs. . . . . We look aghast to the East and to the West, and what intensifies the tension of an Indian patriot's mind is the helplessness which those who have the practical shaping of our destinies in their hands share with us. Mr. Rees asks Mr. Chamberlain for information, and Mr. Chamberlain says he would be glad to have it from him, if he can give it. In the meantime the sun shines bright in the Orient, and Japan is fast making hay."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd December, observes:—"The Germanising spirit of Japan in the industrial zone is already felt in India; the Indian market threatens to be swamped by the Japanese manufactures. The Government is at the back of the Japanese trader—and the Government of Japan means the entire Japanese nation. Japan has already set for herself the goal and is working hard to reach the goal—and she will reach it. This spirit is certainly in the people of India, and it finds expression in the incessant demands for the establishment of industries. Our Government is not behind our back. We have set before us no goal. The great opportunity of the war will soon be lost, and we will be where we were."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

20. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st December, observes:—"In the black list of comparison between Madras and the other Presidencies, which the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar presented to the Council, he could have added the Madras Sub-Registrar also, and with great effect. . . . . The majority of our Sub-Registrars retire on reaching the second or the third grade—that is they retire while drawing a salary of Rs. 100 or Rs. 125. Their promotion is stagnant and unusually slow—it comes only with death. The great block in promotions is due to there being only a disproportionately small number in the first two grades. The recent amalgamation of districts, and the consequent abolition of registrarships has made the promotion much slower; the frequent extensions granted to superannuated officers have added to this sloth."

Sub-Registrars.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

21. The following appears in the *Wednesday Review* for the week ending 1st December:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi has raised a note of warning against undue agitation in favour of Home Rule. His attitude as well as of those who consider

The Home Rule League.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

any such agitation ill-advised at the present time may be misunderstood, but there is no doubt that it is well-meant. . . . . It is no doubt true that both Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta have advised Congressmen to discuss the question and the outline they have sketched is modest enough. Even if they propounded a more forward scheme, there is a world of difference between a responsible organisation like the Congress asking for reforms and a brand-new organisation being started now with the avowed object of forcing the Government to grant Home Rule the moment the war is over. What has to be deprecated is hasty action and agitation one way or the other, and Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League is avowedly intended to create agitation on the subject in India. Prudence and the highest dictates of expediency require that we should suspend formulating our demands till the war is over. Mr. Shafi's letter is welcome as pointing out the dangers of agitation at the present juncture."

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Indians in South Africa.

22. The *New India*, of the 4th December, writes:—"The position of Indians in the South African Union will probably come up again for serious notice before long. The last passive resistance struggle did not result in achieving anything more than the concession to live as self-respecting people within the Colony. Franchise was and is still withheld from them, and the local self-governing bodies can, if they wish, make life impossible to them in any urban areas. The Immigration officer too wields extensive powers that can at any time be turned into engines of ill-treatment. Naturally there are frequent instances to bring home all these disabilities to the Indians within the union, and no redress is possible except in extreme cases when a sympathetic Government condescend to intervene. The absence of franchise is specially to blame for these humiliations. The Municipal Councils can thereby be blissfully indifferent, if not actively hostile, to the feelings of our countrymen and a very favourite game with them is to refuse licenses for Indians to trade. . . . . Obviously, it is harmful to the interests of the empire to allow matters to take their present course and the only check lies in the hand of the Government of India who should not find it impossible to get Lord Buxton, the Union Governor-General, to discourage the ill-treatment. Even if there should be no immediate result, the pressure brought to bear upon the Colonial Office during these months will not fail to bear fruit when the whole machinery of the empire is overhauled at the close of the war."

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

European *v.* Indian officials.

23. Referring to the comments of the *Leader* (Allahabad) on the decision of the Government of the United Provinces to postpone the organisation of the Technological Institute owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable Principal from England, the *New India*, of the 4th December, says:—"In this, as in several other appointments, the war has given an eminent opportunity to the Government of India to respond to the reasonable claims of Indians to more extensive employment in the higher rungs of the administration; but, unfortunately, the Government cling to the view that such a course of policy is disastrous. As will be done by the Indian Civil Service (temporary suspension) Bill, they will import third-rate foreigners rather than recognise the claims of Indians far superior to them."

IV.—Native States.

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Nizam's prohibition on liquor during the *Muharram*.

24. The *New India*, of the 3rd December, has the following:—"His Highness the Nizam's Government have done a great act of statesmanship in prohibiting the sale of liquor throughout the Nizam's Dominions for the ten days of *Muharram*. . . . . In the last *Bakr-Id* the Nizam's Government had likewise prohibited the killing of cows in order not to hurt the feelings of Hindus. We look with great pride at this courageous statesmanlike act on the part of the Nizam's Government and one cannot help feeling that the premier Indian States of Baroda, Mysore, and now in such respects, Hyderabad, have made the British Government feel small."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

25. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th November, says:—The news that numerous German troopsh ave been transferred from the eastern theatre to Zurich in the western theatre shows that an offensive movement on a large scale is contemplated in the latter region. The Germans have made this arrangement perhaps in anticipation of an offensive movement by the Allies.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 25th November, publishes what purports to be a translation of an article said to have been contributed by Mr. Sidney Low to the *Daily Chronicle* and reproduced by the *Hindu* of the 20th November under the heading "The Balkans and the German Peace".

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

26. In a leader on the subject of war, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st December, says:—It appears that the Turks intend to join with the Bulgarians and gain their object. The Turkish armies have arrived at Mustaphapasha and other places in Bulgaria. It appears to be the intention of the Bulgarians to drive the fleeing Servians as far as the Adriatic Coast. They cannot succeed in this attempt so long as the navy of the Allies is supreme. The army of Montenegro is ready to help the Servians. Albania is not likely to come to their rescue. The Allies have therefore to send their armies chiefly to Albania and Montenegro. While the armies landing in Salonika enter Bulgaria and set about cutting off all communication between the Bulgarians and the Turks, those landing in Albania and Montenegro, have to help the armies of Montenegro and Servia. There are thus indications of a new war theatre coming into existence on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. There is no doubt that the Allies are arranging to cope with the new situation. As stated by His Excellency the Governor at Trichinopoly, the result of the war may be delayed, but it can never be other than what the whole world expects it to be.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The war.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 2nd December, in its news columns writes:—The Allies in order to ensure triumph should organise a war conference. It is of the utmost importance that the conference should discuss *in camera* the qualities and shortcomings of the soldiers and the officers and preclude all possibility of negligence and sloth. We earnestly hope that the authorities will give due attention to this subject.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The war.

The *same* paper in another short paragraph observes:—We understand that some persons such as Sir Edward Carson are making speeches which cannot but damp the enthusiasm of the authorities, the soldiers and their officers alike. In these critical times it is imperative that the authorities should be somewhat autocratic and that whosoever makes irresponsible speeches and creates disunion should be arrested and kept in confinement until peace is concluded. The British Empire will otherwise have to face untold calamities.

In an article under this heading the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd December, writes:—An article which the British Admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, has contributed to the *London Times* is one of the most regrettable type. The writer says that the Government have no confidence in the people and the people have no confidence in the Government, that the Cabinet members have no confidence in each other, that mistakes were and are being committed both prior to the war and subsequently, that the task of conducting the war has been entrusted to men who are ignorant of the secrets of warfare, that out

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The war.

of the 21 members of the Cabinet only one or two have any knowledge of these secrets, that the guidance of affairs under such ignorance will make success difficult, that courage and patience are essential to success, and that eloquence and rhetoric will avail nothing. This opinion appears to be shared by a large section of the British press. There should be a council of military experts and the conduct of the war should be wholly entrusted to them. The members of the Cabinet should grant them whatever assistance they demand. There should be greater unanimity among all concerned. Else, it will be difficult to save the situation. We earnestly hope that the members of the Cabinet will act with greater unanimity among them.

YOGAKSHAMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The war.

After stating that Bulgaria's appearance on the stage, and the determination of Greece and Roumania to maintain their neutrality, have created some unforeseen difficulties for the Allies, the *Yogakshamam*, of the 26th November, says:—As Servia did not receive help from the Allies in time, almost the whole of it is, like Belgium, in the hands of the enemy. The extremely valiant Serbians intend to leave Servia for Abania and consolidate their position there. The Allied forces are daily arriving at Salonika, and their object is to prevent the German forces from entering Turkey through Servia. At the end of this war all the petty kings will go to the dogs or their number will increase.

German submarines have entered the Mediterranean and sank a few vessels trading with India and other countries. If these submarines happen to get into the Suez Canal also, our situation will be rather critical. Eminent persons, like Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Salonika to decide upon the policy to be followed in the southern theatre of the war. If Germany continues to make progress at the present rate, and scores a victory in the south, countries like Egypt and India will greatly suffer. A single *Emden* inflicted heavy losses on us. If four similar warships and armies enter our seas, what can we do but raise our hands and allow them to land? Our helplessness is pitiable indeed. Otherwise Germany would never have thought of capturing India. Come what may. Whatelse can we do?

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Persia.

27. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 27th November, in a leaderette on Persia, says:—The statement made by our Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council, that the State of Persia is not satisfactory has been agitating the popular mind. Two facts are evident from what has of late transpired in Persia; firstly, that the Government of Persia is not strong enough to maintain its neutrality, and, secondly, that Austrian and German agents have been freely roaming over the country, kindling the fanaticism of the people, and hatching plots to win them over to their side.

Steps have been taken to provide against Persia joining the enemy; but this measure of precaution cannot be solely relied upon. It is a source of strength to Turkey, that Bulgaria has gone over to the enemy's side and that Servia has mostly fallen into the hands of the Germans. Some German forces, though small, may have reached Constantinople. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Allies to have a hold on Persia which may be called the gate of Asia. From all this, the importance of the Mesapotamian expedition undertaken by our Government may be evident. . . . . Bagdad must be taken, and the road running to Teheran, which has facilitated the march of many an Asiatic conqueror, must be closed. The Indian army now engaged in Mesapotamia should be strengthened, Bagdad must be captured, and Persia kept beyond the reach of the blazing flames of the war. On this depends the future of Asia.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Persia.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, refers to German intrigues in Persia and says:—Even in times of peace, the authority of the Government of Persia is not strong. The Russians, on the one side, and the English, on the other, have been protecting it. It is hoped that the Persian Government will do their best to discourage the intrigues.

28. The *Desamata*, of the 24th November, has the following note:— "Monastir falling into the enemy's hands."

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

A recent telegram says that the Bulgarian army that was marching *viâ* Prilep, has driven the Southern Servian armies to one corner, and is entering Monastir. The plight of the Servians in this region is miserable.

29. In an article under this heading, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th November, writes:—Some of the newspapers in the United Kingdom seem to have lost their balance. They are making irresponsible statements regarding the war. Even the *London Times* observes that the situation is not tending towards the desired goal. The *Morning Post* goes so far as to say that it is wrong to prevent the exportation of food supplies to Germany. It is objected in many quarters that it is unwise to espouse the cause of the enemy in this manner. It would be well if the authorities and the representatives of the press and the public should organise a conference and concert measures for crushing the enemy with greater unanimity. The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily News* refer to the enemy's intentions to construct a railway from Berlin to India and discuss the resources for the protection of Egypt and India. This is grossly unwise. In the first place it is scarcely possible that any such line of railway can be constructed and the possibility of an invasion to India is still more remote. They have first to think of sufficient means of self-defence nearer home before they can think of invading other countries. Although the Allies have shown some slight signs of weakness it is still not unlikely that they will invade Germany and capture Berlin itself. In any case India has nothing to fear from Germany. An invasion is impossible, and even granting such a contingency possible, the British will grant independence and give military training to all able-bodied Indians. It is by no means difficult to organise an Indian army large enough to crush the enemy in the course of two or three months. It is surprising that any journalists should appear distressed, despite such favourable circumstances. Justice and courage are unfailing weapons. It is important that the British Government should follow the suggestions made above and ensure that no cowardly statements are made by the press.

The need for courage.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

30. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd December, writes:—The *Madras Mail* states that £1,600,000,000 are required for the current year's expenses of the war and £1,800,000,000 will be required for the coming year and that with great difficulty only £400,000,000 could be raised outside England. If this be a fact it implies that the British Government must inevitably become insolvent. But there is nothing whatever to warrant this view. The British Empire is not only the biggest but also the richest of the worlds' empires. But the love of luxury among the people is as great as their affluence. There is always a tendency to live beyond means. If this extravagance should be checked until the close of the war, the present struggle can be prolonged even for a hundred years without fear of debt. If all patriotic citizens should contribute all their savings towards the expenses of the war after providing only for the bare necessaries, the war can be continued until the enemy is crushed without the slightest fear of bankruptcy.

The war and financial crisis.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

31. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, points out that, as Japan is at present very busy with the manufacture of munitions for Russia, and cannot meet even her own demands for cloths, etc., she cannot be depended upon for the supply of all the articles required by us, and that therefore we should try to manufacture here a few at least of the articles which we require, instead of depending on others for the supply of the same.

Japan and the war.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

32. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th November, referring to the number of Irish recruits and the appointment of a special officer for recruting purposes, says that, if similar steps were taken in India with the approval of the Viceroy

"Recruits."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

and a senior officer be appointed to go recruting throughout India, it would be found that the number of recruits here would exceed many times over the men who have enlisted in Ireland, for the people of India are not less ready than others to sacrifice their lives and property to the Government's cause.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

The Police in Madura.

33. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd November, publishes the details of a case in Madura in which a number of constables were convicted for bribery by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Melur and says:—This case is a sad commentary upon the statement of the Government that enormous money is spent on the Police department only with the object of improving the morale and capacity of the officials in this department. It shows that corruption is practiced by the Police in the Madura district as a regular business and that facilities have been created for this practice being carried on successfully and the fact that the present case occurred in Mēlur, the headquarters station of the Tahsildar and the Sub-Magistrate, indicates that the Police are carrying on this trade without the least fear of detection. We hope our Government will promptly make an inquiry into this matter and improve the morale of the Police corps in this district.

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The Police administration.

34. In reviewing the Police Administration Report for 1914, the *Desamata*, of the 17th November, says:—In spite of the costly reforms that have been introduced into the Police department ever since 1905, that department has been as unpopular and inefficient as ever. The educated classes do not enter the department because the belief is current among them that the higher officers in it do not treat them with courtesy. All reforms in the Police department must aim at removing the odium that now attaches to it, so that educated Indians may enter it in greater numbers and make the Police administration efficient.

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Police force in the Madras Presidency.

35. The *Desamata*, of the 24th November, remarks that the police force in the Madras Presidency are inefficient notwithstanding the reforms that have been effected of late in the Police department, and, in support of that remark, quotes the case in which a constable in the Madura district instituted a criminal complaint against eleven other constables, who beat him because he demanded his share of the bribes received by them, and entered into a quarrel with them when that was not paid. The paper says:—Had it not been for the quarrel, this disgraceful act of the police would not have seen the light of the day. Such acts are not uncommon on this side of the Presidency too. How can the people place confidence in such a police force and honour it?

(d) *Education.*

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

The registration of the Kallars.

36. Referring to the decision of the Government to register the "Kallars" of Madura as a criminal tribe, and to the arrest and prosecution of sixteen of them on their refusal to give finger impressions, the *Keralodayam*, of the 30th November, observes that the question of their registration should have been allowed to lie over till the result of their appeal to His Excellency the Governor was known, and that they ought to be given some time for proving to the Government that they are honest and well-behaved.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The Convocation address.

37. In commenting on the Convocation address, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th November, says:—The present educational methods of the Madras University are turning out men who though learned are wanting in wisdom. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has opined that a University should be such as would

brighten the lives of its alumni and help to diffuse knowledge and wisdom all over the country. He suggested that to make the present University answer this purpose, it should not only be reformed, but some more Universities should be brought into existence and education imparted through the medium of the vernaculars. It is highly gratifying that he has remarked that the present practice of imparting higher education through English involves a waste of the energy and time of the students. If he, from his eminent position, helps to carry out his suggestions, we will soon make rapid advancement in education. It is a pity that he has not touched upon any other department of public service in his speech than that of the police.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th November, says:—The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has advised the graduates to enter the Police Department in large numbers. This, they should of course do, but the educated classes cannot realise the significance of that advice until the department is made attractive for them. His suggestion that the Madras Presidency must have some more Universities raises in the minds of the Andhras the hope that their desire to have a separate University for themselves will soon be granted. Sir Harold Stuart has expressed himself in favour of education being imparted through the medium of the vernaculars. We trust that the members of the Legislative Council will set to work in this direction and get their desires fulfilled before Sir Harold Stuart retires.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

38. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, expresses its surprise at the rejection of the resolution on free and compulsory education and remarks:—What has been found to be of use in the western countries and in some of the Native States in India cannot be said to be useless in British India. That the people of the villages will not be benefited by the municipalities imparting free and compulsory education to the boys in their respective jurisdictions, is no just argument against empowering Municipal Councils to give such education. If parents do not now send their sons to school but want them to do their share of daily work, compulsion must be brought to bear on them by means of legislation. It is to be regretted that some of the advocates of free and compulsory education also voted against the resolution. His Excellency the Governor refused permission to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, who wished to propose an amendment, and this shows how strongly the Government are opposed to free and compulsory education. It is hoped that the Honourable Members will move the question over and over again, and persuade the Government to grant them their wish.

Free and compulsory education.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

39. In a leading article referring to the proposal to establish a University in Mysore, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 1st December, dwells at length on the difficulties attending the acquisition of scientific knowledge through the medium of a foreign tongue such as English and urges that the people should press on the attention of Government the desirability of imparting even higher education through the medium of the vernacular following the example of countries like Japan so as to make scientific knowledge more easily accessible even to the masses.

Vernacular as medium of instruction.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

40. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th November, writes that recently a proposition regarding compulsory and free education for boys and girls was moved in the Madras Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Krishna Rao who in commending the question to the favourable consideration of the Council threw much light on the subject. Dr. Nayar and other members of the Council supported the motion. The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stone, our learned Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in a lengthy speech argued that for the present the matter was not one of urgency.

We do not say that free compulsory education is bad, but our request is that in case the Government eventually accept the proposal certain amendments are necessary.

Compulsory and free education and the Government.

Muhammadans, when their boys reach the age of four or four and a half years, send them to religious school to receive religious instruction which, in accordance with the demands of religion, is obligatory from the religious point of view. If the Government were to introduce, with compulsory and free education in English, religious instruction in accordance with the tenets of various religions and sects, they would be helping not only the Government but also, to a great extent, help the parents of the children.

When Mussalmans are perfectly acquainted with their own religion, they will thoroughly understand how to behave towards their King and the Government. Most of the ignorant classes, owing to their non-acquaintance with the religious principles, do not pay due regard to the claims of their King and country. Therefore we hope that our benevolent Government will consider this point and then, when the question of compulsory English education is moved again, it will certainly be passed with this amendment.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

Officials in Municipal Councils.

41. Referring to the report on the administration of the Municipality of Masulipatam for 1914-15, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th November, remarks:—Not only in this municipality but also in others official members cannot spare time to attend municipal meetings regularly. What harm is there if such men are not appointed as members at all? Only very few men such as the medical officer, whose advice may be of use to the municipality, may be made to attend the municipal council whenever necessary. All other members may be non-officials. It is to be regretted that the authorities do not grant this small privilege.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 26, 1915.

The village panchayat system in South Canara.

42. In an article referring to the village panchayat system recently inaugurated by the Madras Government and discussing its applicability to the district of South Canara, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 26th November, observes that although there being no union panchayats in the district till now, the people are unacquainted with the privileges they imply, and are consequently under the belief that the organisation of such bodies is only a novel mode of taxation, these misapprehensions are only the result of ignorance which must disappear when they understand the nature of their rights and privileges under this scheme of local self-government. The paper says that the vast bulk of the population of the district being only rural residents, the numerous roads which have been opened for their benefit could hardly be constructed with only the proceeds of the road-cess collected at the rate of 1 anna 6 pies, in the absence of liberal grants from the Government and that the absence of bridges for the large network of rivers and streams which are frequently in floods and form such an obstacle to local traffic and the meagre provision that now exists in regard to schools, hospitals and lighting even on the main roads of taluk headquarters and similar other shortcomings could only be remedied with the creation of union panchayats. The paper next observes that under the present rules each of the taluk headquarters will have a union panchayat but the restriction that each panchayat should be in respect of a single village and nor a group is somewhat unsuited to the requirements of South Canara inasmuch as some of the important towns of the district such as Udipi, Kasaragod and Karkal comprise portions of several villages and if the rule that there should be a separate panchayat for each village should operate as a bar to their forming a single panchayat for the whole town, then these towns will have to be constituted minor municipalities.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Malabar District Board.

43. In reviewing the report of the Malabar District Board for 1914-15, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st December, points out that all the non-official Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards have satisfactorily discharged their duties, and that the work of the two *union panchayats* under their non-official presidents has been

satisfactory, rejoices that the District Board has realised the necessity of establishing dispensaries at *Tirurangadi*, *Ottapalam* and *Mannarkad* for the purpose of giving medical aid to the people, hopes that the Board will pay greater attention to vaccination in future, and observes that the opening of a Veterinary Hospital at Calicut deserves special mention, and that the Board will, as the Government have pointed out, utilise the whole or a major portion of the unspent amount at their disposal for useful purposes during the current year.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

"The deplorable condition of certain streets in Madras."

44. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th November, writes that complaints are being received that, owing to the indifference of the Corporation, the streets in Mirsapet, Hatigunta and Triplicane, etc., are in such a bad condition that especially in rainy weather no one can cross them with his shoes on. When the rain stops it takes two or three and even ten days for the water to dry up. Meanwhile the mud emits such offensive odours that there is a danger of deadly diseases injurious to health breaking out.

What is more regrettable is such evils are only found in the quarter inhabited by poor Mussalmans, while the principal streets used by Government officials are in good order.

It is understood that petitions have been sent up to the Corporation and answers have been received promising that the matter would be attended to shortly but beyond this nothing has been done.

The editor finds it difficult to understand why certain streets be they ever so narrow are attended to directly they fall into disrepair while others are neglected.

The paper complains that when a Commissioner has to be elected the candidates go from house to house canvassing for votes making all sorts of promises of reform and indulging in flattery. But when once they gain their object, go a thousand times to their houses and they will not even listen to a proposal. Send a hundred thousand petitions and not one would receive any attention.

When rich and poor are the subjects of the State and Government observes both with the same regard and when great facilities are afforded for the promotion of health, why is the Municipality indifferent to the question?

If the President, Health Officer and the Engineer were to kindly go and see the state of affairs at Janijehan Khan Road, Manick Maistry Street, Muhammad Husain Street, Bukhshi Ali Street and the streets in Hatigunta and Suparigunta and see for themselves if these require repairs.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

Indians and Railway Companies.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, expresses its regret at the unsatisfactory replies given by the Government to the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai and the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the condition of the refreshment rooms in the Guntakal station and the want of a covering for the overbridge in the Madura station, and observes:—These replies show that neither the Railway Companies nor the Government care much for the conveniences of the passengers. As there are not more than one line of railway connecting different places in India, as is the case in England, the passengers have no alternative but to travel by the same railway, whatever may be the inconvenience caused to them by the Railway authorities. So it is not fair on the part of the Government to wash its hands clean of the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the thousands of passengers travelling by railways and to leave them to the tender mercy of the Railway Companies.

There is also another point in which the intervention of the Government is necessary. The Indian employees on these railways are paid very low salaries and the fact that, on account of their poverty, the Indians are prepared to work for any salary cannot be a valid ground for the company

paying them very low salaries. As an increase in the salaries of their employees will tell upon their profits, the companies may not like to take any step in this direction. So it is the duty of the Government, with whom rests the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the people, to intervene and insist upon these companies paying their employees adequately.

(*k*) *General.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

Germans in India.

46. The *Jananukulan*, of the 15th November, has a long leader under this head, dwelling upon the danger of allowing a single German to continue in India, and, quoting instances to prove that the Lutheran Missionaries in India, who are Germans, are anti-British in spirit and are also tampering with the loyalty of the Indian Christians following this Mission, advocates the wholesale removal of all Germans from India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

The immensity of the import trade in India.

47. Referring to the numerous articles imported into India from foreign countries, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, observes:—The late Mr. Ranade once remarked that it was more ignominious for India to be subject to foreign trade than to be under a foreign government. What respect can the foreigners have for a people who are easily deceived by external appearances and huge advertisements and buy a number of useless articles which will not last long? It is due entirely to their ignorance. We do not know when the Government will recognise that it is its duty to dispel the ignorance of the people and to create in them the capacity of protecting their interests, by starting and working industries in the country with zeal? We are getting even petty articles, such as tooth powder, nails and gum, from foreigners. What can be more disgraceful than this? The Commercial Congress, which is to meet in Bombay at the end of this year, should consider this important subject and devise means to protect the people from the foreigners in the matter of trade.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

The hardships suffered by Indian students in England.

48. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd November, dilates upon the hardships suffered by the Indian students in England, as is shown by the report of the London Advisory Committee, and observes:—The Indians are not easily admitted into the Colleges in England, the moment they reach the place. They have to wait under the supervision of the "Cromwell House" authorities till they are admitted and numerous are the hardships they are subjected to while they are here. Complaints about these hardships do not reach the Secretary of State and even if they do, there is much delay in the grievances being redressed. It is indeed regrettable that the English Colleges do not sympathise with the Indian students, who have to go to England for purposes of education only because it is not available in India. The only remedy for the existing state of affairs is for the Secretary of State to take steps either to make it easy for the Indian students to have the education they require in England or to raise the educational institutions in India to the level of the English institutions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

49. In commenting on the proceedings of this meeting, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, observes:—The replies given to the several questions asked by the non-official members at this meeting show that the Government has not yet realised fully that the elected members of the Council have the same responsibility in the matter of administration as the official and nominated members. The very object of interpellations on the part of members is to ascertain for the people facts affecting them and to invite the attention of Government to defects in the administration. But those on the side of the Government use all their intelligence in wording the replies to these interpellations in such a manner that no information is let out to the people. Need we say that this is most unfair and that it is contrary to the intention of the Secretary of State in enlarging the Legislative Councils in this country?

Coming to the propositions brought forward by the elected members, the reply of the Government to the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai regarding the case of a toll-gate contractor in Trichinopoly, who is reported to have been kept in custody for a number of days at the instance of the District officials, is very disappointing. It is really strange that the Government had not called for a report about the case before the meeting of the Council. We hope no further time will be lost in making an inquiry into this case, so as to prevent the people having any misconception in this matter. In continuing its comments upon this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, says:—Nine out of the thirty-two resolutions brought forward by the elected members at this meeting refer to the constitution of village panchayats and they indicate the extent to which the people are dissatisfied with the recent Government order issued on this subject. It was recently found out in England that the constitution of different panchayats for different purposes, as has now been done in this country, has led to much confusion, and it was therefore decided to have the same kind of institution in villages and towns for exercising all the powers of local self-government. We wonder why the Madras Government is adopting principles which have been declared to be unsound in England. The resolutions brought forward on this subject at the meeting clearly showed the anxiety of the people in the matter of reforming the constitution of the village panchayats, and it is really regrettable that these resolutions should have been lost on account of Sir Harold Stuart having given his casting vote against them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th November, writes:—The case of the toll-gate contractor in Trichinopoly which came up for discussion at this meeting is really one which is capable of bringing the British Government into contempt in this country. What can be more regrettable than the executive officials of a district, who are bound to guard the interests of innocent people themselves teasing them? We quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar in his view that the Government should have called for a report about this event within twenty-four hours after its happening. We will go further and say that one of the Members of the Executive Council should have immediately run up to Trichinopoly and made an enquiry about it. We hope that Lord Pentland will go into the question fully when he visits Trichinopoly and punish the officials who have, by their conduct, brought the Government into contempt.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The arguments adduced by the Government for its decision to purchase lands in Adyar for constructing bungalows for the higher officials are neither sound nor convincing. It is really surprising that when the executive officials find enough of money for securing their conveniences, they should plead want of funds for starting a soap factory on the West Coast.

50. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th November, writes:—It cannot be denied that the Congress has done and is doing much for the progress of India, and it is due to this institution that the foreigners have come to regard the Indians, as a nation. It is this Congress that, by constantly dinning the Government with a narration of the grievances of the Indians, dispelling the misapprehensions in the minds of the authorities and making them rest assured of the loyalty of the Indians, has acquired for them numerous privileges. Besides all this, there is a special importance about the coming Congress. It has to deal with many important questions concerning the grant of "Home Rule" to India. The spontaneity and liberality with which the Indians have come forward to sacrifice their all on behalf of England in this war has moved the British public to such an extent that the Ministers have openly declared that India should no longer occupy a subordinate position in the Empire, so the Congress will have to formulate a scheme now regarding the kind of self-government she is to have after the close of the war.

The coming Congress.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th November, has a long leader comparing the low salaries paid to the officials in England with the high salaries paid to the English officials in India and observes:—The

Salaries of officials in England and India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

present scale of salaries in India was fixed 150 years ago. At that time there was enough of corruption among the English officials in this country and a sufficiently high scale of salaries had to be paid to them in order to prevent them from taking bribes. The same scale continues even now. Yet, these officials complain that their salaries are inadequate, and the British Ministers also give ear to these complaints and grant them special concessions occasionally. But considering the poverty of the Indians and the salaries paid to the officials in other countries, we are justified in complaining that the Indian administration is being conducted on an unnecessarily extravagant scale. Much of this expenditure can be reduced, if the number of Europeans in the public service is curtailed and they are replaced by Indians. But it may not, perhaps, be possible for the Indians to get a larger number of the higher appointments in India, until and unless she acquires *swaraj*.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The Civilians in India.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, draws a parallel between the conduct of the District officials in Trichinopoly in the case of a toll-gate contractor and that of a District Magistrate of Faridpur in Bengal, who is reported to have coerced the District Board to act according to his dictates and prevented a member thereof from bringing forward a resolution protesting against his conduct and observes:—These two instances show that some Civilians in India are still having a wrong impression of their position and powers and have not yet understood the true nature of the Indians The Collector of a district is invested with all kinds of powers in order to have an effective control over the administration of the district and to safeguard the interests of the thousands of people entrusted to his care. So if this officer himself tampers with the privileges enjoyed by the people under the British Government, he should be punished severely for it. It is very necessary that the Civilians in India should be made to realise the new spirit evinced by the Indians and prevented from exercising their powers in a high-handed manner, especially at this juncture, when India's loyalty and love for the British rule has been proved beyond doubt.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The Bombay Medical Council.

53. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th November, regrets that this council should also have followed in the wake of the Madras Council in issuing a notice to Dr. Prabhu Ram Vaidya. L.M. & S., that he should forthwith cease his connection with the Bombay Ayurvedic College, and observes that, by the creation of these Medical Councils, the Government is indirectly hampering the advancement of indigenous systems of medicine in this country which it is bound to help.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The Government of India terminable loan.

54. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, says:—The *Englishman* has stated that in response to the invitation for subscriptions through the post offices to the Government of India terminable loan, the public subscribed only less than 45 lakhs of rupees, and that this sum is inadequate in view of the fact that India's annual income is 900 crores. Let us suppose that this is a correct estimate of India's income. It follows that the average income of an Indian is only Rs. 2–8–0 a month. It would be well if the Englishman had pointed out another civilised country on the earth where man lives on such a small income. In spite of India's general poverty, the rich men have contributed large sums as donations for various purposes connected with the war. Under such circumstances no sane man will fail to appreciate the sacrifice which the Indians have made in subscribing Rs. 45 lakhs to the above-mentioned loan. It is gratifying to note that the *London Times* has referred to this contribution in appreciative terms. If England should once realise the actual financial situation of India, writings such as those of the *Englishman* would never meet with any approval in England at all.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

Health lectures.

55. Referring to the remark of the Surgeon-General in his health lecture, that the Indians ascribe diseases to supernatural agency, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, says:—Although Mr. Bannerman has been in India for such a long

time, he does not appear to have known any Indian other than his butler or coachman. His ignorance of the fact that in India famous medical systems have been in vogue from ancient times, reflects little credit upon the administration of the country. We trust that the Government will note his description of India. It is because that such a gentleman is the President of the Medical Council, that the indigenous systems of medicine have suffered a great deal.

56. Referring to the rumour that the term of office of Lord Hardinge will again be extended, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, trusts that this time it may be extended at least to the termination of the war.

Lord Hardinge.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, agrees with the *Bengali* in thinking that, however much we may wish that Lord Hardinge should continue as Viceroy, it is desirable that, when after the war there will be new elections and changes, there should be present in England one like Lord Hardinge, with his first-hand and unbiassed knowledge of India and her people, to give proper advice to Parliament on the changes to be introduced in the machinery of administration in India, and that His Excellency can do more good to India by his presence in England at that time than by his continuing to be her Viceroy.

Lord Hardinge.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

57. Referring to the revival of the cultivation of natural indigo in India as a result of the war, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, prays that the British Government may, instead of killing the indigo industry in India by introducing artificial indigo from England, help to develop it, so that it may thrive in this land even after the war.

Indigo.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

58. Referring to the suggestion of Mr. Webb of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that India should manifest her loyalty by helping the Government at the present crisis with a big war loan, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, says:—In spite of the many disabilities that the Indians are subjected to both in India and elsewhere, they are prepared to place their all at the disposal of their Sovereign. The Anglo-Indian bureaucrats are still trying to drive them deep into the mire of dependence. If the Anglo-Indians should be able to reform themselves in this matter, the Indians would be wholly devoted to the defence of the Empire without the need of any advice from them.

Mr. Webb.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

59. The *Suvarnalekha*, of the 9th November, has a note similar to the one contained in the *Sudarsini* of the 15th November, already abstracted on page 2036 of the weekly report under the heading "Strange news".

Strange news.

SUVARNALEKHA, *Tanuku*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

60. A correspondent to the *Andhrachandrika*, of the 25th November, says:—Before vaccination was introduced into India, only children were attacked with small-pox, but now even old men with one foot in the grave get the disease. Children who are vaccinated get fever, and many of them die from it. The wounds caused by vaccination suppurate and give pain even to elderly people for a long time. I humbly submit that vaccination is by no means a blessing as it is supposed to be, and pray that the Government will institute an enquiry into the matter.

Vaccination.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

61. Referring to the fact that the Kallars in the Madura district have been declared to be a criminal tribe and asked to give finger impressions, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st December, says:—The Collector did not afford the Kallars an opportunity to mend their ways, but forthwith proceeded to put the Criminal Tribes Act into force. The Kallars thereupon had recourse to passive resistance. Fifty of them went to jail. It appears that the authorities are promising to cancel their orders if the Kallars submit themselves to authority.

The Kallars.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

That the executive authorities should look on with unconcern while a whole community is plunged in such agitation, indicates a want of life in the executive body. It is a surprise that the executive officers who go out to enjoy dinners on other occasions do not pay immediate attention to such matters.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

The Sanitary Board.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th November, refers to the rejection of the resolution proposing certain changes in the constitution of the Sanitary Board and says:—The discussion on this resolution will go to show how very indifferently the Government treat the representative members in the Council. Lord Pentland who served under Liberal Ministers in England has, even after coming to Madras, earned the reputation of being non-interfering. It is a surprise that such a gentleman has given pain to the minds of the non-officials in the course of the discussion.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Village panchayats.

63. Writing on the subject of village panchayats, the *Desamata*, of the 24th November, says:—If people should administer the villages themselves, the village officers should be subordinate to the village panchayats. Besides the taluk and district boards should exercise no authority on these panchayats. Only then will the panchayats be of any service to the country.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Department of Industries.

64. In reviewing the Administration Report on the Department of Industries for the year 1914–15, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, remarks:—It may be seen from the report that a sum of 3 lakhs and 70 thousand rupees was the expenditure this year while the income was only 6 thousand rupees. A successful business must show a profit of 12 per cent. per annum. At this rate the income this year must have come to Rs. 44,400. It may be said therefore that the work of this department has not been satisfactory. Some industrial schools, however, are said to have been maintained by the department, but this excuse is untenable in the face of such a low income. According to Mr. Tressler's confession, pencils which refused to write, bottles which easily broke and paper in which ink sinks were manufactured. Can the quality of things made by experts be such as the one referred to above? They had tried a hand at weaving too but with no profit. If for such a result the reason be that there were no perfectly qualified experts, then it is advisable and necessary that such men are invited.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Japan.

65. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, says:—Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Japanese Government is encouraging the Japanese merchants who export cotton goods from Japan and import cotton from India by giving them bounties. Mr. Chamberlain gave the unsatisfactory answer that he knew nothing about it, without considering if he could do anything for the good of India in the matter.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

Sir Alfred Bourne and the Indian Institute of Science.

66. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 29th November, writes:—Sir Alfred Bourne originally came to India as a Professor of Biology. He was subsequently Director of Public Instruction. For a long time now he has been out of touch with science. It can scarcely be fair therefore to have appointed him to the post of Director of this Institute. We could find any number of persons both among Englishmen and Indians who have devoted a whole lifetime to research work. There are Dr. J. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Roy among Indians who have won unparalleled fame in the field of research. If men of this stamp should be appointed to this post, not only will research be carried on in the most efficient manner, but the Governments of India and Mysore will also be congratulated thereupon and the cause of science itself will be considerably advanced.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 1st December, in an article similar to the above, writes:—It is important that the staff of the institute should consist of an equal number of Europeans and Indians. Further there should be a

managing committee to guide its affairs. This committee should consist of representatives of the Government of India, Mr. Tata and the Mysore Government. The whole establishment should be subject to the control of this committee. There should be provision to dismiss those guilty of insubordination. Failing this arrangement the institute may well be replaced by a University representing all the faculties. It would be well to use the premises of this institute for the purposes of this new University. We hope the above will commend itself to our Government.

India and the Imperial Conference.

67. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th November, writes:—The British Government have invited the opinion of the Colonies as to whether India may be represented at the Imperial Conference. The step has caused a feeling of deep regret among many Indians. The Indians have demonstrated such unswerving loyalty and yet, instead of considering the wishes of the Colonies only in case the latter objected to Indian representation, the British Government have consulted them whether they are willing to accord this privilege to India. This procedure has proved very distasteful to some. There can be no harm in such consultation. The Colonies will very likely consent to this proposal. Even in case they do not, it will be our duty to take steps to ensure that they do. Only what is obtained as a result of our own advancement is likely to be retained for all time. Let us, therefore, first try to deserve the privilege and it will come to us unasked.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The Post office loan.

68. In an article under this heading the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th November, dwelling on the duty of every citizen to subscribe to the war loan to the best of his ability, exhorts the more affluent among the Indian population to set apart at least 10 per cent. of their income for this purpose and deserve the privilege of Home Rule after crushing the enemy.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

India and Home Rule.

69. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 1st December, writes:—Most of the Indian newspapers have begun to echo Mrs. Besant's advocacy of Home Rule for India. It is impossible to have a more opportune moment than the present for obtaining Home Rule. If all people should with one voice ask for it there can be no doubt that the British authorities will grant us *swaraj*.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The goal of *swaraj*.

70. In an article under this heading dwelling on the history of the movement of *swaraj*, the *Bharathi*, of the 26th November, observes:—Although the cry of *swaraj* has become more insistent since the outbreak of the war, the war is by no means the cause of it, and that this demand has been persistently made during the past several decades, as can be seen from the fact that since the first sitting of the *Indian National Congress* in 1885 the cause of *swaraj* has been urged repeatedly by such distinguished persons as Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar and Sir William Wedderburn. The paper observes that although there is some difference of opinion as to the expediency of urging the claim in the present crisis there can be no doubt that the spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty from all quarters at this juncture and the services rendered by the Indian forces to the Empire have tended to a degree of mutual confidence which will make the grant of *swaraj* a certainty. The paper next observes that the movement has gained a fresh and most energetic and capable advocate in Mrs. Annie Besant and that although she and Mr. Wedderburn seem to disagree in regard to some minor details their goal seems to be identical. The paper finally observes that Mrs. Besant's view that the *swaraj* campaign should be distinct and separate from the *Congress* is not likely to find unanimous support inasmuch as it is apt to lead to friction among the workers and affect the importance and permanence of the *Congress*.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge's successor.

71. Referring to the statement contained in some papers that Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Islington, Mr. Louis Harcourt or Lord Kitchener

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

is likely to be the next Viceroy of India, and to the wish expressed in some others that one of the presidency Governors should be selected for the place, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th November, opines that inasmuch as it is desirable to have as Viceroy one who knows the conditions in India, and as Lord Carmichael has won the love and goodwill of the people both in Madras and Bengal, he ought to be Lord Hardinge's successor, and says:—The appointment of Mr. Churchill as Viceroy will also be acceptable to India. But the prayer of the people is that the term of Lord Hardinge should be extended, and that he should continue to be the Viceroy till the end of the war.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

72. After a brief sketch of the progress made by Japan during the last fifty years, a correspondent in the *Chakravarthi*, of the 27th November, points out that in the development of her commerce and industries, as in other matters, it was the Government that always took the initiative, and that therefore the Government of India are not justified in saying that Government can do nothing in these matters, but that they should be undertaken by the people themselves, and says:—The Japanese, who were ignorant and who were no better than slaves, have, with the help of their Government, now become people of world-wide reputation. What have the Government of India done? As a result of their *175* years' rule here, India has become a scene of terrible famine and dreadful diseases. Even now when any request is made, they simply say that it is a matter for the people themselves to do, but never show us the way nor render us sufficient help. Now the Native States also have adopted this policy of the Government of India. What to do? Poor Indians have none but God to help them.

The rise of Japan.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

73. Referring to the case of the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor, which was one of the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, observes that the happenings at times of such incidents are very unfortunate indeed!

Safety of toll-gate contractors.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

74. Referring to the commutation of the death sentence into one of transportation for life in the case of a widow of Hariharpur in the Cawnpur district, and to the subsequent order for her release from jail, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, observes that this is another instance of Lord Hardinge's kindness and courage.

Release of a widow from jail.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

75. Referring to Sir Harold Stuart's convocation address, the *Keralodayam*, of the 30th November, says:—Though the address cannot be said to be of a high order, it contains one or two matters, which deserve consideration. In England and other countries the best products of the Universities enter the church, which it is not possible for us to do. Hence Sir Harold calls upon the young graduates to enter the Police department. This suggestion may owe itself to Sir Harold's long connection with that department. We know that an increase in the number of Universities in India is not looked upon with favour by some white men. But Sir Harold is not like them. In his opinion there should be at least one University each for those who speak Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. He also thinks that education should, as far as possible, be in one's own mother tongue. This is gratifying indeed.

The Convocation address.

MALAYALEE, *Quilon*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Malayalee*, of the 1st December, observes that the counsels contained in Sir Harold's address are sound and wholesome.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

76. Referring to the suggestion that a committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, should be formed for considering the advisability of passing a law requiring the registration of all Ayurvedic and Unani physicians, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, points out that, owing to the impossibility of distinguishing real physicians from quacks

The Madras Medical Council and the Legislative Council.

among them, it is desirable to have a committee of admittedly able native physicians appointed and to register only the names of such of the native physicians as pass the examinations held by this committee and possess certificates from them, and observes that in any case no law that is calculated to destroy these old systems of medicines, in which the people in general, English-educated or otherwise, have great faith, should be allowed to continue in force.

77. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 27th November, points out that while in England the representatives of the people have complete control over the public purse, in India the people have no voice in the matter of taxation or of expenditure, and says:—Indians supply the money to the Government, which is spent by the white foreigners. As a result, our comforts and conveniences are not properly attended to. They spend freely and lavishly where in our opinion such expenditure is unnecessary, and in matters of absolute necessity their plea is that there are no funds. So long as Indians continue to be in a state of dependence, how can there be prosperity in India? Hence it is that we clamour for self-government.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The collection of taxes and the expenses of administration.

78. Referring to the Bill to be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkāyar into the Madras Legislative Council with a view to effecting changes in the system of inheritance prevailing among the *Marumakkattayam* Mappillas, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, says:—This Bill deals only with the self-acquisitions of the *Marumakkattayam* Mappillas. Such a Bill would be acceptable not only to these Mappillas but also to *Marumakkattayam* Hindus. We only object to a measure which destroys the *tarwad* system.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The Mappillas and Marumakkattayam.

79. Referring to the notice served by the "Bombay Medical Council" on Dr. P. Prabhu Ram, L.M. & S., the managing proprietor of an Ayurvedic Medical College therein, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st December, asks whether this course was suggested by the step recently taken by the "Madras Medical Council" against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Bombay Medical Council.

80. Referring to the smallness of the amount realised as loan from Indians through post offices, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st December, observes that from this one can understand what India's financial condition is or what the people's savings are, and that, if a lower minimum had been fixed, perhaps a larger amount could have been collected.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Government loan.

81. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 27th November, in a leader says:—We are amazed to hear that most able and learned Europeans are asking the question: "What is Greek medical science"? We do not know whether this is a question of logic or law. If it be one of law we can confidently assert that the responsibility for an answer does not devolve upon us. Let those give a satisfactory reason who consider their system good and ours bad. The other day we were talking to a few persons in favour of doctors and in reply to our objections they said: "We are qualified because we have passed the prescribed University examinations and you have no such academical stamp". But we can make them admit that their claim is a legal blunder, for as compared with the doctors, the Unani physician cannot be considered unqualified. That person is not qualified who has not obtained a University degree or who has failed to pass its examinations: our science is distinct from the medical profession. The University does not teach our science, and as there is no examination prescribed for us how can we be regarded as unqualified? Against this it will be advanced that it is our own fault, because we have established no schools and have not been affiliated to the University, but we submit that this objection affects the Indian educational policy enunciated in 1888. If this be admitted, then our Arabic and Persian learning and education in other (oriental) arts and sciences may

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

"What is Unani (Greek) Medical Science?"

be condemned as unsatisfactory, for the University recognises none of these. Mission schools are recognised. The schools of the Ulema (Muhammadan divines) are unrecognised. Will the Padris assert that the Ulema are incompetent? The fact is the attempt to combine two different sciences is the root of all errors and blunders.

In our opinion the answer to the question "What is Unani (Greek) medical science?" is something like a Christian asking a Hindu "what is Hindu Dharam (religious observances)? Simply because he does not know what the Hindu religion is, does not justify him in denouncing the religion and describing it as defective. English historians must be aware of the fact that Unani medical science is a department of Islamic arts and sciences. The genuineness of that science can be realised if we climb the pinnacles of Europe and behold the spectacle of that age when the coin of Greek learning was current in the west and the solutions of the problems of life and death were to be found in the schools of Socrates, Hippocrates, Plato and Galen and nowhereelse.

Finally all existing methods of medical science have been derived from Greek sources. The difference is this, there is very little trace left of the spirit of Socrates and Aristotle in European medical science whereas it was the centre of medical practice in the Islamic age. It will not be difficult for expert historians to answer this question. It is possible that those unacquainted with the history of Greek medical science may refuse to believe it. But how is it possible for the pages of the ancient history of Egypt not to answer this question?

III.—Legislati

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The Medical Registration Act.

82. The *Desamata*, of the 17th November, says:—The members of the Madras Medical Council have shown the same unwisdom in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the Register of Medical graduates as they have shown in framing the Medical Registration Act without defining what amounts to infamous conduct. The Act is a standing menace to the indigenous systems of medicine; and it is hoped that His Excellency in Council will see it amended.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, says:—The feeling of indignation roused in the hearts of the people by the recent action of the Madras Medical Council has been aggravated by the Bombay Medical Council, who asked Dr. Prabhuram under section 9 of the Bombay Medical Registration Act to sever his connection with an Ayurvedic College. But there is nothing surprising in what these councils have done. They have done so for fear that their interests would suffer if the eastern systems of medicine should be in a flourishing condition. What the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners should now necessarily do is to evince the same interest in defending their systems, as these councils have done in safeguarding their own. We can emphatically assert that the unsympathetic attitude of the Medical Councils will not in the least affect the indigenous systems. Our religion has not suffered though Muhammad of Gazni levelled our temples to the ground and broke our idols into pieces. Our literature has survived the incendiarism of despotic Emperors like Muhammad Ghori. Unless we passively resist the action of the Medical Councils by having nothing to do with foreign medicine, they will not realise the importance of indigenous systems. We have therefore to convene meetings to exhort the people to boycott western medicine altogether, and to bring home to their minds the importance of the Ayurvedic and the Unani medicines.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, says:—From the fact that the Government have conferred on Pandit Gopalacharlu, who founded the Ayurvedic College, the title of *Vydyaratna*, it is plain that they do not treat the indigenous systems of medicine with any disregard. By disregarding the Ayurvedic system therefore the Medical Council has equally disregarded the Government.

The Medical Registration Act.

In an article dwelling at length on the merits of the indigenous systems of medicine, the *Mysore Star*, of the 28th November, makes an impassioned protest against the action of the Madras Medical Council in proposing to cancel the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the list of registered practitioners. The popular fears, the paper says, that the Medical Registration Act will affect the indigenous systems of treatment have thus been confirmed, despite the assurances given to the contrary. The paper observes that it is gratifying to learn that Sir Harold Stuart, speaking on behalf of Government, has promised to consider this question favourably on appeal to Government, and that leave to propose an amendment to the Act has been granted. The paper says that the people should be more strictly on their guard-touching the proposal to introduce a similar measure in the other provinces and in the Imperial Council, and finally remarks that it is deplorable that this blow to the indigenous art of the country should have come from some of the black sheep among the fold of the Indians themselves.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Nov. 28th, 1915.

The Purohit Bill.

83. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, refers to the *Purohit* Bill which is under contemplation in Baroda and prays that the British Government also may pass a similar law fixing the qualifications of purohits in British India and thus earn the gratitude of the non-Brahmans.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Press Act.

84. The *Desamata*, of the 24th November, represents the editor of *Young India* of Bombay, from whom the Presidency Magistrate took a security of Rs. 1,000, to have written as follows:—Everybody knows the pernicious consequences of the Press Act which is being enforced rigorously. This Act is a disfiguring feature of the Indian Statute book, which it is now high time to remove.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Madras Legislative Council.

85. In commenting upon the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 26th November, takes the opportunity to point out that the Bills, resolutions and interpellations of the non-official members do not receive adequate consideration at the hands of the council, because its meetings are few and far between, and that official vagaries are brought to the notice of the Government, only after the people have experienced the consequences thereof.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 29th November, points out that, though some of the replies to the interpellations were not satisfactory, most of the questions asked by the Malayalee members were silly and irrelevant, and calls upon them to bestow greater attention on the selection of their questions in future.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 30th November, points out that the replies of the Government to the various interpellations were not satisfactory, especially to those relating to the building, at enormous cost, of houses in Madras for the residence of high officials, to the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor's case, and to the refusal of licenses for the possession of guns to several of the leading men in Malabar, expresses surprise that even the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, a representative of the people, should have imitated other Government officials and remarked that there were no non-officials competent enough to become presidents of self-governing institutions, deplores the attitude of Dr. Nair, an Indian, towards the indigenous systems of medicine, hopes that the decision of the Government in Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's case will be in accord with public opinion, and that merely for the sake of a few English doctors the Government will never allow the native systems of medicine, which are doing immense good to the people, to be ruined, and concludes:—If Government officials are not bound to give satisfactory answers to the interpellations of the people's representatives, the people had better not have this privilege at all. It may be owing to the increase in the number of questions, and to pressure of work that sometimes the answers of Government officials are not as they should be.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

It is, therefore, desirable that there should be more frequent meetings of the Council. How can the Council deliberate upon the affairs of more than 40 millions of people, if it meets only once in six months?

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Madras Legislative Council.

In commenting upon the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st December, says:—Though the interpellations of the West Coast representatives related to matters of importance, with a little more care they could have asked still more important and useful questions. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkāyar is to be congratulated on the care with which he looks after the interests of his community. It is very hard and regrettable indeed that the Government should refuse to increase the pay of the already overworked District Munsifs, even when their work has been increased by the raising of their jurisdiction. Unlike other Government officials, village officials are not, according to a Standing Order of the Board of Revenue itself, prohibited from taking part in District Conferences, National Congress, etc. We do not understand why the Board now proposes to extend its application to village officials also, and why the Government agree with them. We cannot help remarking that the postponement of the medical examination of students for want of funds, was rather unwise. The matter is of importance, and it is to be hoped that an amount will be set apart and the examination will be begun at least next year. We have on previous occasions referred to the complaints against the frequent transfers of low-paid Sub-Assistant Surgeons. No harm can result from these medical officers being allowed to remain in the same place for a length of time. On the other hand, much good is likely to result therefrom. That the step, taken by the Madras Medical Council against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, was rather rash, can be inferred from the reply of the Government to the interpellation on the subject. We are glad to see that the Government are favourable to the amendment of the Medical Act, which gave rise to the recent agitation.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

"A discussion regarding the indigenous medical profession."

86. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 25th November, refers to the suspension of Dr. Krishnaswami by the Medical Council for "covering" indigenous practitioners and says the incident has created a great sensation among all classes of the public and that he is glad to note that the danger is, generally realised that, if the Medical Registration Act is allowed to continue in its present form, it will, according to Maulavi Mahājir, cause alarm like the *Emden* and it has already fired its first shot now.

The editor refers to the motion by three Honourable Hindu Members at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council for permission to introduce a Bill to amend the Act and observes that the motion is the first step towards eliminating from the Act the clause that adversely affects the "Unani" and "Ayurvedic" systems.

The editor adds that to support the law relating to European doctors is a crime which if viewed in the light of politics would establish Germany's assertions that Italy has supported Britain, Russia and France, but if this crime be looked at through religious spectacles, it is as if a man of high caste had supported a low caste person.

Again if this crime be understood in Western Universities it will be considered as a contagious disease like plague, leprosy and cholera, and the healthy person who helps the patient infected with such contagious disease deserves to be avoided. The deduction is very interesting; that low caste indigenous practitioner is worse than a person infected with a contagious disease and that it would involve loss of ability and position for a western physician to help such a person.

The editor adds "We and our country are obliged and grateful to Lord Pentland's Government for not ignoring this popular excitement in that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has declared that the Government will not oppose the Bill."

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore University.

87. In its leader on "the Mysore University", the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 27th November, has the following remarks:— We have heard that Baroda is thinking of providing a separate university for herself, but we do not know how far it is true. Mysore has not merely thought to provide one for herself, but has already taken on hand a scheme for the university. In the Dekhan, the State of Mysore is progressing in every direction, and in some directions goes ahead of the British Government in the matter of adopting modern methods; the efforts of the State for the spread of education are very praiseworthy; an Act has been passed to provide for the imparting of elementary education to all; libraries have been started in villages under State patronage; and students have been sent to foreign countries, under State help to acquire a knowledge of the various sciences. It is gratifying that to-day a separate university is projected to crown all these efforts.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

It is not known what shape this university is to assume. We may be sure that it will not be modelled after the Madras University which is being run on antiquated lines. If, on the other hand, it is to be modelled after the Madras University, we may assert with certainty that the effort will be futile, and fraught with evil. Mr. Ramalinga Reddi recently delivered many lectures in Madras indicating the lines on which a modern university should be started. He is one of the two persons deputed by the Mysore Government to observe the universities in the west, and the lines indicated by him are, no doubt, in unison with modern requirements. All departments of knowledge have to be taught through the medium of the vernaculars, and western languages should be taught as separate subjects and no primary importance should be given to them. Along with literary culture must be imparted a knowledge of the various sciences, arts and handicrafts. The chief aim of a university must be not to train office hands who can eke out a living by serving the Government, but to bring out all the latent powers of a nation and produce educated men, scientists, masters of arts, experts and patriots, that can bring out the progress of the nation in all directions.

A University for Mysore.

88. Referring to an article in which the *Madras Mail* is said to have looked upon with disfavour the proposal to found a separate University in Mysore, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th November, after quoting figures relating to the population of the various countries of the world and the number of Universities possessed by each, proceeds to observe:—Great Britain with a population of four crores and three lakhs has 18 Universities. . . . . Queensland has only 198 college students and yet it has a separate University. Tasmania with a college strength of 162 students has likewise a University of its own. Lord Hardinge himself has observed that the larger the number of Universities the better it will be for the country. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh do not count more than 4,000 students. Most of the Universities of England have no more than a thousand students; whereas our province has already three colleges and 757 students. Burma has only two colleges and 457 students, and yet it has been granted a University. Why should not Mysore have a University of her own then? The *Madras Mail's* opposition to the scheme shows that it perhaps fears that the importance of Madras will be diminished thereby. At present all the Mysore candidates go to the Madras University. With a separate University for Mysore not only will they cease to go there but even the Madras candidates are likely to flock to the new University; for the examinations of the Madras University are more difficult than even those of British Universities. If the Mysore University should inaugurate a liberal system of examinations on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the students of the neighbouring provinces are likely to come to it in large numbers. It is scarcely fair that editors and journalists should be actuated by such feelings of jealousy.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

89. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd December, observes:—The Mysore Government in their zeal to promote the spread of elementary education have brought into being several new classes of organisers all working in the same direction but independently of each other and much confusion is the result. There is thus the Educational department proper whose legitimate function consists wholly and at all times in helping the spread of education. Latterly the Superintendents working under the guidance of the Economic Conference are also encouraging the establishment of new schools in villages by promising grants-in-aid. Further, the Revenue officials too are likewise exhorting the villagers to found fresh schools making similar promises of grants-in-aid. There are thus three different classes of workers all working in the same direction but independently of each other. Most of the institutions recently founded are on the grant-in-aid system. The teachers and the managers who finance them are working on the hopes of receiving grants. They wait for months and yet don't receive their grants and they close the schools in despair. This failure to make timely payments of grants will doubtless tend to shake the confidence in the Government and the revival of these defunct schools will be an extremely difficult task. We are unable to see who is responsible for this state of things. We know however that considerable dissatisfaction already prevails concerning the methods of the Economic Conference. It would be inexpedient to entrust such responsible duties to these temporary officers of the conference. It would conduce to better and more organised work if all officers helping the spread of education should in that respect be subject to the control of the Educational department. We deem it highly important that temporary officers belonging to the Economic Conference should in no way interfere with the affairs of the permanent departments of the administration, as such interference must inevitably lead to confusion and waste of both money and energy.

Education in Mysore.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

90. The *Keralodayam*, of the 30th November, praises His Highness the Raja of Pudukkōttai for the several boons which he conferred on his people on his return to the State with his Australian wife, and hopes that in future His Highness will permanently stay in his own country and rule over his subjects.

The Raja of Pudukkōttai.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

91. Referring to the existence of rivalries and jealousies among the various communities in Travancore, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 27th November, points out that the newspapers there are mostly responsible for this state of things, and thinks that the Travancore Darbar should lose no time in giving severe warning to these papers and bringing them to their senses.

The present condition in Travancore.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

The *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 30th November, refutes the above statement of the *Chakravarthi*, and observes that peace and prosperity prevail in Travancore, and that if communities and their organs strive for their respective progress and welfare, it does not mean that they are quarrelling with one another.

ERRATA.

Report No. 48.

Page 2026, paragraph 26, line 7, *substitute* "on" *for* "in".
" " 27 " 5, *insert* "the" after "that".
" " 28 " 7, *insert* "the" after "that".
Page 2041, line 11, *read* "Missions" *for* "Missionaries".
" " 17, *insert* "better," *for* ", but".
" paragraph 85, line 24, *insert* "to" after "referred".

Issued, 7th December 1915.]

Record

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 50 of 1915.**

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 11th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics. PAGE

The Ceylon riots and after 2107

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—
The Police and confessions .. .. *ib.*
The Madras Police in 1914 .. .. *ib.*
Sub-Inspectors of Police 2108

(b) *Courts*—
Freedom of a High Court Judge .. .. *ib.*

(d) *Education*—
The Madras University Convocation address 2109
Free and compulsory education in municipalities .. .. *ib.*
The Calcutta University 2110
The education scandal .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
The South Canara District Board .. .. *ib.*
The Malabar and South Canara District Boards .. .. *ib.*
Local self-government 2111
Separate electorates for Muhammadans .. .. *ib.*
The Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality 2112

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
Re-settlement in Madura .. .. *ib.*
Land Revenue policy .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
Indian Members of Executive Councils 2113
Recruitment for the Indian army .. .. *ib.*
Japanese trade competition .. .. *ib.*
The co-operative movement .. .. *ib.*
The Moslem League 2114
Home Rule .. .. *ib.*
Bombay Moslems and the All-India Moslem League .. .. *ib.*
Sultan Ahamed Ali, Raja of Cannanore, and the Quadian sect 2115
Political flattery 2116
The Congress and Home Rule .. .. *ib.*
Racial prejudices still 2117
India and England .. .. *ib.*
Developing the oil-pressing industry 2118
The Congress and Government officials .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay Legislative Council 2119
The Laccadive islanders .. .. *ib.*
The Muslim League compromise 2120

IV.—Native States.

Permanent Settlement in the Tharangathara State .. .. *ib.*
The proposed University for Mysore .. .. *ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	2121
The Kaiser	*ib.*
The war	*ib.*
The fate of Turkey	2122
Persia and the Quadruple Entente	*ib.*
The Peace mission	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police*—	
The Ongole Police	2123
(*b*) *Courts*—	
The administration of justice in India	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
Technical education in Madras	*ib.*
Reduction in expenditure on education	2124
The Calcutta University	*ib.*
Free and compulsory primary education	*ib.*
The Convocation address	*ib.*
The necessity of more universities	2125
Vernaculars	*ib.*
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
Village panchayats	*ib.*
The Malabar District Board	*ib.*
Presidents of district boards	2126
The Health department	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
A railway grievance	*ib.*
(*k*) *General*—	
Lord Hardinge and the Anglo-Indian papers	*ib.*
The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council	2127
Local self-government and the Police	*ib.*
The Indian Budget for 1916–17	2128
The separation of Executive from Judicial functions	*ib.*
The Japanese trade	*ib.*
His Excellency Governor's tour	*ib.*
The Madras Legislative Council	2129
Vaccination	*ib.*
Hindus and Muhammadans	*ib.*
Keir-Hardie on India	*ib.*
The Imperial Conference	2130
Lord Willingdon on agriculture	*ib.*
The report of the Public Service Commission	*ib.*
The Englishmen and the Indians	*ib.*
The battlefield	*ib.*
The cost of administration	*ib.*
The Medical Council	2131
Juvenile offenders	*ib.*
Earthenware pipes in the Gōdāvari Delta system	*ib.*
Sir James Meston	*ib.*
Indian soldiers	*ib.*
A Royal Viceroy	*ib.*
The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar	2132
Lord Hardinge's term of office	*ib.*
An Arts College for the Ceded Districts	*ib.*
Swaraj	*ib.*
Gun licenses	*ib.*
The Madras Medical Council	2133
The Punjab Library and the Government	*ib.*
Abuse of authority	*ib.*
"Khadiyanis"	*ib.*
A suggestion to hold a monster meeting	*ib.*
The pitiable condition of the famine-stricken people of Bankur in Bengal	2134
The wisdom of the foolish	*ib.*

III.—Legislation.

Medical registration and Ayurvedic treatment	*ib.*
A glance at the Council	2135

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore University scheme	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** .	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virapakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaléyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini .	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kusa, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Boss, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian. 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	320
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini or the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	**Indian Engineer.***	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	Not known.
108	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
109	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
110	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
111	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
112	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
113	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
114	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and triweekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
115	**Indian Railway Journal.** †	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
116	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
117	**Indian Students' Record.** ‡	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
118	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
119	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
120	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
121	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangaloro.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
122	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300

* Started, October 1915. † Temporarily discontinued, May 1915. ‡ Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123	**Janabhimani or People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
124	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 45 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
127	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
128	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown. printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
131	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
132	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu Brahman, 32 years.	400
133	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
137	**Karnataka**	Do.	Iriah Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
143	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
144	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
147	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
148	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
150	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
151	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
152	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
153	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
155	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,330
156	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
157	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
159	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
160	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	',600
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	350
163	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
165	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
167	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
168	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
169	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
170	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	250
171	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman,.	2,000
172	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
173	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
174	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
175	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
176	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
177	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
178	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. E. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
179	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915, and temporarily discontinued, September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.*	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	180
181	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Do.	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
187	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
188	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
189	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
190	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
191	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
196	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
197	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
198	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
199	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
200	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
202	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
203	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
205	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
206	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
207	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
208	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
209	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
210	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
211	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
212	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
213	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
214	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Deccan Panch Press, Makbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200
216	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
217	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
218	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
219	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
220	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
221	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
222	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
223	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
224	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
225	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
226	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
227	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
228	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
229	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
230	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
231	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
232	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
234	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
235	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
236	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
237	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
240	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
241	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
242	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
243	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
244	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
245	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
247	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
248	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
249	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
250	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
251	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
252	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
253	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
254	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Hagganí Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
256	Risāla-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
257	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
258	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
259	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
260	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
261	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
262	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
263	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
264	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
265	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
266	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
267	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
268	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
269	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
270	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
271	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
273	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
274	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
276	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
277	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
278	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
279	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
280	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
281	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
282	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
283	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
284	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
285	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
286	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
287	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
289	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
290	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
294	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
295	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
296	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
297	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
298	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
302	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
304	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
305	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
306	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
307	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
308	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
309	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
310	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
311	**Students' Own Magazine.** *	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
312	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
313	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
314	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
315	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
316	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
319	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
320	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
323	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
325	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
326	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
330	**Tem India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
331	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
333	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
334	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
335	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
336	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
337	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
338	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
339	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
340	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
341	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
342	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
343	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaiyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
344	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
345	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
346	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
347	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
348	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
349	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
350	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
351	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
352	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
353	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
354	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
355	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
356	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
357	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
358	Vikata Vinōdini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
359	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
360	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
361	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
362	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
363	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
364	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
365	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
366	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
367	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
368	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
369	**Vrittantam or The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
370	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
371	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
372	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
373	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
374	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
375	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
376	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
377	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
378	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
379	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
380	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
381	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
382	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
383	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
384	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
385	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
386	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
387	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veemhukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
388	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
389	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
390	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Ceylon riots and after.

1. Referring to the orders issued by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon that necessary steps be taken to stay all further proceedings in all pending cases arising out of the recent riots subject to certain exceptions and also the clemency shown by him to Messrs. Dias, the *Hindu*, of the 7th December, observes:—"We hope that these are indications of the desire of the authorities to deal more justly with the rioters, and to allay the widespread panic that the severe measures of the Government had naturally given rise to. The facts connected with the riots and the proceedings of the Government deserve a searching inquiry which, we trust, the Secretary of State for the Colonies will order at an early date."

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Police and confessions.

2. Referring to the interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council, the *Western Star*, of the 4th December, states:—"One of several questions asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao Pantulu was with reference to the articles on the subject of Police and confessions lately contributed to the *Hindu* by Mr. H. Moberly, I.C.S. (retired). . . . . Apparently the Government did not find either Mr. Moberly's suggestions or Mr. Krishna Rao's question palatable. . . . . We may grant that Mr. Moberly might have made his statement less sweeping in character and we may also excuse the Government for its eagerness to stand up for a much abused branch of the public service, but, on the other hand, we cannot forget that Mr. Moberly had accumulated very considerable experience of Police methods during his service both as Magistrate and Judge, and we cannot forget also that intelligent public opinion largely shares the view, as well as the belief, that the Police, if not always, at any rate to a large extent, are so keen on securing convictions that the punishment of the real culprits is treated as only a subordinate consideration."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The Madras Police in 1914.

3. In reviewing the Administration Report on the Madras Police for the year 1914, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th December, remarks:—"We would suggest the desirability of appointing experienced graduates in law as prosecuting inspectors, instead of ex-students of the training school with a smattering knowledge of law, especially of the law of evidence. These prosecuting inspectors have at times to pit themselves against clever vakils, and no wonder they bungle through and mismanage the case for the prosecution. The police should always file charge-sheets after consulting the prosecutor. We trust that some Member of the Legislative Council will interest himself in this matter and move a resolution thereon in the Council. To get a good and experienced vakil as prosecuting inspector a very decent salary has to be paid, which the Government should not grudge, regard being had to the interests at stake. . . . . The Government's verdict on the administration in the year under report is that it was 'generally satisfactory'—a verdict that cannot be regarded as *very satisfactory*. But we have to take note of the disadvantages and difficulties the police have to contend against and the materials the lower grades of the department are made of; and

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

making allowance for these drawbacks, we have to congratulate the police on the work they have done. . . . . We desire to express the hope that the police will ponder over and act according to the sound advice the Government reviewer has given, and if they do so, we have no doubt we will hear less of the much talked of want of co-operation between the police and the public."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Sub-Inspectors of Police.

4. In an article under the heading "The evils of a mixture," the *New India*, of the 11th December, writes:—"In the opinion of several impartial observers, a Sub-Inspector of Police has to begin his duties, soon after training, with a very heavy drag against efficiency. He finds it practically impossible to go forward in his own honest ways, but must bend, unless he is prepared to give up the appointment in the opposite effort, himself to the duties which his surroundings compel him to discharge along lines they think best. He has no individuality, he has no scope for honesty, specially where his subordinates are concerned—not that he is compelled to be dishonest in his own actions; that he can resist if he is determined; but whatever he may do, he cannot compel his subordinates to work out the ideals he may have formed while under training. Strictness is impossible, and he finds it essential to condone several trifling mistakes. Seeds of weakness and failure are thus introduced almost by force and gradually he feels that he must conform to the life that he is forced to lead. That is the story of surrender of most of the Sub-Inspectors and that is also the reason why no graduates prefer to join that department in spite of prospects far superior to those in several others.

"There is one other reason why 'the results are disappointing'. Whatever may be the integrity of the police official, he is rarely trusted, and in a Court of Law his evidence is legally considered worthless unless corroborated by others. He is thus regarded as more dishonest than any other human being, including even a convicted murderer. To make matters worse, there is a sad lack of the feeling of *esprit de corps* in the whole department. A subordinate officer is rarely backed up by the department with implicit trust. The weakness is understandable under the circumstances. . . . . We do not wish it to be understood that the Sub-Inspectors are faultless and that they could not have done better if they were so determined. All that we are anxious to emphasise is that the Government have taken an *ex parte* view of their failure, which is unfortunate since the needed reforms may, if the mistake is not corrected, take a wrong course."

(*b*) *Courts.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

Freedom of a High Court Judge.

5. In commenting on the remarks of Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar, at the anniversary meeting of the Mylapore High School Society, that he would not be able to preside over the meeting at the time of the lecture and hoped that somebody "under greater freedom" would do so, the *New India*, of the 6th December, observes:—"We do not understand what Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar actually means when he speaks of men being 'under greater freedom' to preside over such a lecture. It would appear that Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar, though he was willing to preside in the first instance, had had to reconsider his position. What does this mean? The moral of this incident is twofold: are the Indian Judges of the High Court, who are appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor, to allow their discretion to be interfered with in such small matters? . . . . We would request our eminent lawyer friends, who are in the front ranks of public workers, to think twice before accepting promotions to the Bench unless their position is safeguarded from officious interference with their work as public citizens and Indian patriots. The example of Sir P. M. Mehta must always serve to remind them of the infinite glory and privilege of being under a sense of 'freedom' greater than is possible for a Judge of His Majesty's Court in this land!"

(*d*) *Education.*

6. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 3rd December, has the following:—"Sir Harold Stuart's address at the Convocation of the Madras University was a sad failure—a failure not because the public have learnt to expect any important pronouncements on such occasions but because of the position of the speaker. The magnificent, though short, utterance of the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar is still within the memory of most people in Madras and, though to a less extent, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's address was of a decidedly high order. Naturally the audience expected to have a pronouncement of no less importance from the senior Member of the Executive Council. But every one was disappointed. There was only one passage in the whole utterance that appealed as somewhat original, that on the opportunities for service in the Police department, but the theme was very badly chosen. Sir Harold Stuart's description of a police officer as a friend and protector of the ignorant ryots appeared more like a satire on the existing system. Equally unfortunate was he in his effort to decry the impatient idealist, who declined to believe that the Government was moving fast enough. Strangely enough, that very day, Sir Harold had to oppose a resolution that aimed at introducing free and compulsory education in municipalities only in about fifteen to twenty-five years. What saint could be patient under such conditions?"

COMMONWEAL, *Adyar*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Madras University Convocation address.

7. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao's resolution in the Legislative Council on this subject, the *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 4th December, says:—"We do not go the length of those who seem to think that, owing to the war, all educational and other progress should be left entirely out of the question, but we are strongly of the opinion that the present is not the time for embarrassing the Government with such big proposals as free and compulsory education, which, although it sounds very pleasant in theory, would, in the realm of actuality, be attended with enormous financial as well as other difficulties. We grant that, in the past, the education of the masses received a much smaller measure of State attention and solicitude than it was entitled to, but if the mistake of travelling too slow was committed in the past, that is no reason why the equally inexcusable mistake of travelling too fast should now be committed."

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Free and compulsory education in municipalities.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 10th December, remarks:—"Since the financial spectre has been brought to the front, and since it needlessly terrified some elected representatives we shall briefly consider whether there was any justification for such dread. . . . . The acceptance of Mr. Krishna Rao's resolution would not have involved the Government and the municipalities into a joint recurring outlay of more than six lakhs, at the worst. Is that the figure at which either of them should shudder? It is true that we have not taken into consideration the initial cost of buildings or furniture; that will no doubt be somewhat heavy, but why should the Municipal Councils or the Government require new buildings all at once? Even admitting that they are necessary, we contend that the outlay will not be terrifying. . . . . Taking every phase of the problem into consideration, the scheme to introduce free and compulsory education will not involve an expenditure of 18 lakhs non-recurring and six lakhs recurring, which both the Government and municipalities were requested to bear in the course of 25 years. . . . . Is it we ask a matter of dread that the Government or the municipalities should be requested to set apart each Rs. 62,500, or say Rs. 75,000 yearly rising by about Rs 15,000 for the object of making education free and compulsory for *both boys and girls* within all municipal areas? . . . . It may be argued, as we ourselves feel, that the period of quarter of a century is extremely long. Perhaps 15 years will be considerd more reasonable. . . . . In the interval, the Government are pledged to increase recurring grants by 30 lakhs, so that at the end of fifteen years, and after making elementary education compulsory

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

in all municipalities, including the Corporation, the Government will have at least 25 lakhs—no non-recurring initial expenditure, will then be necessary—to devote to other branches of educational progress; if need be for making education universal in the rural areas. In all probability, that amount will be considerably supplemented by grants from the Imperial revenues; even without them, the margin is enough to indicate the hollowness of the argument that if education is made universal in municipal areas, there would not be the necessary funds to ensure progress in the villages."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

The Calcutta University.

8. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 6th December:—"The Senate of the Calcutta University is fast building up its record for petty quarrels and unseemly wrangle and thanks are due for this unenviable notoriety to a party of discontented Fellows, composed mainly of Englishmen in the service of Government, who are putting forth their best efforts to discredit the administration of that University during the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir Asutosh Mukerjea. . . . . We have two committees considering practically the same question, one of which does not find favour with the Government, who, however, would appear to look with favour on the second, because we have not heard that they have prohibited their servants from serving on it. That the Senate has been induced to pass Dr. Watson's motion is eloquent testimony to the fact that the influence of the discontented section is enormous."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

The education scandal.

9. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th December, writing under this heading, says:—"We fear very much that the very serious problem, namely, the provision of schools for deserving students, anxious to continue their education, threatens to fall into line with the political problem of separation of judicial and executive functions. Both are pressed on public attention with great persistency, but both are relegated into the background. The public have a shrewd suspicion that the alarm at the successes in the examinations may be due to this difficulty of finding schools except for the very brilliant students. . . . . Government must face the problem courageously and in a broad spirit. They have to deal with hundreds of millions, all aglow with a new spirit. A handful of colleges where the English language is taught are not enough; and the science graduate of an Indian University should have better prospects in life than a clerkship in the Secretariat. . . . . We have the distressing fact that our boys are unnecessarily harassed. They have too much to learn and they have to learn it through the vehicle of an alien language. . . . . Our young men are treated worse than the depressed classes. They are condemned most unjustly, and we have not yet resolved to move in this most serious matter affecting the well-being of the country."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Dec. 5th, 1915.

The South Canara District Board.

10. In commenting on the Administration Report of the South Canara District Board for the year 1914–15, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 5th December, observes:—"The Administration Report is in every way creditable, and the Mangalore experiment proves that non-official presidentship must be successful where proper person is selected for the honour and where the members of the board are endowed with average public spirit."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

The Malabar and South Canara District Boards.

11. In a leader under the heading "The Eternal Balance," the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 8th December, states:—"Over seven lakhs of rupees are lying idle to the 'credit' (really 'discredit') of the two West Coast District Boards. What is the use of vehement resolutions calling upon the Government to 'augment the meagre resources' of self-governing local bodies when the eternal balance of unexpended grants is hanging heavily on them? . . . . While popular representatives have cried hoarse for enhanced allotments, few have cared to see that the grants obtained are

expended in proper time and on proper objects. . . . . The budgets are passed uncriticised and unaltered, and so are the administration reports wherein suggestions could be made, while progress reports on works are considered a routine business unworthy of members' scrutiny, and accumulated grants are attributed to weather and other supernatural phenomena. There seems to be good reason to think that the eternal balance is due partly to the indifference of members of local bodies and mainly to the top-heavy nature of executive establishments. The bogey of efficiency has caused the provision of excessive supervision and insufficient working agency. Masters are too many and workers are too few to carry out schemes promptly and economically. The methods and principles of expending grants must change if the balance should be reduced. An investigation is highly necessary. . . . . This discreditable hoarding of much needed money continues in spite of having official presidents and official control on local funds. It gives, on the other hand, an excellent argument for handing over the control of expenditure to non-official presidents selected from permanent residents or natives of the districts who are naturally very deeply interested in the improvement of their local conditions. Why should not the *four lakhs* hoarded in Malabar and the *three lakhs* hoarded in South Canara be handed over to committees consisting of leading men of the localities for carrying out the respective schemes? It is better that hoarded lakhs are wasted through inefficiency of the people for whom the money is intended than that people should continue to suffer want of roads, wells, schools and hospitals in the face of the large amounts allotted for these useful purposes. . . . . All these facts most emphatically call for a thorough investigation into the causes of the eternal balance and an urgent remedy to deplete the idle hoards for public good".

Local self-government.

12. In the first of a series of articles on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th December, says:—"The resolution of the Government of India on local self-government should afford interesting and anxious reading to the public. A spirit of liberalism, born of the realisation of the disadvantages and difficulties civic autonomy has to contend against in the peculiar conditions of modern India, breathes through every line of the lengthy resolution. . . . . To us, it seems that the Government of India have correctly spotted out the obstacles that stand in the way of accelerated progress, and which the type of critic catches hold of to prove the Indian's alleged incapacity for self-government. Some of these obstacles are not insurmountable. For instance, many Indian gentlemen are unwilling to submit themselves to the worries and other incidentals of an election. The reason is not far to seek. It is not because they have not the desire, nor the money to embark upon such campaigns. One has only to turn over the pages of the late Sir Henry Cotton's remarkable book 'New India' to understand the real reasons that hold back people who can sustain local Government from participating in it. Some of the elections recently held in Calicut might have given shrewd people food for reflection and incidentally thrown a flood of lurid light on the exigencies of elections and note the ways and methods a certain type of candidate adopt to guarantee his success at the polls."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

Separate electorates for Muhammadans.

13. Referring to the address presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Muhammadans of Negapatam, in which they pressed the question of separate electorates for Muhammadans in municipalities, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th December, states:—"We must try to create the spirit of friendly union and co-operation before we declare our inability to act together. Separate electorates may be the cause of potent mischief, especially when we are slowly realising the need for union and friendship based on a correct understanding of each other's point of view. The advanced sections of both the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress are considering points of agreement rather than of difference so as to establish permanent confidence between the two communities; and since the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India, we may

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

expect a decision which may not wholly ignore the value of co-operation between the best minds among Muhammadans and the best minds among Hindus".

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 9th December, writes.—"We are exceedingly sorry to see that after all the representations that were made to the Government of Bombay, they have suspended the Municipal Council of Hyderabad (Sind) for a period of three years. . . . . The action of the Government is a high-handed one for which there is not enough justification".

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

Re-settlement in Madura.

15. Referring to the resolution on this subject in the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 6th December, remarks:—"From the vague and indefinite statements of Mr. Cardew, it has to be apprehended that the opinions of the non-official members of the council representing the people, though they are practical truths of sheer personal experience, are not respected and credited by the Government. The only course left open for us under the circumstances is to urge on the Government the alternative of calculating on the cost of cultivation incurred in the Government agricultural farms, which they must necessarily concede to. We are led to infer that, at present, the assessment is fixed at more than 50 per cent. of the *gross* earnings of the cultivator; and this practically starves him to a painful and lingering death, being spared nothing to subsist on, after paying up the kist. We join with Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharya, when he had to confess that, since the land assessment in the country is already too heavy, the least attempt at once again raising the tax will eventually lead to the discontent of the over-squeezed ryots".

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

Land Revenue policy.

16. Referring to a communication by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar on the re-settlement of the Madura district, the *Hindu*, of the 6th December, writes:—"Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar demands that the proposals of the Government in regard to land revenue should be submitted to the Legislature for sanction before they are put into force. This is a most necessary and desirable reform which, though recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, has been unfortunately rejected by the Government of India. But the necessity is equally urgent for a well-informed and persistent agitation for the recognition of land revenue as a tax and not as rent. The difference is not merely a theoretical one; it has been and is the cause of the heavy burdens laid on the land and the consequent indebtedness of the great body of ryots in India. . . . . A powerful organisation, commanding the necessary pecuniary assistance and the labours of trained and cultivated intelligence, is needed to impress on the Government the justice and wisdom of recasting their policy, and recognising the truth of what Indian administrators of an earlier generation, had stated very clearly and unequivocally in regard to this subject."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th December, says:—"The letter from Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar on the vexed question of re-settlements once again brings to prominence a subject that leaves the Indian mind in a very depressing state, indeed. It is impossible even for the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew to make the public believe that the Rao Bahadur is wrong and that he is right; neither the stormy attack of the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, nor the subtle and exceedingly plausible arguments of Mr. Cardew could take the sting out of these re-settlements. The Government cannot unmake facts and figures of the description given by the representatives of the people. We shall not be unjust to the Government by believing that they seriously mean all that they say in opposing a resolution on the re-settlement. They must oppose it, and they do it as best as possible. . . . . The contentment of the teaming millions in India rests upon a

bold change of the entire land revenue policy of the Government. It is this that the representatives of the people have been trying persistently to place before the Government; they have failed hitherto. But failure will not deter them from pressing this all-important problem."

(*k*) *General.*

17. In a column under the heading "Men and Measures" by "S. Monier", the *West Coast Bulletin*, for the week ending 3rd December, writes:—"Indian Members of Executive Councils are becoming stumbling blocks to our popular progress. It was with the hope that Indian voice would be respected and given due weight that many of us hailed the Minto-Morley reforms. But alas! Our Indian Members, as soon as they sit at the Council Board cheek by jowl with Government Members, forget that they were once non-official gentlemen carrying on the people's constitutional fight for more and more political freedom. That is a piece of jugglery which is beyond my powers of explanation. It may be that they get themselves intoxicated with the fumes of power position and pelf; it may be that they become veritable tin gods of Olympia looking down upon those who are toiling and moiling in the plains below. The picture is indeed quite unedifying, and it amounts to a severe and shocking condemnation of the mettle of Indians themselves to shoulder civic responsibilities of a grander sort. No wonder then that popular hopes begin to wither and that people begin to look askance at all the flirtations of the Government with our hopes and aspirations."

Indian Members of Executive Councils.

West Coast Bulletin, *Muttanoherri*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

18. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 3rd December, writes:—"The resentment at the refusal of the Government to begin recruitment in India on a wide scale and for the purposes of this war alone is naturally making itself audible. The people of India are very sore on that matter for several excellent reasons. The empire is badly in need of recruits. Many Indians are equally anxious to fight in the trenches against the common foe. Owing to the poverty of the country, they cannot render any other further assistance towards the more vigorous prosecution of the war. Finally, the refusal of the Government indicates that they have still not decided to place complete confidence in the loyalty of the Indians—a mistake which they are naturally anxious to correct. So if British statesmen will rise to the occasion and give up imaginary fears and false racial considerations, they will not only earn the gratitude of Indians but also save the empire much earlier from the present crisis."

Recruitment for the Indian army.

Commonweal, *Adyar*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

19. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 3rd December, states:—"Of great importance to India is the enormous growth of Japanese imports into this country, and opinion is gaining ground that, unless the Government of India takes immediate action, almost all our industries may suffer. The cotton industry has already been hard hit, and some importers are of opinion that even the Manchester mills have begun to be affected. Unhappily the Government is maintaining perfect silence, though the crisis in the cotton trade is developing in intensity. It is but natural that both these problems should create consternation in this country; for, while the Japanese may ruin our few existing industries, any compact against Germany may induce her to decline our exports."

Japanese trade competition.

Commonweal, *Adyar*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

20. The *Hindu*, of the 7th December, states:—"It is on the whole a circumstance of excellent augury for the future of the co-operative movement in India that so early in its career, it has had to undergo something like a crisis, owing to the situation created by the European war and the seasonal calamities of a serious character that occurred in some of the Provinces, and evidence is overwhelming that so far, the movement has exhibited a striking

The co-operative movement.

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

power to withstand the pressure of these deleterious influences. The report on the working of co-operative societies in the United and Central Provinces for the year 1914–15 is an encouraging record of work done in spite of many adverse circumstances."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

The Moslem League.

21. Referring to the remarks of the *Advocate of India* on the Moslem League split in Bombay, the *New India*, of the 7th December, remarks:—"A more mischievous and insulting paragraph is hardly conceivable. In the opinion of the *Advocate of India*, the Muslim leaders of India are either babies who have not sufficient reasoning power as to what is useful to them or are criminals that have always to be kept in restraint! No sensible person, even among the misguided minority in Bombay will, we are confident, echo such foolish sentiments. But what can one expect from the *Advocate of India* save meaningless platitudes?"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

Home Rule.

22. The *New India*, of the 7th December, observes:—"In the last article of this series of papers we saw the necessity of Home Rule because of the lack of efficiency in the British administration in bringing about reforms considered by the educated Indians to be necessary for the good of their country. We may add to this the importance of Home Rule from the practical proofs of its efficiency as seen in the Indian Feudatory States, even though the Princes are considerably hampered by the presence of the representatives of the Paramount Power; under the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon this was a serious interference with their independence, but the wisdom and regard for treaties shown by Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge have to a great extent removed the painful impression made by the ambition and the vanity of the 'blessing in disguise'. . . . . We might enumerate many other advantages seen in the Indian States; the better Police force, not regarded with dread by the public; the troops with their Indian officers; the good roads; the air of independence of the people, and the absence of the painful attitude of inferiority on one side, and of distrust on the other, so common in British India; one breathes freely.

"All this was to be expected, for no foreigners can govern a people as well as can their own sons; there are always opposing interests, in the first case, between the governors and the governed, while, in the second, the interests are common. There is sympathy, fellow-feeling, understanding. While the coming of the British to India has brought much good as well as harm, and has been a necessary stage in the progress of the country in the new order into which it was needful that India should enter, in order to take her place again in the forefront of evolution, it is now time that the wardship should end, and that India should once more rule herself, a free nation among the other free nations of the empire. That will be one of the results of the great war, and it is for that that India must now prepare herself."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

Bombay Moslems and the All-India Moslem League.

23. Referring to a meeting held in Bombay recently to protest against the holding of a sessions of the All-India Moslem League this year, the *New India*, of the 8th December, says:—"'The meeting has left a strong impression in the minds of all thinking Muhammadans that it was brought about by, and due to encouragement received from, certain officials who do not desire that the Muhammadans should come to an understanding with the Hindus on questions of common interest.' This statement, coming from a responsible leader like Mr. Jinnah, has a tremendous import. It signifies two evils: one is the fact that certain officers of Government have interfered with an innocuous political propaganda—which act, by the way, is absolutely against the service regulations of Government—and that they have used the enormous influence, which clings to their offices in the eyes of the ignorant, in a manner which is obviously objectionable. The second evil is the motive which underlies this interference. . . . . So far as the motive of the officers is concerned, we cannot condemn

it too strongly. To try to use one's official position and influence to create and preserve a barrier between the two important communities in India is the worst criminal offence possible. It does not affect individuals so much as the nation, and the officials must be reminded that they are straying away from their loyalty to the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government, and entering the dangerous fields of high treason, when they try to foster hatred and disunion between portions of His Majesty's subjects. It may be due to a mistaken narrow-minded notion of serving the cause of their race. Even though they may be honest in their convictions, it is criminal to behave so, and the sooner the Government interns such people under the Defence of India Act the better. It is dangerous, in ordinary times, to allow such people a free hand in the governance of the country, and it is still more so in these times of trouble."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 8th December, observes:— "Finding that it is now hopeless to prevent the All-India Moslem League session being held, some of the candid friends of the Moslems are advising to avoid any loose talk about political rights and privileges, to invite His Excellency to attend the meeting, to sit only for a day and if the war is to be mentioned at all to do no more than hope for its speedy termination and the liberation of Turkey from the toils in which she has unhappily become involved. The fate of Turkey has been deliberately chosen for her by herself, and we wonder if it would not be embarrassing to the Allies if their object is to dismember Turkey in Europe, to ask for its liberation from the thraldom of Germany. So far as Turkish policy is concerned it must be decided upon European exigencies and the desert of her statesmen and people and not according to the will of the Moslems down in India. The influence of the Moslems in India in respect of the policy adopted by Turkey has been *nil;* if at all, Turkey defied Moslem opinion and threw a dagger at her consistent friend who stood by her in the great Crimean war against Russia and Indian Moslems cannot, therefore, hope to influence the policy of the Allies when the war is over."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

Sultan Ahamed Ali, Raja of Cannanore, and the Quadian sect.

24. Referring to the action of Sultan Ahamed Ali of Cannanore in declining to allow the body of a Quadian baby to be buried in the orthodox cemetery and the subsequent action of the Sub-Collector of Tellicherry in giving a piece of the Sultan's land to the Quadians for a cemetery, the *New India*, of the 8th December, writes:—"A very remarkable story comes from Cannanore, related by the Sultan Ahamed Ali, Raja of Cannanore, in a memorial to His Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor in Council, with enclosures. The trouble has been caused by the quite unnecessary high-handedness of the local officials, and we are astonished that the local Government has refused to interfere. It would be interesting to know whether the 'Governor in Council' *was* the Governor in Council, or only a Secretary to Government. For the Sultan, in answer to his very reasonable plea, has received the following curt order. . . . . Nothing, we venture to submit, is more undesirable than to add to the difficulties under which our Muhammadan fellow-subjects are living. They are enduring, with extraordinary loyalty, the heart-break of the sad position of His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, forced by Germany into a war with his old Ally, Great Britain, a heart-break whose bitterness is only known to those who are closely in touch with Muslim feeling. To this has been added the crushing out of their great papers—the *Comrade*, the *Zamindar*, the *Hamdard*—to say nothing of less important journals, and the internment of some of their most beloved leaders. Through all they have remained quiet, and have given no trouble to Government. Is it good policy to refuse redress in a small matter, in which the natural pride and self-respect of the head of a noble and loyal House has been injured by the unnecessary high-handedness of two local officials? Is not *esprit de corps* carried too far in the refusal?

"The circumstances were, at first, of no very great importance—a religious dispute, in which the officials, having in view the principle of

religious neutrality, should not have interfered, save for the maintenance of order. A new sect has lately arisen, the Quadians, whose views are heretical from the orthodox Muhammadan standpoint, and the late Sultan forbade members of the sect from entering the mosques under his control, and the burial of their dead in the cemeteries of orthodox Muhammadans.

"A similar question has often arisen in England, where the parish clergyman has refused to allow the dissenters to bury their dead in consecrated ground, but the English would be rather surprised if a magistrate followed the procedure adopted in Cannanore, and without process of law, seized a piece of land from an adjoining estate. . . . . The whole matter is a story of most unfair treatment of a nobleman who, judging from the restraint under great provocation shown in his memorial and his letters, was a thoroughly loyal and law-abiding gentleman. We deeply regret that his complaint should have been treated in so cavalier a fashion by the 'Governor in Council'. It is a case that calls for the intervention of the Viceroy, lest a friend of England should be soured by the treatment meted out to him by local officials.

"Apart from this, was Mr. Innes' threat to use the Defence of India Act, one that he could legally carry out? In the maze of coercion in which we live, many incredible things are possible, and respectable men may be liable to deportation at a magistrate's whim, because he thinks them 'behind' some stone-throwing street-boys. But the Viceroy promised that the Act should only come into force if a district was brought under it; has Cannanore been proclaimed? If not, Mr. Innes' threat was not only most ill-judged and calculated to bring the law into contempt, but was also illegal. The matter cannot rest where it is."

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

25. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 8th December, has the following:—

Political flattery.

"Many Englishmen in India have, perhaps, need to be reminded that there is in this country—as there must be in any country under similar circumstances—a number of educated flatterers in the political field. These flatterers have discovered a weak point in the bulk of the ruling race—that the latter are generally pleased to hear from an Indian that the several classes and castes in India will fly at one another's throat when left to themselves. They therefore paint the inter-caste relations in the blackest dye. One such 'Indian gentleman', who has wisely hidden his head, contributed to the *Madras Mail* last week a ponderous criticism attacking the claim for self-government. . . . . The *Madras Mail* gave the utmost prominence to this hypocritical rubbish without having sufficient good sense to infer that a man who expresses much caste prejudice must be imbued with more race prejudice. . . . . Flatterers should be shunned like plague, but the *Madras Mail* has proposed to reprint the valuable flattery of an 'Indian gentleman' in pamphlet form, and we shall not be surprised if the *Madras Mail* exercises its influence successfully to introduce the pamphlet as a text-book in schools and colleges or to induce the Government to purchase a few thousands of copies for free and wide distribution. Anglo-Indian journalists have yet to learn that Indians have respect for opinions expressed from the British point of view, even when the opinions are violent and selfish, but have neither more nor less than contempt for opinions emanating from the despicable fraternity of Indian sycophants accommodated in Anglo-Indian journalism. The agitation for Home Rule is far enough to put off the creation of Protestant Ulsters in India."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

26. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th December, writes:—"From

The Congress and Home Rule.

a private letter received from Bombay from a friend who is within the inner circle of the Congress, we find that attempts will be made by the Home Rule League party to place their propaganda before the Congress and if possible to get its sanction. We are also told that some of the prominent Mussalman leaders who will assemble there in connection with the All-India Moslem League will also be approached with a view to get Moslem support. . . . . All

things considered we have to infer that it may not be very easy for the Home Rule enthusiasts to carry conviction to the general body of the congress. No doubt several Congress Committees have subscribed to the ideal, but we are not disposed to attach any weight to the opinions of the majority of these bodies, knowing as we do what influence they command, their personnel and their record of work. The local committee has, of course, subscribed to the ideal after a few minutes' deliberation and the perfervid eloquence of an idealist at a thinly attended public meeting. . . . . We are also told that a large body of the Leaguers will attend the Bombay session, either with a view to influence the vote or to create an artificial enthusiasm at the meeting. The Congress cannot afford, at this stage of its evolution, to endorse visionary idealism, neither can it to be led away by the eloquence and resplendent paintings of the great Shall-Be. The Congress leaders have to be matter-of-fact practical politicians. They have to realise that in the present state of the country political autonomy on colonial lines is out of the question. They have to pave the way and prepare the ground for the reception of the exotic. Without this preliminary work it will be mere foolishness to demand Home Rule immediately after the war. . . . . We should not be misunderstood as saying that Home Rule for India is out of the question. We only say that the time is not yet for that ideal form of government. Everything in good time and no useful purpose will be served by a boy in his teens crying for a beard. By crying for Home Rule as a reward for India after the conclusion of the war the Congress would only be covering itself with ridicule and it is to be hoped that no amount of perfervid eloquence and blatant appeals will move the Congress into joining forces with the League. Their ways lie apart for the present. And it is our firm conviction that a junction of the two forces just at present can only spell disaster."

27. The following appears in the *New India* of the 9th December :— "A press note gives the modified terms under which it has been decided to supplement the nursing staff at the base hospital in Mesopotamia by fifty additions. The volunteers should, however, be only 'Europeans or Eurasians,' and not Indians. No reason is assigned for continuing this racial distinction. We had thought that after what the Indians had done in the present war, and the encomiums officially bestowed on the Bengal Ambulance Corps, we shall not hear of such meaningless declarations. It is hardly necessary to mention that the distinction is invidious, and its only result, so far as we can see, is to add to the humiliation of the children of the soil, and the bitterness that is caused by it."

Racial prejudices still.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

28. Referring to two lectures delivered recently by Professor Ramsay Muir and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the Sheffield University, respectively, the *New India*, of the 9th December, observes :—" So far as can be interpreted from a distance of six thousand miles, the turn events are taking in England concerning this country is very significant, though unfavourable. The wave of enthusiasm which passed over the empire soon after the despatch of the Indian Expeditionary Forces could not naturally last long, and our affairs have again begun to be viewed in almost the same light as before the war. . . . . The trend of both these speeches is the same ; viz, that India does not at present deserve the same status as the colonies. Similar seems to have been the view taken by the organisers of two important functions in the capital of the empire. . . . . Evidently the opposition to a change in the angle of vision is gradually hardening in England. And that is the result at a moment like this when reports are daily reaching the British people concerning the loyalty and devotion of the Indians to the empire. What is the moral ? That is the question we would like every Indian to ask himself at the present moment. The answer, to our mind, is perfectly clear. The people of India should make their voice heard distinctly by indicating to the British nation in clear terms that at the conclusion of the war they will demand nothing

India and England.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

less than Home Rule. . . . . The German agents always worked with materials, which the Allies considered too mean to respond to by a counter-movement aimed at neutralising their effect; but after a year, it is found that the poison they injected has had the intended result. The Indian leaders should profit by that lesson, and the sooner they are abroad with the antidotes the better for the national cause."

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

Developing the oil-pressing industry.

29. In a lengthy leader giving a statement of facts in connection with the oil-pressing industry in this Presidency, the *Hindu*, of the 9th December, remarks:—"The Government order of September 1914 called upon the Director of Industries to demonstrate to private enquirers the methods of working the Anderson's oil-expeller. Fifteen months have elapsed since this order was issued. The public had all along been deluded into thinking that plant have been busy working and that experiments were being tried. . . . . We have made independent enquiries. We understand that the plant established at Cuddalore did not work for more than a single day, and that it is idly rusting there now ever since it was erected. The plant erected at Madras did make an attempt at crushing, but nothing was achieved because no systematic trials were made. Even the failures would be worth knowing, at least to save others from similar fruitless attempts. . . . . We gather from our enquiries that after a few days of aimless and unsystematic experiments in respect of ground-nut, gingelly seeds are now being tried for a private trader without any useful experimental object in view. Surely, it was not for making oil for local consumption that a lakh of rupees of public funds was sanctioned in this time of financial stress? . . . . . The above rather long account will serve to show how the Department of Industries and the Government of Madras have been developing the oil-pressing industry, with the rare and unexpected chance the world war had given them; how their initial enthusiasm and their early attempts have come to nothing; and how between an incompetent department and an indifferent Government nothing has been done."

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The Congress and Government officials.

30. In commenting on the decision of the Government of Bombay that Government officials should not attend the Congress either as delegates or visitors, the *New India*, of the 10th December, states:—"Perhaps the decision of the Government of Bombay is not an unmixed evil. The presence of officials sometimes acts as an hindrance to free discussion, chiefly if they should be persons in high authority. Still, it is painful that the Government should keep all its subordinates from the inspiring atmosphere of our greatest national institution. The rule is as ridiculous as if it be laid down that Government officials in England should not be present in the visitors' gallery of the House of Commons. Perhaps we shall be told that the comparison is extravagant, since there is no comparison between the two institutions. Such a view, however, only demonstrates the ignorance of the critic concerning the significance of the Congress in its relation to the Indian nation.

"Incidentally may we ask whether the Criminal Investigation Department officers too are prohibited from attending the Congress?"

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th December, says:—"It is not clear with what object the Hon'ble Mr. Patel interpellated the Bombay Government about the attendance of Government officials at the Congress. The Government quoted the rule contained in the Standing Orders of the Government, according to which it is not permissible for officers of Government to attend meetings of the Indian National Congress either as visitors or as delegates. The Standing Order referred to is as old as the latter part of the eighties. . . . . Lord Morley emphatically asserted in Parliament that Government must rally the moderates. The policy pursued in India since then has been in accordance with this declaration of Lord Morley which, we believe, has superseded the Standing Orders referred to by the Bombay Government. Nobody has in recent years paid any attention to

the Standing Orders, and nobody has quoted it as demanding abstention on the part of Government servants. . . . . We did not certainly expect that, under the present circumstances at any rate, the Government would choose to go back on its declared policy. In any case, the reply given by the Government would not have the effect of strengthening the constitutional party. We are rather sorry that such a reply should have been given without regard to the circumstances of the time.

"The other Governments in India will not, of course, be bound by what the Bombay Government has stated. But still the question having been revived, they will have to consider it in the new aspect. A doubt has been raised, and until that is settled, Government servants will not deem themselves free to act as they like. . . . . Not only did His Excellency the Governor attend the Congress in Madras, but several of the Collectors have attended District Conferences held to represent the views of the people. In these circumstances, it would be grotesque to fall back on an old order passed under quite different circumstances and for different reasons, and to proclaim that the Government would not countenance any popular movement intended to make known to it the opinions of the people."

31. The *Hindu*, of the 10th December, observes:—"The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council during the last two days are a pleasing contrast in some respects with those of the Madras Council held at the close of last month. The spectacle of motion after motion brought forward by non-official members and supported by most of them being opposed on behalf of Government, and defeated or withdrawn gives rise to a painful impression as to the real desire of the authorities to respect public opinion and to be in intimate touch with it. The cumulative effect of this attitude in demonstrating the comparative inutility of the recent reforms, especially in the direction of making the Government turn with sympathy to the legitimate wants and aspirations of the people, is bound to be far-reaching and this is an aspect which needs anxious consideration in the interests of good Government. The discussions in the Bombay Council on the several matters of public interest brought forward, on the contrary, show that the Government, far from offering a blind opposition, desire to meet the wishes of the people as far as possible."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th December, says:—"The Bombay Legislative Council, under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, is one of the most sympathetic judges of the aspirations of the people. More resolutions, brought forward by the non-officials, we believe, have been accepted by the Government of Bombay than by any other Government. His Excellency the Governor has the happy manner of grasping the real spirit behind a resolution, and if possible, of accepting it without much aimless consideration for what is called the prestige of Government."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

32. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 10th December, states:—"The Islanders are in urgent need of a few petty changes in their administrative system so as to afford them the meagre elements of civil rights and liberties. . . . . They want to curtail the powers of the Amin. They want more facilities to appeal to the Collector of Malabar and to the High Court when necessary, against the civil and criminal decisions of the Amin. . . . . Another interesting and inexplicable grievance of the inhabitants of the Laccadives is the difficulty of employing pleaders when appealing to the authorities in the mainland in civil and criminal cases. . . . . It is not difficult to conceive the possibility of their disadvantages when they appeal against the influential Amin's orders, and only the clerks of the Collector act as interpretors between them and the Collector. The denial of the lawful privilege of being represented by competent pleaders at the parties' own cost is apparently inexplicable. These grievances of the islanders deserve the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The Laccadive islanders.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Muslim League compromise.

33. The *New India*, of the 11th December, writes:—"The announcement that the differences between the two parties among Muslim leaders have been made up through the intervention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Sir Ali Imam will be received with mixed feelings in the country—mixed because our Muslim countrymen had to settle their own differences with external assistance. . . . . The Compromise Conference have decided upon three resolutions, two of which were inevitable under the circumstances. . . . . According to the third, it has been decided that the league may, if it so desires, proceed to appoint a committee, which shall have power to confer with such political and other organisations as they may deem fit, with a view to framing a scheme of reform, having due regard for the needs of the Muhammadans. . . . . It is essential to point out what we consider to be an unnecessary casting of slurs on the league and its leaders. It will now be emphasised in quarters hostile to them that the opponents to the holding of the session at Bombay had only attempted to press to the notice of their co-religionists the need for indicating their loyalty and safeguarding the interests of the Muslims. Otherwise there was no occasion to demand the loyalty resolution or the inclusion of the phrase, 'having due regard to the needs of the Muhammadans.' . . . . By bringing in the reservations, the seceders have only succeeded in casting a slur on their own sacred institution, and we do not know whether they expect to be congratulated on that feat. . . . . A word of praise is necessary in the case of those noble souls that stood up heroically for the real rights of the league and therefore for its next session at Bombay. They had to face very heavy odds and to act as they did, they needed courage and patriotism to a rare degree. They knew that they could rely on the almost unanimous support of their co-religionists and we are glad they chose to rely on it. We earnestly hope this essential lesson will not be forgotten by the people of India, Hindus or Muslims."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

Permanent Settlement in the Tharangathara State.

34. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 6th December, observes:—"Tharangathara is a small State in the province of Kathiwar in Bombay. This is ruled by a native prince. The prince has introduced permanent settlement in the State. . . . . It is the agricultural prosperity which is the life blood of the country and Government. So we need not say that the State amply deserves our congratulations on their farsighted reforms. Will our Government ponder over this and hasten to do the needful to our starving and impoverished Madrasees who have already suffered too much from the devitalising effects of a ryotwari system?"

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

The proposed University for Mysore.

35. The *Karnataka*, of the 8th December, writes:—"It is evidently a sign of their abundant sense of self-respect that our Government and their educational authorities are ready to resent any adverse reference to their work by Anglo-Indian critics and to refute their assertion that the idea of a Mysore University is just now inopportune. But can the pathos of abstract feeling, however noble and profound, triumph over the hard logic of facts? Fitness for a University, as for Home Rule, can be acquired not by shouting that all is well with us and forgetting our defects in a happy hypnotism, but by seeing things as they are and setting them right with care and determination. . . . . The best way of disarming opposition to the university scheme would be to furnish quarterly reports, about the splendid improvements that are being carried out systematically in the several branches of education as a preparation for the coming University."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

36. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 2nd December, contains what is stated to be a translation of a communication by Mr. Lovat Fraser to the *Daily Mail* under the heading "To the Suez Canal", which has been reproduced by the *Hindu* of the 12th November.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 2nd December, contains what is stated to be a translation of the comments of the *Madras Mail* of the 26th November on the Balkan situation and of an article appearing in the *Madras Times* of the 26th November under the heading "Dardanelles strategy: Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's criticisms."

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The war in Europe.

Referring to the present state of affairs in the Balkan theatre, the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 2nd December, says:—Though the major portion of Northern Servia has now been occupied by the Germans and Austrians and the southern part by the Bulgarians, the Servians are still remaining in the mountainous tracts in the middle of the country and attacking the enemy. The Servians are by nature a valiant people and their ardent patriotism will make them endure any hardships for the sake of their country. So Servia cannot be crushed as easily as Belgium or Poland.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th December, observes:—The agreement entered into between Russia and Roumania that the latter should bring out her army the moment the Allies are able to place 500,000 troops on the field and the news that the Austro-German forces are gathering opposite the Roumanian port of Gerguvo make us believe that the time is not far when Roumania will join the Allies. If this happens, Bulgaria's end is almost a settled Fact.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

37. The *Desamata*, of the 1st December, quotes a small passage from a speech of the Kaiser to his soldiers, in which he is reported to have said: "I can emphatically say that we are nearing the goal. All your efforts will be crowned with success."

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Kaiser.

38. Writing on the devastation caused by the war, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 6th December, observes:—Both parties are getting crippled in every respect and yet their belligerent spirit is as strong as ever. The struggle is hardly likely to cease until both parties have lost their all and are unable to find even food and drink. Like motho flocking to the flame fresh parties are actuated by wicked ambition and are joining the war only to ruin themselves. From the tenacity and resources of the Allies we may expect that the final victory will be theirs. To gain a speedy success however they must obtain the help of the Indians. They are not availing themselves of this help to the fullest advantage. Volunteer corps should be organised in every town and village and given military training. This will place at their service some 5 or 6 crores of troops. When we see that they do not understand this secret of success and have failed to regard the Indians with confidence we cannot help entertaining fears as to the ultimate result. The Indians have, as a race, unbounded confidence in British justice and we cannot but regret that the British have not taken advantage of this confidence.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

The war.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th December, writes:—There is hardly anything worth hearing in the war news. The same things are repeated again and again. The havoc caused by the German submarines however is

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The war.

increasing. Every day some ships are sunk. The news that 50 German vessels have left the Baltic and are engaged in destroying submarines shows that German warships too are fearlessly wandering at large. We may expect however that the British Naval authorities will soon turn their attention to the matter.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The fate of Turkey.

39. In a long leader under the heading the "Fate of Turkey", the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 4th December, tries to show that Turkey will find it difficult to carry on the war vigorously in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, etc., for a length of time, that the Austro-Germans, who have no reserves, and whose presence in large numbers in Constantinople has already begun to create uneasiness among the Turks, can give no material help to her, and that, even if the Austro-Germans succeed in reaching Constantinople, this need not disconcert us as an attack upon Egypt and the destruction of the Suez Canal will be almost impossible tasks which, if attempted, the Allies can, owing to the supremacy of the British Navy, successfully resist, and concludes by saying that, according to experts, the battle that brings the war to an end will, in any case, have to be faught in the west.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Persia and the Quadruple Entente.

40. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd December, writes:—A few days ago some alarming news was published regarding Persia. But loyal and independent Persia immediately adopted measures to stamp out the conspiracy. The Shah of Persia also represented to the Allies' Consuls that the German spies, who were in his country with the object of creating mischief, had tried every means possible and used the utmost endeavour to induce Persia to take up arms against the Allies.

A few days ago telegraphic information was received to the effect that the Shah of Persia had expressed his desire of leaving Teheran and going to his country residence for a change. It is probable that the public understood the move to mean something else.

Only recently the Persian Consul-General through the Foreign Minister at Teheran informed the Consul at Delhi that the Shah of Persia was not leaving Teheran and that the Austrian and Turkish Consuls who had previously left Teheran had returned there. Prince Ain-ud-doulah has been appointed an additional Minister and Prince Ferman-Ferman has been made Home Secretary.

There is no doubt that these Ministers are the trusted friends of Russia, and it is believed that their appointment signifies that nothing will be done against the Allies. It is believed they will always endeavour to put a stop to German intrigues to take every precaution to prevent any stigma being cast upon their neutrality.

The editor adds, "we hope that Persia will not act against its ancient benefactors—Russia and Britain—and will take no step calculated to throw suspicion on its loyalty. The Allies also believe that German efforts will prove futile and Germany's every endeavour will be frustrated".

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

The peace mission.

41. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 9th December, writes:—An interesting piece of news appears in to-day's telegrams to the effect that a famous American Motor Car Manufacturer, Ford, has sailed for Europe on a peace mission. He is accompanied by a company of men and women of diverse views and opinions. In spite of the fact that the American Government declined to give him permit to undertake the voyage he has started on his journey with his company which he calls "a party of tourists". If he has set out, as we would like to believe he has, trusting in God, with the object of sympathising with and helping God's creatures, his ship, which he has named *Noah's Ark*, will reach the desired hāven.

But we are not sanguine of the success of Ford's peace ship for his voice will be feebler than that of one crying in the wilderness and just as ineffective; for Europe has now fallen into the materialistic valley of error and is still pre-occupied with her inventions and researches.

In the dreadful struggle now proceeding we do not know to what extent Ford will succeed in his selfish aim of making peace. This great war has revolutionised the spheres of air, fire and water and therefore we do not think the fiendish spell is likely to be broken either by the impact or high speed of Ford's car or by his appalling sacrifice.

No, the light of peace can only be drawn from the source which supplies the torch—religion with its illumination.

The editor concludes by saying that the message of Islam is peace and security, and that even in matters of religion there is no compulsion. Therefore how is it possible for Islam to sanction the destruction of men's lives just for a couple of yards of land or for a mere name.

Europe should at the very least arm herself with the spiritual force of Islam and then this question will become self-evident that the hand, which is not raised to shed innocent blood, is that of the unitarian and the soul which will act neither treacherously nor faithlessly is that of the Muslim.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Ongole Police.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th December, says:—There are two cases pending before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Ongole in which a police constable and a sub-inspector have been charged with taking bribes. A prosecution witness wrote a private letter to the Inspector-General to say that he is being threatened by the sub-inspector for offering to give evidence against him. The Assistant Superintendent, to whom the letter was referred, thereupon required the witness to attend before him to answer to a charge under certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. This, which the Assistant Superintendent has no authority to do, shows how much the high officers of the Police department are anxious to cover the faults of their subordinates.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The administration of justice in India.

43. Referring to the case in which a European in the railway workshop at Karachi was charged with causing the death of a Muhammadan employee by injuring his spleen and was fined Rs. 50 by the Magistrate and next to a case in which two boys were charged with theft for entering the compound of a Sub-Divisional officer in Bengal and plucking some flowers from the garden, and were given what the Magistrate called deterrent punishment by sentencing them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, the *Mysore Star*, of the 5th December, remarks:—Can it be that anyone who is not seized with the malady of bias will think the removal of a few flowers from a garden for purposes of worship by two innocent lads a greater offence than causing the death of a man by the deliberate act of a European who could understand the consequences of his act?

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Dec. 5th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

Technical education in Madras.

44. In reviewing the report submitted to Government by Mr. Tressler, Director of Industries, for the year 1914-15, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 1st December, says:—Mr. Tressler says in this report that, in response to his advertisement in the papers calling for applications from six students for being sent for training to the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay at the cost of Government, only four have applied, and concludes from this that the people of this Presidency take no interest in their industrial advancement. We regret, however, to state that we do not agree with him in this view. We think that if, in addition to advertising in the newspapers, Mr. Tressler had consulted the popular leaders, he could have easily got two more students. The Superintendent of the *Kala Bhavana*, an industrial institute in Baroda, reports that a

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

number of Madrasees have expressed their desire to go to Baroda and study in this institute at their own cost, and the Superintendent of the Madura Technical Institute also says that he has received numerous applications from students for admission to this institute. We cannot therefore see the reason why Mr. Tressler alone was not able to get two students for proceeding to Bombay.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Reduction in expenditure on education

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd December, expresses its regret at the decision of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to reduce the expenditure on education on account of the war and observes:—We do admit that the war has necessitated the Government's economising expenditure as much as possible on every civil item. But there are ways of doing this without affecting the comforts and conveniences of the people. For example, special allowances are being granted to civilians, on account of the strain caused to them by the war, and these may well be discontinued. There is much scope for curtailing the expenditure in the Revenue and the Police departments. The expenditure on the latter department has almost been doubled within the last few years, without the people being benefited much by it. The enormous expenditure on the Criminal Investigation Department section of this department has, instead of helping the detection of crimes, only subjected several respectable men to unnecessary hardship. So it is most unfair to spend a large sum of money on this department and curtail the expenditure for education, sanitation, medicine, etc., which affect the people directly.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

The Calcutta University.

46. Referring to the adoption with some modification of Mr. Watson's resolution regarding the results of examinations in the Calcutta University, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th December, remarks that the resolution in question tends to bring the Calcutta University down to the level of the Madras University in working the ruin of the students.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Free and compulsory primary education.

47. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishna Rao's resolution in the Legislative Council on free and compulsory primary education, the *Bharathi*, of the 3rd December, after giving a summary of the discussion that followed, observes that it is extremely regrettable that the authorities could not see that a country like India enveloped in clouds of ignorance could never prosper unless primary education were made free and compulsory. The paper concludes by expressing the hope that despite this apathetic attitude of the authorities the Honourable Members of the Council will continue to avail themselves of every possible opportunity of urging it on their attention.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Convocation address.

48. In commenting upon the Convocation address of Sir Harold Stuart, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, thinks that it was far more dignified and important than any other delivered on similar occasions, refers with joy to the possibility of separate Universities being started in the near future for those who speak Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, in regard to the last of which the Travancore and Cochin-Darbars would do well to do everything in their power, and to Sir Harold's view that important subjects should, as far as possible, be taught in schools and colleges in the vernaculars of the country, and observes that, as Sir Harold Stuart too is of this opinion, the people are likely to be supported by the Government in their endeavours in this direction. In this connection, the paper also invites the attention of the authorities to the question of spreading education among the masses, which at present is not in a satisfactory condition, and which is absolutely necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Desabhimani*, of the 4th December, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Keralodayam* of the 30th November reported on page 2084, paragraph 75 of the Weekly Report No. 49.

49. After stating that some of the Anglo-Indians are opposed to the spread of higher education among Indians, and to an increase in the number of Universities in India, the *Keralodayam*, of the 7th December, notes with satisfaction that the authorities in India, particularly Lord Hardinge, favour the establishment of more universities, and that they are likely to be started in the near future at Dacca, Behar, Burma and Mysore, refers to the differences of opinion as to whether these universities should be mere examining bodies like those of Madras, Bombay, etc., or whether they should be modelled after those of Oxford and Cambridge, or whether entirely new models should be adopted, observes that all subjects, scientific or otherwise, should be taught in schools and colleges in the vernaculars, and that for this purpose those who speak Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam should each be given a separate university, as Sir Harold Stuart recently remarked, and says:—The Mysoreans and the Andhras evince a great deal of enthusiasm in this matter. When will the people of *Kerala* be imbued with a similar spirit? In fact, there will be no difficulty at all for the Malayalees to have a University of their own. If the Travancore and Cochin Darbars will only open their eyes, we can have a university here, even before Mysore gets one.

The necessity of more universities.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

50. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th December, says in its leader as follows:—In view of the great importance of the English language, nobody will grudge the existence of a separate sub-committee for that language in the University. But every unbiassed observer will certainly be moved to indignation at the methods of the University which have not till now granted a separate sub-committee for each of the four important vernaculars of this Presidency. The University has huddled up all the four languages into one mass and treated them as if they were dead. The vernaculars have thus suffered at the hands of the University to an extent which it is needless to describe here. But it is gratifying that last October it was proposed to have separate sub-committees for each of the four languages and that the Government have approved of the proposal and passed orders accordingly.

Vernaculars.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

51. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 4th December, writes:—The question of establishing a panchayat in every village with a population of 3,000 and above recently introduced into the Madras Legislative Council ended in mere discussion. It is imperative that panchayats should be established in every town and village. The members of these panchayats should be elected by the people themselves. These bodies should have full powers touching the sanitation, education, trade, industries, agriculture and all civic matters pertaining to the town or village. They must also have the powers of enquiring into petty quarrels and disputes among the people and of helping them to settle their differences amicably. This mode of administration will doubtless promote national unity and economic advancement. We earnestly hope that the Government will give their best consideration to this subject.

Village panchayats.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

52. In reviewing the report of the Malabar District Board for the year 1914–15, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, points out that the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the people in elections, will not go to justify their clamour for self-government, and hopes that the Government will not misunderstand the attitude of the whole people in such matters, because a few do not take a keen interest in it. It thinks that though the percentage of the school-going population in Malabar is higher than that of the other districts, the condition of education here cannot be said to be as satisfactory as may be desired, and that the area and population of Malabar did demand a larger expenditure

The Malabar District Board.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

on education. It then draws the attention of the Board to the insufficiency of the medical aid given to the people at present and to the deplorable condition of sanitation, observes that, though it is a matter for gratification that the Board has spent the whole of the amount set apart for the improvement of roads, etc., much has still to be done in this direction, and hopes that this and other matters will receive its due attention.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the ***Kerala Patrika***, of the 4th December, points out that the surplus at the disposal of the Board should be utilized for improving the sanitation of the district and for affording greater facilities of communication in the interior parts thereof, and observes that it cannot understand why the members, whose duty it is to bring to the notice of the Board the needs of the people in the interior, have failed to do so.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Presidents of district boards.

53. Referring to the rejection by the Government of the resolution relating to the appointment of non-official members as presidents of the district boards, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th December, observes that the reasons advanced by the Government for its rejection are not sound and convincing, and that, though competent non-officials willing to undertake these responsibilities may not be found in some of the districts, it is absolutely necessary that this experiment should be tried in places where such non-officials are available.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Health department.

54. The *Jaridah-i-Rozyar*, of the 3rd December, writes:—From the various reports of the Health department of this Presidency it is evident that there are many things capable of improvement and several important matters yet to be attended to. Doubtless much has been done for public health, a fact to which our contemporary the *Madras Times* bears witness in its issue of yesterday, but that at the same time much remains to be done in this department.

In conclusion, the editor remarks "In our opinion there is no advantage in merely framing or amending enactments, but we think that the law should be enforced and the beneficial results accruing therefrom will be obvious both to the public and to the municipality."

(*h*) *Railways.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

A railway grievance.

55. Referring to the closing of the railway-gate opening into the road to Chalappuram, Tali, etc., which causes considerable inconvenience to the public, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, observes that the Government Railway Inspector who is expected in Calicut on the 16th December to hold an enquiry into the matter ought to examine in this connection some of the leading men of this place besides the railway officials, and hopes that the authorities will see that this great inconvenience is removed without delay.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge and the Anglo-Indian papers.

56. Referring to the adverse criticism of the Anglo-Indian papers in connection with the commutation by Lord Hardinge of the death sentence in the case of sixteen of the accused persons in the Lahore Conspiracy case to one of transportation for life, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 30th November, observes:—These papers have from a long time made it their business to find fault with the British Government whenever it confers any benefits on the Indians and to speak disparagingly of the people. Instead of trying to help the growth of a friendly feeling between the rulers and the ruled in this country, they are always creating misunderstanding between them. But a new spirit has now appeared in India and both the people and popular officials like Lord Hardinge have begun to ignore the vapourings of these papers. It is indeed surprising that, knowing that these papers are a stumbling block to the political advancement of the people of India, the Government has not taken any steps to suppress them.

57. Th *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, writes:—As the proceedings of the last day of the meeting were conducted hastily and impatiently, a free discussion about a number of points was rendered impossible and some important items had to be dropped altogether. Though this was due partly to the hint thrown out by His Excellency the Governor before the proceedings began and partly to the anxiety of the mufassal members to get away soon, it was also due to the fact that the meetings of the council are not held at frequent intervals, and therefore the volume of business to be done at one meeting becomes unnecessarily bulky. But this hurry in the disposal of business had no effect upon the attitude of the Government regarding the resolutions brought forward by the representative members. Though the Government agreed to make an enquiry on several points, not even a portion of a resolution was accepted by it. Of course, this is quite natural in a Civilian administration. But the regrettable feature of it is that the Indian Member of the Executive Council should have questioned the capability of his countrymen in stronger terms than even his civilian colleagues. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is in charge of the department dealing with local self-government, and as such, the responsible duty, as a member of the Government, of training the Indians in the art of governing themselves devolves upon him. The high position now occupied by him is itself an indication of the fact that the British public concede that the Indians are not wanting in administrative capability. There is no wonder then that his doubting the capacity of the Indians to occupy positions inferior to his has wounded the feelings of the representative members in the Council. Though, besides the resolutions connected with village panchayats, there were several others on the agenda of this meeting only four were discussed fully, and even of these four, three were lost, having been objected to by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, and one was withdrawn. We do not want to dilate upon the discussion on these resolutions; but the statements made by the Honourable Member about the capacity of the Indians are worthy of note. He opposed the resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar that the nomination of non-official Presidents to District Boards may be tried by the Government as an experimental measure in some districts. We need not say much about the evils resulting from the District Collectors being *ex officio* Presidents of District Boards. This was clearly illustrated by the recent case of the toll-gate contractor in Trichinopoly, which came up for discussion at this meeting and of the District Magistrate of Faridpur referred to in our columns some days back. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar himself had, before becoming member of Council, stated in his evidence before the Decentralisation Commission that the present system of administration was not conducive to the progress of local self-government, and yet he declared at this meeting that no capable men would be available for occupying the position of Presidents of District Boards. In replying to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao about the inclusion of popular representatives in the Madras Sanitary Board, he went a step further and stated that it would only increase the number of members without improving the quality or quantity of work turned out by that body. Thus many important resolutions brought forward by the non-official members were rejected by the Government. It is indeed regrettable that the Government attaches no weight to the fact that the elected members in the Legislative Council are only voicing forth the opinion of the people. Still more regrettable is the want of sympathy on the part of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar for the ideals and aspirations of the Indians.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st December, reproduces the comments of the *Bengalee* condemning the action of the Bengal Government in having issued a circular suggesting the nomination of subordinate Police officials as members of municipal councils and taluk and district boards, and observes:—It is those who, knowing the conditions of the people and their wants, sympathise with them that are fit to be members of

Local self-government and the Police.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

municipal councils and local boards. The subordinate officials in the Police department know only the whereabouts of old offenders and the methods of tackling with them and they cannot be expected to know much of the conditions and wants of the people. Moreover the recent administration report of the Police department in Bengal shows that the people have no love for or confidence in the Police there and the people of Bengal have also reason to complain of the way in which they are treated by the Police of that province. Thus, when the Police and the people in a province have no mutual confidence and respect, it cannot be a desirable step to be taken to nominate Police officials as members of institutions connected with local self-government. We are indeed surprised at such a circular having been issued by the Government of a popular Governor like Lord Carmichael.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The Indian Budget for 1916–1917.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th December, reports the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta to have protested against the increase of taxes in India on account of the strain caused by the war and observes:—Though India may be taken to be a gold-producing country by others, she has no claim to that reputation. Now that all her ancient industries have been ruined and several useless articles are being imported into the country by foreigners. Every article in India is being sold almost at a famine price and the people are feeling the pinch of it. As if this were not enough, the present war has subjected them to greater hardships. So the present condition of India will not at all warrant the proposal to increase the taxes. If the income of the Government is expected to be less than its expenditure, the proper course will be to curtail the expenditure as much as possible.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

The separation of Executive from Judicial functions.

60. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th December, dwells upon the disadvantages of the Executive and Judicial functions being entrusted to one and the same official in India and expresses its satisfaction at the news published by the *Young India* of Bombay that Lord Hardinge has sent up a Despatch to the Secretary of State containing definite proposals for separating these duties in this country.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The Japanese trade.

61. In an article on the trade of Japan, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd December, observes:—The state of the Porcelain Factory in Calcutta will give us an idea of the present competition of Japan. The articles manufactured here were selling at Rs. 8 or 9 per gross. The Japanese traders are now selling these articles at half that price. Our Swadeshi Factory had therefore to reduce the prices to half. But how long can it withstand this competition? The Government have imposed excise duty on our cotton manufactures, fearing competition with Manchester goods. Our leaders have for long protested against it in vain. Now Japan is competing with our cotton goods, and it is a surprise that our rulers are silent. The glass industry in Belgium having stopped on account of the war, the Government, it is stated, are giving contracts to Japan without bestowing any thought on the possibility of starting such industry in India, and are thus losing the opportunity created by the war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd December, refers to the tour of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in the Southern districts of the Presidency, and remarks:—His Excellency's replies to the various addresses presented to him are all characterised by politeness. But it is to be regretted that they have not always been satisfactory. Almost all the addresses of welcome presented to him referred to the question of local self-government, and everywhere he gave the same answer. He said he would consider the whole question when the District Municipalities Act is to be amended. He also referred his hearers to the discussions in the recent session of the Local Legislative Council. But from a perusal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, it will be evident that the Government are

very sparing in granting privileges to the people. The people would have been gratified if His Excellency had, when speaking face to face with them, expressed himself without reserve on the subject of local self-government. The public do not evince any keen interest in local self-government, because they feel that the non-officials have not even a shadow of independence in it. The leaders of the people have been complaining of this state of things for many years past, and unless Lord Pentland considers the matter from the point of view of the people also, the question of local self-government can never be satisfactorily solved.

The Madras Legislative Council.

63. In the course of an article on the recent session of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, says:—The session began with great enthusiasm, and, as we expected, it ended unsatisfactorily. It is regrettable that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was not able to see how much he would have risen in the estimation of the people had he given his casting vote in favour of the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai on the subject of village panchayats. It is a surprise that in replying to a resolution proposing the appointment of non-official presidents to district boards, the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar said that there were no non-officials in this Presidency competent to hold the posts of presidents of district boards Nothing can be more venturesome than to state that this Presidency which has given three members to the Executive Council, and several High Court Judges, District Judges and Collectors, could not give two or three non-official district board presidents. Our great men are not consistent in their views. They hold one view before, and a quite different one after, their accession to offices. It is this unsteadiness on our part that has made the Europeans remark that we are unfit for self-government. The indifference of the Government in the matter of the toll contractor at Trichinopoly, whom the district officers joined together to ruin, for insisting on the payment of toll on a bicycle, is improper. We humbly submit that the Government will hereafter at least honour public opinion.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The *Desamata*, of the 1st December, says:—It is ridiculous that the Government, knowing as they do that the union panchayats established under the Local Boards Act are not working satisfactorily, are bent upon establishing more of them. The Government order recently issued on the subject of village panchayats does not provide for the formation of village panchayats on the lines recommended by the Decentralization Commission. The Government hesitate to entrust the panchayats with the responsibility of administration. It is stated that the Government will give voluntary panchayats to villages containing a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants. But will the people, of their own accord, come forward to serve as members of such panchayats? How can such panchayats be expected to work without legislative sanction? Wherefrom are they to get funds? It is a matter for regret that the resolution moved in the Legislative Council on the subject of village panchayats has been thrown out.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Vaccination.

64. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, extracts a small passage from some other paper, which says that vaccination has not been a blessing to children, and that more than fifty of them die every year from its effects as is evident from the English (?) accounts. It suggests that the Government will do well to put an end to it and earn the gratitude of the public.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

65. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, refers to the arrangements that are being made to avoid all strife between the Hindus and Muhammadans during festivals in Bombay coming off simultaneously and prays that similar arrangements may be made here with the same object in view.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Keir-Hardie on India.

66. The *Desamata*, of December 1915, reproduces an article from the *Herald* which represents Mr. Keir-Hardie to have said in his book on India as follows:—The Government of India at present may be compared to an arbitrary military

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, December 1915.

rule tempered by civil administrative methods. Everything connected with the Government is lifeless and formless. The officers intend to improve the administration, but under the present circumstances, improvement is next to impossibility.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, December 1915.

The Imperial Conference.

67. The *Desamata*, of December 1915, suggests that the Government should send a non-official representative from the Imperial Legislative Council to represent India in the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Lord Willingdon on agriculture.

68. Referring to the speech of Lord Willingdon on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the Poona Agricultural College, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd December, says:—If all other authorities of the Government are as sympathetic to the agricultural classes as Lord Willingdon, the Indian agricultural problems will be soon solved. There is no doubt that the co-operative societies have done some good to the agricultural classes. But that is quite inadequate. The promoters of co-operative movement have for long been complaining that sufficient funds have not been forthcoming to make these societies more useful to the public. If the Government declare that the trustees of charitable endowments may invest their moneys in co-operative societies, and thereby extend their usefulness, thus making the amelioration of the agricultural classes their chief object, there can be no doubt that the Indian ryot will make rapid progress. While stating that in England, the Government were not the proprietors of the soil, Lord Willingdon has said that in India the lands belonged to the Government. It is this proprietorship in land that has been made the ground of settlements and resettlements. But this has been disputed both by Indian and impartial European writers, among whom it will suffice to mention the names of Messrs. Ranade, R. C. Dutt and Baden-Powell.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The report of the Public Service Commission.

69. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd December, says that the fact that the report of the Public Service Commission has been withheld from publication for fear that it may stir up controversy, betrays the unsatisfactory character of the report, and raises a suspicion that the report contains nothing favourable to the people. He remarks that the attitude of those who drafted the report, as suggested by this incident, is an improper one, especially at a time when every Indian heart should overflow with loyalty.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The Englishmen and the Indians.

70. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th December, represents the *Mahratta* to have said thus:—Mr. Asquith wants both men and money for prosecuting the war to a successful issue. But when India offers her men, the authorities do not care to consider the offer. She can offer any number of men to fight for the Empire, but she is too poor to spare much money. The English people call us their fellow-subjects, but, in practice, they do not treat us so. When the Medical Registration Acts were passed in Bombay and Madras, they gave us to understand that the Acts will not affect the indigenous systems of medicine, but now Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name was erased from the Register of Medical graduates because he undertook the supervison of an Ayurvedic hospital.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The battlefield.

71. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 4th December, contains a Telugu version of an article in the *American Magazine* which describes at length the hideous scenes that meet the eye in a battlefield, contributed by a British soldier who fought for six months in France and retired, having made up his mind not to go to the battlefield again.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The cost of administration.

72. The *Desamata*, of the 1st December, expresses sentiments similar to those reported by the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, to have been expressed by the *Leader*, already abstracted on page 2036 of the weekly report under the heading "the cost of administration".

73. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th December, says that a great number of candidates seeking admission into Medical Schools in Madras and Tanjore do not secure it for want of seats, and that under such circumstances it is a pity that the Madras Medical Council is discouraging the indigenous systems of medicine.

The Medical Council.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

74. Referring to the fact that His Excellency the Governor called for particulars regarding the imprisonment of a boy offender in the Tanjore jail, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th December, remarks:—His Excellency should warn the Magistrates against being unnecessarily hard upon boys and sending them to prison. He should ascertain how many boys there are in the Madras Presidency to-day suffering imprisonment like this boy in the Tanjore jail. He should also see that separate arrangements are made for redeeming such boys from evil ways. Juvenile offenders are apt to degenerate in the company of old offenders. A single Reformatory school for the whole Presidency is quite inadequate. If proper care is taken of these boys, the number of prisoners will surely fall, thus increasing that of citizens engaged in honest pursuits. We trust that Lord Pentland, who showed so much tenderness of heart in the case of the boy prisoner in Tanjore, will soon introduce improved methods for reforming juvenile offenders.

Juvenile offenders.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

75. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th December, invites the attention of the Government to a letter published in its columns in which a correspondent complains that the earthenware pipes introduced in the Gōdāvari delta by the Public Works Department are inadequate in number, that they have not been laid in the proper places, that their calibre is very narrow, and that this state of things has been a source of great hardship to the delta ryots for the last six or seven years. It hopes that the Government will enquire into this matter and do justice to the aggrieved ryots.

Earthenware pipes in the Gōdāvari delta system.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

76. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th December, says:—Speaking about the difficulties experienced by students in getting admission to colleges, Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, expressed his gratification at the fact that new colleges have sprung into existence through the exertions of the people in the United Provinces. When the question of starting new colleges is moved here in Madras before the Government, the authorities dispose of the matter by pleading want of funds, and no one would exhort the people to put forth their own efforts in that direction and promise help. The Hindu and the Muhammadan communities should feel thankful to Sir James Meston for having stated that the policy of the Government is not that of "divide and rule". If the rulers of other provinces also help towards the development of good feeling between the two communities in their respective provinces, they will, at no distant date, begin to co-operate with each other and make rapid progress.

Sir James Meston.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

77. In concluding a leader on the subject of His Majesty the King's message to his Indian soldiers, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th December, suggests that, in view of the appreciative terms in which His Majesty has referred to the valour of the Indian soldiers, the Government should hereafter at least bestow on the Indians high appointments in the military service as they do on the Europeans.

Indian soldiers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

78. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th December, refers to the rumour that Lord Kitchener will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy and says that Lord Kitchener, unsurpassed as he is in his greatness as a military officer, is in no way qualified to rule over India. He prays that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught may be appointed to succeed Lord Hardinge.

A Royal Viceroy.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

79. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th December, expresses its surprise at the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar that the officials are better fitted to be presidents of district boards than the non-officials, and remarks that this is inconsistent with what he used to say as a Congressman. Such inconsistencies in his speeches create in the minds of others the impression that the Indians are entirely devoid of such qualities as self-respect, courage of conviction, perseverence and patriotism.

The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

80. Referring to a letter written by the *Pioneer's* London correspondent stating that Lord Hardinge's Viceregal term will probably be further extended till the close of the war and that Lord Kitchener will probably be his successor in office, the *Bharathi*, of the 3rd December, writes:—Others surmise that our next Viceroy will probably be Mr. Churchill. It seems to us however that it is altogether unnecessary to discuss this subject now. If Lord Hardinge who, in these critical times from the outbreak of the war till now, has conducted the administration in so satisfactory and popular a manner, should be made to continue till the close of the war which, by the way shows no signs of a speedy termination, it will be time enough to think of a successor when the occasion arises.

Lord Hardinge's term of office.

*BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

81. The *Bharathi*, of the 26th November *, observes that the Ceded Districts which are very backward in point of education owing to the lack of an Arts College, and which have for a long time been looking forward to the removal of this deficiency, have at last been grievously disappointed as a result of the fate of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar's recent resolution in the Legislative Council. The paper observes that this is probably due to the general policy of temporarily curtailing all expenditure under education owing to the financial situation created by the war. The paper finally remarks that whatever the cause, we cannot help regretting the truth of the saying that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip and that like the leap year in famine times this war should have contributed to the prolongation of our misery in this respect.

An Arts College for the Ceded Districts.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

82. In an article under this heading, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th December, writes:—All the British Colonies such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have the right of parliamentary rule. Not only are their interests considered in all matters touching the Empire but they are allowed to participate in its affairs. India has done more than any of these to add to the greatness of the Empire and yet we are given no privileges. Now is the time to make an organised effort to obtain Home Rule. No Indian should fail to help the movement.

Swaraj.

*MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

83. While condemning the policy of the Government in refusing to grant licenses for the possession of guns to respectable people as detrimental to their prestige and to the welfare of the people the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, points out that the other provincial Governments also are averse to the granting of such licenses, that, while in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, the granting of such licenses will tend to increase crimes by enabling the anarchists and dacoits to sieze them from the licensees, the Inspector-General of Police in Allahabad thinks that it will, on the other hand, be a means of reducing them, and says:—If in all other parts of the world, arms be a means of self-defence, it cannot be otherwise in India. In some cases, they may happen to fall into the hands of our opponents and dacoits, but in most cases they will serve as a means of self-defence. Certain anarchists succeeded in buying guns from a licensed European firm in Calcutta. They also succeeded in obtaining them from the police. Because

Gun licenses.

* Received in the current week.

they did so, neither the license for dealing in guns was taken away from the Company, nor were the police debarred from wielding arms. It is a mistake to suppose that, because in certain cases our opponents managed to obtain possession of arms, such a thing will happen in all cases. Hence in our opinion Government ought to be a little more generous in the matter of granting licenses, especially in the case of respectable people.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

In condemning the refusal of licenses for the possession of arms to respectable people, to which is attributed the recent increase in the number of dacoities, and of deaths from wild beasts, the *Keralodayam*, of the 7th December, regrets that even after all the sacrifices Indians have made in this war, the Government should still have no confidence in them, and says:—Even from an administrative point of view, this policy is not a sound one. It is said that the present war has greatly strengthened the ties of friendship and love between the British people and the Indians. If the Arms Act does not apply to the British in India, but only to those who are born therein, it is to be doubted whether such brotherly feelings can exist between them.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

84. Referring to the Government's reply to the interpellation on the subject of the removal of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name from the medical register, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 4th December, asks whether the question should lie over till the sun begins to rise from the west, and observes that the speech of Sir P. Lukis, eulogising the indigenous systems of medicine, is a condemnation of the action of the Madras Medical Council.

The Madras Medical Council.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

85. In speaking of the Government grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Punjab Public Library and of the raising of their monthly grant from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th December, observes that every town ought to contain a Government library.

The Punjab Library and the Government.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

86. Referring to the abuse of his authority by Mr. Dunlop, the District Magistrate of Faridpur in Bengal, the *Keralodayam*, of the 7th December, points out that the incident is similar to what occurred in the case of the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor, and observes:—Experience shows that if Government officials, however highly educated they may be, have unlimited powers and if there be none to control them, they will not cease from persecuting innocent people.

Abuse of authority.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

87. Referring to the granting of a site by Government to the *Ahmedeeyans* or *Khadiyanis* for the construction of a cemetery, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th December, points out that, as the Government have openly declared that those, who molest or oppress these innocent people, however high they may be, will be severely dealt with, they will no longer have such difficulties, as they used to have, and hopes that, inasmuch as the Collector, the Sub-Collector or the District Superintendent of Police may not always be on the spot, the minor officials, who are, to all intents and purposes, responsible for the peace and welfare of the country, will carry on the administration in a just and impartial manner, and see that any new attempt to create difficulties is nipped in the bud.

"Khadiyanis".

JARIDAH-I-ROSGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

88. The *Jaridah-i-Rosgar*, of the 4th December, writes:—We well remember that in or about the month of December last meetings for the purpose of expressing loyalty were held in different places. In those meetings speakers recounted in stirring words the blessings of British rule and urged the people to be sympathetic to the Government. Gradually, however, the enthusiasm subsided and we have time and again called people's attention to the fact. We had been sanguine that at the end of the year the loyal members of the community would have revived the practice, but as yet no steps appear to have been taken in the matter. Would that the individual members of our community had that same zeal and enthusiasm as they had at first for them, by now the Mussalmans would have subscribed a considerable sum.

A suggestion to hold a monster meeting.

This is our final appeal to the patrons and leaders of the country that they will endeavour to give expression to their loyalty to, and affection for, the Government of Britain by convening public meetings on this occasion at public places like Moore's pavilion or the Town Hall, etc., in which speakers may induce all sorts of Mussalman desires.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The pitiable condition of the famine-stricken people of Bankur in Bengal.

89. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 4th December, in referring to the privations of the famine-stricken people of Bankur, hopes that the charitable and well-to-do people of Hyderabad will not be backward in helping them and whatever they may contribute, may be kindly forwarded to the address of the Secretary, Social Service League, Bengal.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

The wisdom of the foolish.

90. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 8th December, in a leader of the marginally-noted subject, says:—There are some foolish friends among Muhammadans who advise that for the present no meetings of the Muslim League should be held as it may embarrass the Government. Such persons are not only foolish friends of the Muhammadans but also of the Government; for by diffusing silence and indifference all over the country they create in the minds of the enemy an impression that the war has made India a house of mourning and the effects of it are so dreadful that not a voice is heard from any quarter.

Such persons are ignorant of the ancient principle of the British Government which is this, that in every war the cry of the real British people is "business as usual," and when all our affairs are, thanks to the British Navy, being actually managed as usual, why should we sit mute and motionless like widows and orphans.

Again there are some foolish friends who advise Muhammadans not to come to an understanding with the Hindus lest the Government should become suspicious of us. These people are so ignorant of facts that they can see nothing but their bread and dhall. The policy of the Government is however that these two great Indian communities, Hindus and Mussalmans, should hold fast the cords of concord and work together to strengthen the hands of Government. But these selfish and foolish friends desire that there should be estrangement between the two so that it may lead to faction fights and the embarrassment of the Government.

Some unwise friends think it advisable to maintain discord among the Mussalmans; for their idea is that those who support the congress should not be allowed in the Muslim League and *vice versâ*. And if a Mussalman does not approve of some of the claims, the popular opinion is that we should subject him to political boycott.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 5th, 1915.

Medical Registration and Ayurvedic treatment.

91. Referring to the action taken by the Madras Medical Council against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar and to the news that two other registered practitioners who were instructors in an Ayurvedic School in Madras, fearing that they too are about to be similarly dealt with, are likely to give up their connection with the school and that the Bombay Medical Council is likewise compelling its registered practitioners to dissociate themselves from the Ayurvedic system of treatment, the *Mysore Star*, of the 5th December, says:—Attempts are being made to introduce a similar measure in the Punjab and in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Bombay and the Madras Acts, as a result of the trouble they created recently, have produced a feeling of deep annoyance among all advocates of indigenous systems of treatment. Suggestions are being made even to boycott the allopathic system. The authorities are telling us that no controversial questions should be introduced into the Legislative Councils until the close of the war. Their object is to do nothing that might affect the public peace. Is it not highly inexpedient therefore that the allopathic practitioners should make medical

registration a handle by which they can satisfy their malice and ill-will against native physicians and annoy all Hindus and Muhammadans alike? It behoves the authorities on whom the duty of protecting the public peace rests to put down these vagaries and restore tranquility to the public mind.

QUAMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

92. The *Quami Report*, of the 30th November, writes:—At present propositions of a nature are put forward in the Legislative Council that call for our special attention. Not with the object of giving expression to our enthusiasm with regard to them. Rather is our desire that there should be more sympathy, sincerity and confidence among the official and non-official members of the Council; as for both of them are loyal servants of the Crown and the responsibility of serving the country rests upon them equally. Financial status cannot be weighed against official duties.

A glance at the Council.

Our attention is drawn first to the motion made by Sir Sivaswami Ayyar with regard to the appointment of non-official members in the Conservancy department; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar on behalf of Government says that no advantage will accrue from their appointment except an increase in numbers.

We are surprised to hear such a logical denial by Sir Sivaswami Ayyar on behalf of our enlightened Government that appointed him a member of its Council. Is it not true that the whole business of Government could be managed by European members without him, and is it not a fact that such was the case before his predecessor's time?

We do not think that Sir Sivaswami Ayyar would allow us to say that his presence or that of any one like him meant merely an additional figure to the number.

With regard to his second plea as to what advantage is being derived by such additions in Bombay, we are really surprised, and are at a loss, to know why the requirements of this Presidency should depend upon the results of experience gained in Bombay.

In fact much more life is required in our Conservancy Board for we are fully aware that the Board is doing its duty efficiently and with the best of motives.

Non-official members are not appointed because the official members do not discharge their official duties efficiently, but because official members do not look into the state of every city and suburb.

The editor draws attention to Madras, the seat of the Presidency, with its University of Board of Trade where a little rain means that pedestrians have to wade through the streets knee deep in water. Men of means ride in their motors or on bicycles while the trams are held up. The unfortunate passengers, who buy tickets to travel by this car, are obliged to get down into the forbidding flood. We cannot imagine what must be the state of the narrow lanes and dark slums or of the houses situated at low level. Can any one deny the truth of this, and cannot the Conservancy Board take notice of it? And is not such a unhealthy state of affairs productive of disease? If the above statements are true, why is it that the Conservancy Board does not pay some attention to it? Probably the excuse may be put forward that the number of officers and their scope are limited.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 5th, 1915.

93. Dwelling on the advantages of a separate University for Mysore, the *Mysore Star*, of the 5th December, in a leading article observes:—However laudable and welcome the scheme may be by itself yet considering the enormous expenditure it implies and the other numerous and equally important and expensive schemes which the Government have in hand, foremost among which is the compulsory elementary education scheme, it seems to us that it would not be well to venture upon the University scheme for a few years to come until at least there is some appreciable progress in the spread of elementary education in the State. It is deplorable that an institution like the Tata's Research Institute which already exists in the State and which have been a veritable

The Mysore University scheme.

boon to South India if it were entrusted to men of the type of Dr. Bose, should be dwindling into insignificance. Judging from the earnestness with which the Government are handling the scheme, we may expect that the proposed University will be established in the course of the next one or two years. If however it should take some four to six years to bring into existence and some time more before its work can come into full swing, the cause of mass education will have been considerably strengthened by that time. We hope our readers will not fail to understand that we are far from holding that Mysore does not need a University of her own. Sooner or later our Government will be sure to carry out the scheme and here we must observe that if the new University does not provide all modern requirements which conduce to the true advancement of the State, the several lakhs of rupees that will have to be expended on the University must be considered a sheer waste of money. If the scheme has for its main object the remedying of the present deplorable lack of literary progress in the State, it will doubtless be hailed with joy in every corner of the province. If in this twentieth century replete with lovers of the mother country and lovers of literature the new University does not provide for the revival of the vernaculars, how else is such revival possible?

Errata.

Report No. 49.

Article 42, line 7, from the bottom, *for* "nor" *read* "not".

„ 70 „ 3, *for* "observes:—Although" *read* "observes that although".

Paragraph 36 should be under the heading "(*a*) *Police*" and paragraph 75 under the heading "(*d*) *Education*".

Issued, 14th December 1915.]

Record

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 51 of 1915.**

REPORT
ON
ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
AND ON
VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
for the Week ending 18th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

		PAGE
(a) *Police*—		
	Crime and detection	2153
(b) *Courts*—		
	Trial by jury in the Belgaum district	2154
	The Chartered Bank cheating case	*ib.*
	The Law's delays in Madras	*ib.*
	The Madras Court of Small Causes	2155
(d) *Education*—		
	The Government College, Kumbakonam	*ib.*
	Secondary education	*ib.*
(e) *Local and Municipal*—		
	Local self-government	*ib.*
	The Coimbatore Municipal Chairmanship	2156
	Inoculation by force	*ib.*
(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—		
	The Madura re-settlement	*ib.*
(h) *Railways*—		
	A railway gate in Calicut	*ib.*
(k) *General*—		
	The protection of Indian industries	2157
	The *New India* on Sultan Ahmad Ali, Raja of Cannanore, and the Quadian sect	*ib.*
	The Home Rule propaganda	2158
	The Bombay Medical Registration Act	*ib.*
	His Excellency the Governor's tour	*ib.*
	Public expenditure	2159
	"As in England so in India"	*ib.*
	The league for self-government	*ib.*
	The Indian National Congress	2161
	The proposed Kumbakonam dispensary and the French Catholic Mission	*ib.*
	The Indian National Congress and Home Rule	*ib.*

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	The war in Europe	2162
	Persia	*ib.*
	The war	*ib.*
	Greece	*ib.*
	Servia and the war	*ib.*

I.—Foreign Politics—*cont.* PAGE

Japanese attitude 2163
The Allies and Greece .. .. *ib.*
The position of Greece in the war .. .. *ib.*
A Royal Viceroy for India 2164
A Mussalman as Sheriff for Madras .. .. *ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—
Juries .. .. *ib.*
Supplementary Barisal conspiracy case .. .. *ib.*
Ramachandrapur and Rajolu courts 2165
The administration of justice in India .. .. *ib.*

(*d*) *Education*—
Compulsory education in municipalities .. .. *ib.*
Justice Abdur Rahim and our education .. .. *ib.*

(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—
Curtailment of the powers of the taluk board 2166
Dharapur in the Coimbatore district .. .. *ib.*
District Board Presidents .. .. *ib.*
Local self-Government .. .. *ib.*

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
The re-settlement of the Madura district 2167

(*k*) *General*—
Village panchayats .. .. *ib.*
Toy-making in India .. .. *ib.*
Who is the next Viceroy of India ? 2168
A bank for the agriculturists .. .. *ib.*
Indians in the British Army 2169
Development of the oil-pressing industry .. .. *ib.*
The new war loan .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay Legislative Council .. .. *ib.*
An Andhra Province 2170
Lord Willingdon .. .. *ib.*
Indentured labour .. .. *ib.*
The Indians and the war .. .. *ib.*
The Congress and the Government servants .. .. *ib.*
The Lahore conspiracy case .. .. *ib.*
The Medical Registration Act 2171
Industries in India .. .. *ib.*
Lord Hardinge and the vernaculars .. .. *ib.*
The Secretary of State for India .. .. *ib.*
The cost of administration .. .. *ib.*
Dr. Nayar *v.* Ayurvedic treatment 2172
Sheriff of Madras .. .. *ib.*
Permanent settlement .. .. *ib.*
The cost of administration .. .. *ib.*
The Raja of Pudukkottai .. .. *ib.*
Students and politics .. .. *ib.*
India and the war 2173
Government and the Indian National Congress .. .. *ib.*
The advocacy of truthfulness .. .. *ib.*
The Ahmedeeyans .. .. *ib.*
The *New India* and the Ahmedeeyans .. .. *ib.*
The Bombay Government and the indigenous systems of medicine 2174
The Indian National Congress .. .. *ib.*
Government officials and the Congress .. .. *ib.*
A glance at British newspapers .. .. *ib.*

III.—Legislation.

The Bogus Medical Degrees Bill .. .. *ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore 2175
The Mysore University scheme .. .. *ib.*
Is Mr. Bhore slow and partial to Christians ? 2176
The Diwan of Travancore .. .. *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvatí**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntúr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	Ain-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1914.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntur ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,900
45	Bhára'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Teixera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	350
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	**Indian Engineer.***	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	Not known.
108	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
109	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
110	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayadu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
111	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
112	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
113	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
114	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
115	**Indian Railway Journal.**†	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
116	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
117	**Indian Students' Record.**‡	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
118	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
119	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
120	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
121	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
122	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300

* Started, October 1915. † Temporarily discontinued, May 1915. ‡ Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
124	**Jananukulan** .	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 48 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
127	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswarapet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
128	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
131	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
132	Jyotis Sastra Payönidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
133	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly. ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
137	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
143	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
144	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
147	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
148	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
150	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
151	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
152	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
153	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
155	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300
156	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
157	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
159	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
160	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	',600
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
163	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
165	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
167	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
168	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
169	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
170	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
171	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman,.	2,000
172	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
173	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
174	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
175	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
176	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
177	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
178	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
179	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915, and temporarily discontinued, September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	180
181	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Do.	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
187	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
188	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
189	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
190	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
191	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
196	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
197	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
198	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
199	Mercantile Law Journal	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
200	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
202	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
203	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
205	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
206	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
207	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
208	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
209	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
210	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
211	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
212	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
213	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
214	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200
216	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan. 40 years.	Not known.
217	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 36 years.	250
218	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
219	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
220	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
221	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
222	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
223	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Heasman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
224	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
225	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
226	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
227	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
228	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
229	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
230	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
231	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
232	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
234	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
235	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
236	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
237	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
240	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
241	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
242	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
243	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
244	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
245	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
247	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
248	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
249	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
250	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
251	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
252	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
253	Rafíq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
254	Risāla-i-Albadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
256	Risála-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
257	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
258	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persbad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
259	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
260	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
261	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódavari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
262	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
263	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
264	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
265	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
266	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
267	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
268	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
269	Sahridaya or the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
270	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
271	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
273	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
274	Séradé	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
276	Sasilekha	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman. 56 years.	800
277	Satya Dipike * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
278	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
279	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
280	Savinudi	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
281	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley. European, 35 years.	600
282	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
283	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
284	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
285	Sentamil Selvi ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
286	Shams-ul-Akhbar.†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
287	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
288	Shimoga Vrittanta ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
289	Siaph-ul-Islam ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
290	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
292	Social Reform Advocate.	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
293	South Indian Mail.	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
294	South Indian Record. §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
295	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
296	South Indian Trade Journal. ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
297	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
298	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
302	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
304	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
305	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
306	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
307	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
308	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
309	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
310	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
311	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
312	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
313	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
314	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
315	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
316	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
319	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
320	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
323	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
325	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
326	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
330	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
331	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
333	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
334	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zoheme, German; 50 years.	450
335	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
336	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
337	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
338	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
339	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
340	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
341	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
342	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
343	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
344	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
345	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
346	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
347	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
348	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
349	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
350	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press. Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
351	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
352	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
353	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
354	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
355	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
356	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
357	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
358	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
359	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
360	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
361	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
362	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
363	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
364	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
365	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
366	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
367	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
368	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
369	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
370	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
371	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
372	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
373	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
374	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
375	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
376	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
377	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
378	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
379	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
380	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Triweekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
381	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
382	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
383	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
384	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
385	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
386	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
387	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veemhukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
388	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
389	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ...	C. Carter, American	1,700
390	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Crime and detection.

1. In commenting on the Administration Report on the Madras Police in 1914, the *New India*, of the 13th December, writes:—"The past year (1914) was not marked by any large increase in crime; the number of cases which the police had to investigate fell by about four thousand, and the number of what are called 'true cases' attained the same figure as in 1908. This gives us a good base for comparing the work of the Police department for a period of six years, thus to see how huge has been the failure of the reorganisation scheme . . . . Who can resist the conclusion that the results have been dismally disappointing?

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

"Another extremely unsatisfactory feature of police 'efficiency' is the rapid increase in grave crime. . . . . To show how alarming are the results, we give the figures for serious crime against persons, and against persons and property. . . . It is, indeed, surprising that so astounding a development has not attracted the attention of the Government. What do we find? Serious crime has increased materially during the past six years, but so helpless and inefficient have the police become that the number of undetected cases have risen by 25 per cent. and convictions fallen by 20 per cent. Can the Government demand a more self-evident proof of the disastrous failure of the police to cope with crime? . . . . Evidently, dangerous characters are finding it increasingly easy to evade punishment. Can anything be more serious? . . . . We are shocked to read the statement of the Official Reviewer that 'the statistics . . . . show that there was a slight improvement in detection'. Will the Government please indicate the statistics or the improvement they refer to? We have not been able to find them in the published figures.

"While on this subject, we wish to sound a note of warning against a dangerous recommendation of the Government which may give a loophole for the police to avoid revealing the true state of affairs. Referring to the large number of cases in the Central Provinces in which investigation is refused by the police, the Official Reviewer says: 'These figures show, what is in fact common knowledge, that a great amount of the time of Sub-Inspectors is taken up in investigating complaints that are of trifling importance or obviously false.' We shall not be surprised if the direct result of such a declaration should be a large number of complaints struck off as false, for the mere reason that the Police find the detection too hard for their ill-developed powers. Such a development is quite natural in the present state of 'efficiency' in the Police department, especially in the subordinate grades; and one can easily understand how disastrous will be the result. . . . . We are surprised at the decision of the Government and the Inspector-General still more when we read at another portion of the latter's report the following observations: 'The worship of the fetish of statistics which extensively prevailed in pre-Commission days led the subordinate police to eliminate from statistics objectionable cases, that is, *cases which were not likely to end in conviction*, and they achieved this result either by refusing to register a complaint or *by referring a true case as false*. . . . . It has since been realised that *the greater the proportion of crime which comes to light, the greater is the probability of determining its actual perpetrators*.' The italics are ours. The portions so emphasised completely bear out our criticisms, and it is a wonder that the Official Reviewer should have ignored them. In fact, the more minutely we

study the present report, the more convinced we become that the reorganisation scheme is a huge failure, and—what the public should note carefully—an effort to hide the failure may involve this Province in greater disasters."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

In a further article on this subject, the *New India*, of the 15th December, says:—"During the past few weeks we have examined the report on the administration of the Police department in 1914, with a view to draw attention to what, in our opinion, constitutes the most dismal administrative failure of recent years. . . . . How huge has been the failure is evident from the facts, taken or proved in every case from official records. . . . . What do the Government or the popular representatives propose to do in view of this ghastly failure? Both should make up their minds at once, lest the next budget should lay down another huge increase in expenditure. We know that some officials, including Sir Harold Stuart, are of opinion that the Police will show their mettle only after what are now considered adequate requirements are met by the State. For instance, there will possibly be another grant for police buildings followed perhaps by another for an increase in the strength of the constabulary. It is also quite possible that a few more appointments will be newly made in the higher grades. At any rate, an increase in police charges seems now to be a foregone conclusion. Every effort should be made as early as possible to prevent such a disaster; such an increase is really a disaster, since it embodies the further starving of expenditure under education and sanitation to swell the hugeness of the failure. . . . . What is now needed is an enquiry into the whole failure, with the object of reorganising the department on lines which are more understandable to the people. For that purpose, there is much to be said in favour of the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, but the initial step should be to put a stop to all further expenditure. We do not think the Government can reasonably decline to proceed on such lines. Not even Sir Harold Stuart is likely to bless the re-organisation scheme, nor will any official spokesman think it advisable to deny its total failure."

(b) Courts.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

Trial by jury in the Belgaum district.

2. Referring to the public protest meeting to be held in Belgaum against the decision of the Government of Bombay on this subject, the *New India*, of the 16th December, states:—"We are glad that the people of Belgaum are rising to the occasion. The privileges we possess are very few and the gradual stripping off of the little that we possess is not a thing to be lightly passed over. Do not bring up controversial topics for discussion. Forsooth: the advice should first be given to the Government officials in the Secretariats, and not to the suffering people. When *will* they understand?"

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The Chartered Bank cheating case.

3. In commenting on the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case against M. R. Sundaram Ayyar, the *Hindu*, of the 16th December, remarks:—"Public opinion will entirely endorse the judgment of the Magistrate and his remarks on the conduct of the accused who has behaved in a manner unworthy of the profession to which he belongs and of the education which he has received. . . . . The case will stand as an object lesson on the merits of Government nomination of non-official representatives."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

The Law's delays in Madras.

4. Commenting on the Government order with regard to the growing arrears of work in the Madras High Court, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th December, writes:—"We have faith in the possibility of keeping down arrears by the more careful selection of men for appointment to the High Court bench. The only advantage of having temporary Judges is that they may be selected from any class that is qualified; and we do not see why the Government should not make these temporary appointments on the basis of merit alone."

5. The *Hindu*, of the 18th December, observes:—"The vacant office of the Third Judge in the Small Cause Court is looked forward to by the members of the Provincial Judicial Service as one to be filled up by the appointment of one of their class, and we hope the Government in making the appointment will not disappoint this natural and reasonable expectation. . . . . It would be extremely difficult, we imagine, to assert that there is no competent officer available among the Subordinate Judges to fill the vacancy in the Small Causes Court, and we trust that under the circumstances no needless and unjust heartburning would be caused by the disregard of their claims. If the report which has gained currency is well founded, the High Court in suggesting names for the office of Third Judge have not mentioned any belonging to the Provincial Judicial Service, which seems hardly just to that hardworking class of officers."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

The Madras Court of Small Causes.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th December, observes:—"The Government College at Kumbakōnam has been particularly unlucky in having been staffed by Principals and Professors who, on account of the 'exigencies of service', were transferred much more frequently than the staff in other Government Colleges. . . . The deleterious effects of such frequent changes in breaking continuity of policy and in failing to rouse an abiding interest in the institution on the part of the fleeting Principals, have been reflected in the poor results obtained by students of the college and in the little attraction it affords to them . . . . We are aware of the movement to provide scholarships to poor students who wish to prosecute their studies in the college and, if the Government, on their part, realise their duty and improve the college, the well-to-do members of the public, we are confident, will come forward to endow the institution with funds for prizes and scholarships. The Government should take a long view of the question and enable the college, by properly equipping and staffing it, to satisfy the requirements of the people of the Tanjore district, and its neighbourhood, to regain its popularity and prestige and thus strengthen the case for Kumbakōnam being called again the Cambridge of Southern India."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The Government College, Kumbakōnam.

7. In concluding an article commenting on the report of Mr. G. A. Wathen, Inspector of Schools, Punjab, on secondary education, the *Hindu*, of the 18th December, says:—"The number and frequency of discussions of educational matters all over the country is an unmistakable indication of the growing conviction that there is something seriously wrong with the system which no half-hearted measures can be expected to remedy."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

Secondary education.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

8. In the second of the series of articles on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th December, observes:—"Contemporary political history teems with incidents to show that the Local Governments are not always safe guides in laying down lines of reform. . . . . We have often heard that the Madras Government have more than once found themselves in a minority when questions of importance were referred to that body, along with others, by the Imperial Government. We do not point out specific instances to substantiate our statement, especially when the charge under reference was made on the floor of the Legislative Council and the officials were discreet enough to assume silence when the valiant and learned doctor inflicted his sledge hammer blows with his wonted fearlessness and energy. . . . . The Local Government rely in all such matters on the 'men on the spot' who are not all blessed with liberal notions, but more often than not labouring under preconceived views. Affecting superior wisdom and under the

WEST COAST SPECTATOR', *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Local self-government.

illusion that they know more of the people than the people themselves make mistakes, unconsciously and with the best of intentions we admit, which the Local Government, far removed from local opinion and feeling, readily endorse. We all desire decentralisation in local self-government, but it should be conceived in a liberal spirit, a spirit that will appeal itself to the people."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Coimbatore Municipal Chairmanship.

9. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th December, remarks:—"The Chairman's election fiasco of Coimbatore must excite the regret and pity of all those who have the welfare of the country at heart. . . . . Compromise in politics is a theory we have of late been hearing much of, but this compromise does not seem to have entered the arena of civic politics. With this unwholly struggle for civic honours going on, with self uppermost, we cannot but be sorry for our political development. And there is Mrs. Besant holding aloft and frantically waving the banner of Home Rule! Coimbatore has proved that there are flies in the Home Rule ointment, as did Calicut recently. *Verbam sap.*"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

Inoculation by force.

10. The *New India*, of the 16th December, writes:—"Government ought to interfere to protect the villagers in and near Coimbatore from compulsory inoculation. It is well known that many Indians have died from the result, and very many have been left debilitated. . . . . A man has the right to choose which risk he will take—that of catching plague, or of illness or death from inoculation. Sanitation, segregation, these a Government may enforce, but it has no right to force a man into one of two death-alternatives, and this is admitting that inoculation *may* be a protection. Medical tyranny is worse than ecclesiastical, for the latter only damns one's soul while the former injures the body; if the priest be wrong, the soul is not damned, whereas if the doctor be wrong the body may be irretrievably injured. This is not the time to start a panic among villagers."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

The Madura re-settlement.

11. Referring to the suggestions made to Government by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar on the question of the re-settlement in Madura, the *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 13th December, remarks:—"The Government would do well to adopt these moderate and reasonably wholesome suggestions; and the people also will be greatly benefited thereby. If, on the contrary, our Government will be led by Mr. Boag's report which is one sided and defective, it need hardly be mentioned that it will result in bringing much distress on the poor and helpless ryots. . . . . The punja assessment in Madura is comparatively very high and prohibitively heavy. If, instead of working on these available data, the Government representatives ignore public opinion and devise means to explain away opportunities, will it not amount to sheer harassment? The representatives in the council should not be so deferentially and indifferently replied to especially in respect of a question with which the very existence of the majority of the country's population is so seriously involved. It is a settled fact that the introduction of a system of permanent settlement alone can eventually remedy the distressing situation; but till that blessed day of a distant promise arrives, will it not be fair and wise to levy that rate of reasonable assessment which the people would willingly, cheerfully and ungrudgingly pay?"

(*h*) *Railways.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

A railway gate in Calicut.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th December, states:—"The local public seems to be greatly exercised in mind over the closure of the railway gate near the Annie Hall, Calicut, which is evident from the angry comments that have appeared in the local press. Our own opinion is that the public has a right

of way and the South Indian Railway Company has absolutely no right to close the gate. But the latter is obdurate and we do not think any amount of representations will have the desired effect. We would humbly advise those who are loud in their condemnation of the Company not to waste powder and shot over newspaper controversy, but to try conclusions with it in a court of law. Let us see how many of these critics will come forward."

(*k*) *General.*

13. The following appears in the *Mysore Patriot* for the week ending 7th December:—"The *Swadeshi* movement is nothing but an expression of the awakening of the people to the need of protection for their industries. But it is impossible for the movement to accomplish anything substantial without the aid of the Legislature. . . . . If only the Government adopt now the policy of protecting Indian industries, they will not only be promoting the prosperity of India, but will at the same time be crushing irrecoverably the trade of the enemies of civilisation. No doubt it may cost some sacrifice on the part of English manufacturers, but it would be a sacrifice made for a worthy cause. It is hoped that the promised change in the angle of England's vision towards India will bring this to the notice of Great Britain."

MYSORE PATRIOT, *Mysore*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

The protection of Indian industries.

14. Referring to the comments of the *New India* of the 8th December on this subject (*vide* paragraph 24 of the Report for the week ending 11th December 1915), the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th December, observes:—"Our contemporary, in our opinion, has been carried away by her enthusiasm and fallen into the expression of language which does not seem to be justified by the actual state of affairs. *New India* has not, evidently, cared to look into the other side of the question, and if she had, we are sure, she would not have permitted herself to be carried away by her indignation.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The *New India* on Sultan Ahmad Ali, Raja of Cannanore, and the Quadian sect.

"The paper has fallen foul of the District authorities, and that needlessly. We know that had it not been for the prompt action of the authorities, Messrs. Innes, Hill and Evans, there would have been serious rioting accompanied, perhaps, by blood-shed, creating a situation which *New India* itself would not have liked. When power and influence combine together to crush (we use this word metaphorically) a helpless people, they should in their turn be crushed. Desperate diseases call for drastic remedies; and saints and sickly sentimentalists might as well lash themselves into a fury because the physician has branded his patient.

"Distance has probably clouded the vision and warped the judgment of our contemporary, for which we should make some allowance. Being on the spot, and in a position to bring dispassionate judgment to bear on the situation in Cannanore, we are justified in congratulating the authorities on their firmness, which has refused to be led away by power and influence, afforded protection to a community, much persecuted, and demonstrated the strict impartiality of British justice which makes no distinction between prince and peasant. We hope and trust that angry outbursts of misguided zeal will not deter the authorities from protecting the weak from the strong and championing the cause of the oppressed. Neither will they, we hope, be deluded by clap-trap such as injured innocence and unrewarded loyalty."

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 15th December, says:—"Sultan Ali Raja's part in the Quadian controversy in Cannanore has absorbed two or more leading columns in Mrs. Besant's newspaper which with characteristic vehemence and peculiar sense of fitness expatiates on Turkey's participation in the war and the sentiments of the Moslem World, to strengthen the case against the local officials who intervened in a sectarian squabble. . . . . So much has been said and written recently about the peculiar land problems of Malabar, that some excited people elsewhere might perhaps be thinking that land in this district is a moveable and

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

edible property. Otherwise it should have been easy to discover that the owner had only to sue the Government in a civil court to recover his private land if it had been wrongly assigned to some one else."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th December, remarks:—"*New India's* indignation over Mr. Hill, I.C.S., 'pegging out' a plot of land alleged to be belonging to the Arakkal Raja for building a mosque for the Quadians now turns out to be purely out of place and unjustified. . . . . The matter is of a purely civil nature, and the Raja, if he had any right over the plot, could have vindicated it in a civil court. *New India* does, therefore, owe an apology to Mr. Hill."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

15. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th December, states:—"Mrs. Besant's scheme is not without its danger. It will divide the country into two sections. . . . .

The Home Rule propaganda.

The difference between those who follow Mrs. Besant's scheme and those who do not, seems to turn on the question of pace. And the extremists, who are now outside the Congress, will be delighted to join the Home Rule League. It will indeed draw in the whole of the extremist party and some of the moderate party too. An organisation so formed may lack the prestige and influence of the Congress, but it will nevertheless have attractive features to draw in a pretty good number of men. We should, however, be very sorry if this new scheme were to lead to a division among moderate congressmen themselves. But such a division cannot be avoided if the scheme is determined to be worked in disregard of the wishes of the congress. If the acknowledged leaders of the congress were in favour of the league, we should have known it long before now; and we have positive information that some of the most prominent of them are wholly opposed to it. Mrs. Besant is apt to grow dissatisfied with the disinclination of Indians to move fast. They may even seem to her hopelessly slow. But she will have to exercise a great deal of patience before she can be able to convert the people as a whole into her way of thinking."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

16. Referring to the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Hon'ble Mr. Kamath's resolution for permitting the appointment of Ayurvedic practitioners in municipal and local board dispensaries, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th December, says:—"It remains to be seen how the acceptance of the resolution by the Bombay Legislative Council can be reconciled with the operation of the Medical Registration Act in the way it has been attempted to be put it in operation against Ayurvedic medicine. The medical men may assemble and declare the conduct of the Government itself to be infamous in that it recognises medical practitioners who pursue an infamous science. The Medical Council in Madras thought only of the power which they believed the Act had given them. They did not think of the consequences of their action, of the means at the disposal of the Legislature to clip their wings. The Bombay Council took the hint from the Madras Council as soon as the latter moved against the Ayurvedic system. The acceptance of the resolution by the Government must have been a painful shock to those who were so sure of their power under the Medical Registration Act; and the Indian public will not quietly submit to their decision without straining every nerve to remove the stigma cast on their system of medicine with an arrogance and superciliousness which made them forget the limitations of their power."

The Bombay Medical Registration Act.

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

17. In a leading article on this subject, in which the result of the deputations, etc., is likened to the description of the result of the recent deputation to the Secretary of State for India on female education, that "the deputation could not have fared worse if they had gone to argue with a gramaphone," and in which reference is made to a synopsis of the points contained in the addresses and representations made to His Excellency the Governor during his recent tour in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts and also to a dialogue on gubernatorial tours, published in the

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

Hindu, of the 14th December, that paper remarks:—"A perusal of the representations made on behalf of the people and the replies of the Governor leaves the impression of unreality attaching to the proceedings which is scarcely conducive to the public good. . . . . It seems to us that the Governor's tours may be limited in future to social purposes only. It is quite fitting and natural that the Governor of the Presidency should visit districts of such historic interest as Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Excepting for special official purposes and functions, the tours may be of a less ostentatious and costly character to all concerned than is now the case. Sight seeing, and the acquisition of an insight into the conditions of the country and the people for administrative purposes are better subserved by informal visits.

"One result of Lord Pentland's tours seems to be a large accretion to the Madras Presidency War Funds including the contribution to the Hospitalship *Madras*. On this point we feel bound to draw the attention of His Excellency to the feeling generally prevailing among all classes of people, that the collection duty in which officials and non-officials vie with each other is performed in many places with more zeal than discretion."

18. The *New India*, of the 15th December, has the following:—"Unless pressure is brought to bear on the Government, an increase in the Revenue and Police departments may well be feared, followed, most unfortunately, by curtailment under sanitation, agriculture and irrigation. We strongly feel that such disaster should be avoided in every possible way, and an emphatic expression of opinion by the congress and the Muslim League will be most useful to popular representatives in the Supreme Council. Perhaps the decision of the Government has already been formed on all these points, but we know from experience that even in India settled facts can be unsettled if the people are so determined."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

Public expenditure.

19. Writing under this heading, the *New India*, of the 16th December, has the following:—"'In the House of Lords, Lord Parker drew attention to the post-war problems attending the return of soldiers to industrial pursuits,' says a *Reuter* message to-day. They will manage about these soldiers; they will deal with the problems of the colonies; they will settle details about the Indian Civil Service, even when there is no demand for it; they will curtail the rights of the trial by jury; but the moment people begin to criticise, the Defence of India Act is thrown into their face. In spite of this we believe that, following in the wake of England, we must also begin to settle as to what exactly we wish to have after the war. We shall be only doing what is right and proper."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

"As in England: so in India."

20. In a leader under this heading the *New India*, of the 16th December, writes:—"The inception of this movement was outlined in an article printed in our issue of September, 25th, and on that same date in the leading Indian papers, all over the country. The public interest was at once caught, and, putting aside the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta, the *Indian Patriot* of Madras, the *Indu Prakash* and *Gujerati* of Bombay, the Indian press, as a whole, was warmly favourable. These four papers have indulged in cheap personal sneers and vituperation, rather than in argument, and from the standpoint of ordinary political attack the line adopted against one who was fighting for liberty in England by the side of Charles Bradlaugh—liberty for Ireland, for India, for Afghanistan for Egypt, as well as for women and for labour in England itself—while most of the sneerers were boys at school, and even now have had little or no experience outside their own country, is perhaps not in the best possible taste. But that is their business rather than mine, and may safely be left to the judgment of the public. From my standpoint,

"Non ragiamo di lor, ma guardo e passo.

"The Anglo-Indian view is that I am introducing into India English methods of agitation. That is true, for it is the only way of getting rid of

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The league for self-government.

the abysmal ignorance in England of Indian affairs. India has passed many resolutions for thirty years. During the first few of these years officials shouted 'sedition' at the congress. England turned a sleepy eye on India to see if she meant anything serious; after a few years she decided that she meant nothing, as nothing happened between congresses; and as India seemed to go to sleep between, England again composed herself to slumber, murmuring some mantra about the unpractical nature of orientals. In the one case in which something did happen—the partition of Bengal—and went on happening, the partition was annulled. The Barisal procession broken up by the police, the Beadon Square meetings and their breaking up, the boycott—those things England understood, and concluded that Bengal meant what she said. The partition went. So will England understand a serious one-pointed agitation for Home Rule by a political league? *That* means business, and the kind of business with which England is familiar, and with which she, on the whole, is sympathetic.

"It has been complained that I have not been giving out information about the league; it would have been a very unwise policy to publish names piece-meal, instead of waiting until the whole list was complete. In political struggles, one considers the interests of one's friends, not of one's opponents, and arranges times and seasons so as to fight to the best possible advantage. Some of the abovenamed journals said that the Home Rule League was a foolish head-long scheme of mine, with various uncomplimentary adjectives and adverbs as trimmings to my name. Was not the best answer to collect weighty names, respected throughout India, and to remain silent while collecting them? It takes some time to travel 10,000 miles and hold little conferences of leading men in the places visited. I was quite aware that the opposing party believed that I was silent because I was not succeeding, but as I filed the names I knew all was right, and I judged it wiser to keep silence till the work was finished.

"The policy may be provoking to the paragraphist, but, after all, the world does not exist for the sake of the paragraphist. As one of his ideas was that 'Mrs. Besant is aiming at notoriety,' the silence to him meant failure, for surely if she had a big man's name she would plaster it all over India in triumph. *Ergo*, she had none.

"From my standpoint that would have been childishness, and I am serious in this matter, and fight to win.

"The public can now judge whether those who have called the conference are men to be sneered at and despised."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th December, says:—"The list of signatories contains names well known throughout India of persons of established reputation in Indian public life. It is a significant sign that the educated Indian public, which has been foremost in showing its loyalty to the Government at a time when there is most need of it, also feels that the political progress of the country has to be accelerated by constitutional means. There is no denying the fact that the economic and material progress of the country depend to not a little degree upon its political condition. The struggle which is constantly kept up in the Legislative Councils and in the press, between the representatives of the people and the agents of the Government in regard to proposals tending to ameliorate the condition of the people, often ending in a rebuff for the former, is a strong indication of the necessity for a form of government in which the popular opinion has due weight. It is idle to contend that the present is not a suitable opportunity to raise controversies of this kind."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th December, observes:—"In an article under her name in *New India* yesterday, Mrs. Besant not only expresses her sense of triumph at the support which she has been able to get to a conference to decide the establishment of a self-government league, but her resentment that anybody should have criticised her proposal. . . . . As congressmen we feel we have certain obligations to the congress, which would not be met if we threw aside the congress, and started with a new

organisation, disregarding the authority of the congress. . . . . The difference is a fundamental one, and cannot be settled by casting out the *Indian Patriot* and other journals as being inimical to Mrs. Besant's programme; but Mrs. Besant thinks that her dog alone can bark. . . . . We appreciate her zeal, her enthusiasm, her concern for the welfare of India; but we are not equally convinced of her judgment which seems to err by reason of her intense enthusiasm . . . . Her age, her ability, and the service she has done for humanity entitle her to our admiration and respect. But her experience of Indian affairs is not comparable to the experience of our veteran leaders. She has been an on-looker, while they have been participators in the affairs of India."

21. Referring to the forthcoming meeting of the Indian National Congress, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 17th December, states:—"The sense of unity is at present predominant, and it is equally clear that there is a far deeper and wider volume of public opinion in favour of a more vigorous and definite plan of political and economic advancement than the previous congress and conferences ever conceived. . . . . A hope is prevailing that the compromise which collapsed last year may yet be possible this year under the altered circumstances. Mehta and Gokhale are gone for ever and Cotton will no longer cable his counsel. The congress bereft of three of its strongest pillars all at once will find its equilibrium seriously disturbed. The vast empire is certainly not lacking in leaders capable of swaying the discordant elements for harmonious deliberation and performances, and it is devoutly to be wished that they will not prefer a silent withdrawal."

The Indian National Congress.

West Coast Reformer, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

22. Referring to the decision of the Government of Madras in declining to give a grant to the proposed Coronation Memorial dispensary at Kumbakonam, one of the reasons being that the French Catholic Mission intend to open a hospital there, the *New India*, of the 17th December, remarks that in the face of this can the Government expect us to believe in their policy of religious neutrality.

The proposed Kumbakonam dispensary and the French Catholic Mission.

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

23. The following appears in the *New India* of the 17th December:—"In our yesterday's issue we published a telegram from our Calcutta correspondent quoting the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika's* comment suggesting that 'the Bombay session of the congress should devote itself to the question of self-government and self-government alone'. While we fully recognise the great importance of bringing forward the question of self-government at the next congress, we do not agree with our contemporary that that subject alone should be considered by the congress. Reforms, old and new, have to be demanded, and a strenuous fight put up on their behalf. . . . . To abandon our old friends, like the Simultaneous Examinations for the Civil Service or the separation of judicial and executive functions, would give a chance for the enemy to say that the congress has 'arrived at reasonableness'. We must keep on with our splendid perseverance; we have been patiently plodding on for 30 years and we can teach the western world that time is no object with us, and that we know no defeat. Every single demand of the congress is founded on right and righteousness, is permeated by the spirit of truth, is championed by dauntless self-sacrifice, and success is certain. In gaining Home Rule we gain everything, no doubt, but while we are fighting for that supreme right we should not abate our efforts in pushing to the front minor rights which cruel injustice has been denying us. These things only come to the front once a year, and must not be denied their annual outing."

The Indian National Congress and Home Rule.

New India, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

24. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 9th December, publishes what purports to be a translation of an article appearing in the *Hindu* of the 2nd December under the heading "The Balkan situation".

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th December, observes:—Germany is now gradually raising the question of peace. Her aim seems to be to get a control over the territory between the North Sea and the Ægean Sea, and it may be she has an eye also upon Constantinople and Asia Minor. This shows only the extent of her avarice. The present situation in the Balkan theatre is proof positive of the fact that, if peace is concluded the terms will be dictated by the Allies and not by Germany.

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, Dec. 5th, 1915.

Persia.

25. The *Desabhimani*, of the 5th December, says:—Although a certain section of the people of Persia are under the influence of the pro-German police in that country opposed to Persia joining the Allies, the Government wish to make common cause with the Allies in the present crisis. If the Persian Government could not extirpate the anarchists in their country, the English should assist the Government in doing so. It may perhaps be the object of Germany to come to India *vid* Persia. But this is impossible, for the British are everywhere ready to encounter her in fight. Indians need not therefore have any fear. They must only wait patiently.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The war.

26. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—There are several reasons for the Germans to wish to conclude peace. Their victory on land is one. They lost all their colonies excepting one, but they have in their possession the northern part of France, Belgium, Poland, the Baltic Province and Servia. If they negotiate for peace now, they can propose terms favourable to them. It now appears that they lost about forty lakhs of soldiers. If they continue the war for a year more, the remaining army also will be vanquished. It is therefore that the Germans are in a hurry to sue for peace. Again, their financial situation is growing worse every day. Famine prevails in every German town as is evident from American papers. The final issue of the war will not depend upon the victories and defeats on the battle fields. This is a long war which puts every resource to test. There are indications that Germany will in the long run be crushed. This is no war of weapons. It is a war of ideals. It is a war which will permanently avert war from mankind. It is a war that is to establish peace on the earth for ever.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Greece.

27. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 11th December, says in a leaderette:—The Greeks are now in a fix. They do not know what course to pursue, whether they should join the Allies or the enemy. If they disarm the retiring Servians, the English and the French armies in Salonika will not keep quiet. Greece has already allowed the allied armies to pass through her. Where is Greece's neutrality now? It is regrettable that she has not as yet joined the Allies.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Servia and the war.

28. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th December, writes:—Servia has come to a ruinous pass and has to share the fate of Belgium. The major portion of the State is in the hands of the enemy. All the principal towns and railways have been captured by them. The Allies did not send timely aid to protect Servia. When lions are fighting foxes ought to remain at a safe distance.

When they think they too possess some of the lion's valour they can hardly escape the fate of Servia and Belgium. Russia and Servia displayed extraordinary gallantry but all to no purpose. Although Germany and Austria have conquered this State, we trust that Allies will ultimately recapture this territory and restore it to its original owners.

DHANURDHARI, *Davanagere, Mysore Province*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

29. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th December, writes:—The moment Turkey entered the war the Allies had requested Japan to send troops to their aid. Japan could have sent troops through Siberia. But the Allies' request was not acceded to. When Bulgaria joined the war the Allies again asked for troops; and again Japan failed. The discussion in the Japanese Cabinet as to the cause of it disclosed the real motives of Japan. Their fear is that once they send any troops they must continue to send them until the close of the war. This implies that they must make up the losses. This would be prejudicial to the protection of Japan; and besides, Turkey and Bulgaria are in no way the enemies of Japan. While such is the position, why should they openly take arms against them and incur hatred? These, it appears, are the considerations which impelled Japan to refrain from sending troops to the aid of the Allies. If the Allies too had thought likewise, how were the weak, innocent, liberty-loving, smaller States of Europe to find any protectors at all?

Japanese attitude.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th December, writes:—The public is aware that King Constantine is the brother-in-law of the Kaiser and is under the influence of his Teutonic wife and that is the reason why he has not yet joined the Allies, and this in spite of the fact he is fully aware that it was through the endeavours of the Allies that Greece was freed from the Turkish yoke in 1827.

The Allies and Greece.

From the information furnished by T. J. Dillon, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, it appears that Greece is largely under the influence of the Teutons.

We earnestly hope that Roumania will not fall into the Teutonic trap and draw the sword against the Allies. The next question is Greece itself, some politicians opine that some day or other Greece will play the Allies false.

The correspondent adds that Germany had entered into a league with most of the Kings of Europe, a fact regarding which we are gradually getting proof but which was not known to the Allies.

If the correspondent is right we appeal to Government not to rely upon the neutral policy of M. Skouludoss, for he has not been elected by the nation or parliament but simply nominated by the King of Greece. By such nomination the King has not only violated the constitution but has lowered the dignity of his nation for the sake of a brother-in-law.

Alas! If M. Venezelos had been the Prime Minister in place of M. Skouludoss and if an assurance of neutrality had been given by the former, there would have been nothing to fear. But to-day M. Venezelos is regarded merely as an ordinary person, and if the Government of Greece and its people had maintained their prestige and joined the Allies, they would have reinstated M. Venezelos and his party and made the Government subordinate to them. But King Constantine has not done so, but, on the contrary, has summoned a parliament which is opposed to the Quadruple Entente, a proof of this can be furnished by the aforesaid correspondent.

The same correspondent suggests that the Allies should take effective measures in Greece so that the King of Greece, who is still under the influence of his German wife and his brother-in-law, may not prove treacherous like Bulgaria. If however stringent diplomatic steps are not taken it will be impossible to achieve our aims.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

31. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 14th December, writes:—Some people think that so long as Greece remains neutral the flames of war will go on spreading while her joining in the struggle would check them.

The position of Greece in the war.

It is really astonishing that neither party compels Greece to join in. At Salonika the allied forces have established cantonments and Greece has looked the other way and Germany has not had the courage to ask her why she has admitted the strangers. In the city there are German spies and emissaries, and the Allies dare not ask why they are allowed to roam at large. The question is indeed a complicated one

Greece refused the promised aid to Serbia, yet Serbia's Allies do not like to offend Greece on this account. They fear the temper of the beloved. Greece has rendered aid to the Allies and welcomed them, but Germany and her Allies mutely tremble at the thought of questioning her on the point.

Evidently Germany's only claim on Greece is based on relationship. Britain has a similar claim too. Setting aside this kinsmanship Britain, France and Russia are the supporters of Greece under the London Treaty, dated 3rd February 1830. It is not known why the Allies should not speak out. If Greece does not yield to persuasion, she must submit to the sword.

It was the duty of Germany to declare war on Greece for allowing the Allies to land their forces in her territory, but if Germany could not do so, the Allies must, so that the world may know that this is the punishment of perfidy.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

A Royal Viceroy for India.

32. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 14th December, states that Mrs. Beasant in her pamphlet "The Theosophical" for October suggests the advisability of appointing a Royal Viceroy for India but on this condition only, viz., that all provinces in India be granted real liberty.

The editor expresses concurrence with the opinion and says unless such full measures of freedom is granted, the request for the appointment of a Royal Viceroy is superfluous.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

A Mussalman as Sheriff for Madras.

33. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 14th December, states that the Mussalmans of Madras will be glad to hear that our well-known sympathetic friend the Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

The editor in congratulating the gentleman on the appointment thanks the benign Government on his own behalf and that of the community.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

Juries.

34. The *Lokopakari*, of the 13th December, says:—The privilege of having cases tried by juries has been withdrawn in the case of the District and Sessions Court of Belgaum on the ground that the people of the district are factious and carry this spirit with them even when they sit as jurors and thus leads to miscarriage of justice. If the men whose names are now on the list of jurors in the district are found to be dishonest, the best method will be to empanel highly-paid Government officials as jurors and not to withdraw a privilege enjoyed by the people for a long time on a trifling pretext. It is such events that make the people feel conscious that they are under a foreign Government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

Supplementary Barisal conspiracy case.

35. Referring to the sentences passed on the accused in the Supplementary Barisal Conspiracy case by the Sessions Judge of Backurgunj, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 9th December, remarks:—The Judge inflicted very severe punishments on the conspirators in spite of the fact that he admits that the conspirators are drawn into the conspiracy in boyhood, and are allured into evil ways by misrepresentations made to them. We are of opinion that these heavy sentences will not have the desired effect. If boys who have by misrepresentation of facts led into evil ways be kept under restrictions for some time, they will surely be redeemed from evil and converted into good young men. Reformatory institutions are as necessary in India for boys of a mischievous bent of mind as in England.

If in the absence of such institutions these boys are given the same training in prisons as in those institutions, they may grow to be good citizens in their manhood. We trust that Lord Hardinge will take compassion on these unfortunate boys and do the needful.

Ramachandrapur and Rajolu courts.

36. While feeling gratified that each of the taluks of Ramachandrapur and Rajolu is to have a separate court for itself permanently, the *Desamata*, of the 8th December, regrets to learn that these courts are not for the present to be located in the above taluks, but are to be at Cocanada and Amalapur, respectively.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

The administration of justice in India.

37. Comparing and contrasting the punishments awarded in the two cases—(1) the case in which two boys were charged with theft for plucking off flowers from the garden attached to the house of the Head Assistant Collector in Calcutta, and (2) the case in which an Eurasian youth, named Kenny, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the *Manorama*, of the 10th December, says:—The temperaments of the two officers who administered justice in the two cases are curious indeed! Such things are due to no defect in the law, but to the difference in the temperaments of the persons who administer it.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

Compulsory education in municipalities.

38. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th December, expresses regret at the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao that municipalities at least should be allowed to adopt the system of compulsory education not having been accepted by the Government, and observes:—We do admit that a scheme of compulsory education is a mighty one, which will cost a great deal to the Government. But if the Government had only taken as much interest in this matter as the late Mr. Gokhale, this scheme could have well been introduced, if not throughout the country, at least in those provinces which had the necessary funds and other facilities. We have to say that, in the matter of education in general, the people in Native States are far more fortunate than ourselves. The argument adduced by the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone that, as the people in municipal towns have already better education than those in villages, it would be unfair to leave the villagers behind and introduce free compulsory education in municipalities, is not a sound one. As the nature of the Indian administration is suitable more to the advancement of towns than to the advancement of villages, is it fair to impede the progress of the people in towns, merely because the people in villages stand behind? The Government dispensed with the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao on the simple ground of want of funds. If municipalities are permitted to introduce this system, it is only they that will have to incur the necessary expenditure and the Government will have to help only such municipalities as cannot find the necessary funds. So it cannot be a great drain upon the Government.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

Justice Abdur Rahim and our education.

39. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 13th December, says:—In our Educational Department there is a new system of examination called the School Final in place of the old Matriculation test. The student's high school career terminates with this Final Examination, and they may now go in search of a livelihood. Although these students may be admitted to colleges but the rules of admissions are so very complicated and hard that the majority of them cannot proceed to higher education.

The School Final Examination system has proved itself to be very difficult even for boys belonging to a smart and intelligent community and now the complaint is being generally made that the student's school career is being ruined by this system of education.

Recently the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim presided at an educational meeting at Conjeeveram when he deliberately expressed his view that

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

the School Final course is unsuited to our students and is capable of considerable improvement.

The learned Judge's opinion is expressed in these words, "What I gather from my short experience is that much difficulty is experienced by Secondary School students. As far as I have seen the prescribed text books it seems to me that the work required of a pupil is such that a pupil of moderate ability cannot accomplish without injury to his health, and I believe that people are of same opinion and the effect produced is physical weakness."

The editor hopes that the Educational authorities and especially the Government of Madras will soon solve this problem.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Curtailment of the powers of the taluk boards.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, is surprised at the District Board of Coimbatore having decided to curtail some of the powers of the taluk boards in the district in order to equalise the expenditure of these boards, and observes:—The taluk board is an important factor in the system of local self-government and as such it is very necessary to give an opportunity to it to train itself in managing the affairs connected with the territory within its jurisdiction. So a curtailment of the powers of the taluk board and transfer of the same to the district board resembles only a person trying to move against the current. This is not at all a move conducive to the growth of local self-government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

Dharapur in the Coimbatore district.

41. Referring to the order of the Government constituting the village of Dharapur in the Coimbatore district into a municipality, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th December, observes:—The people represented to the Government that they did not want a municipality. In spite of it they passed this order without specifying any reasons for their action. They have not given the people any power of election. They might have good reasons for what they have done, but it would have been well if they had stated them. Why should they force a municipality on the people when a panchayat would have served as well?

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

District Board Presidents.

42. In commenting on the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar that non-officials were unfit to be presidents of district boards, the *Desamata*, of the 8th December, says:—It is not possible to know if the above is his real opinion or one expressed by him as a member of the Government. Even under Lord Morley's reforms, the representatives of the people have not the pleasure of seeing that their suggestions are accepted and administration carried on accordingly. There can be nothing more deplorable than that the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar should oppose the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. To say that this country has not produced educated Indians fit to preside over the deliberations of district boards, is to dishonour the educated classes, of which many members have distinguished themselves as Judges and Collectors and as Members of the Executive Councils. In giving this opinion, either the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar could not afford, in his official capacity, to speak out his mind, or he should have been too shortsighted to gauge the abilities of the educated classes. We are at a loss to know what harm the Government apprehend in giving non-official presidents to district boards. From the attitude of the Government towards the resolution in question, it will appear that they are unwilling to give us the powers that the Civilians now wield. Even in the present Reformed Legislative Councils, public opinion does not carry any weight with the authorities.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Local self-government.

43. Referring to the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government, according to the spirit of which the Provincial Governments will do well to act, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, points out that, though want of funds, lack of interest on the part of the people in civic affairs, and

other causes have somewhat impeded the development of local self-government in this country, yet it is, on the whole, making satisfactory progress, and that the Government's decision to reform this institution and give greater privileges to the people owes itself to this fact. It thinks that the decision to increase the number of elected members in the Municipal Councils and to give them elected non-official chairmen must be regarded as a great achievement.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

44. The *Vidhyabhanu*, of the 6th December, has a long leader supporting the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar in the Local Legislative Council against the resettlement of the Madura district, and observes that a permanent settlement is the only remedy for the hardships suffered by the agriculturists in this country.

The resettlement of the Madura district.

VIDHYABHANU, *Konapet*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, refers in detail to the points raised by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar against this resettlement in an article contributed by him to the *Hindu* of the 6th December, and hopes that the Government will bestow its special attention on the arguments adduced by him in this article.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

45. Reviewing the order recently issued by the Government of Madras on this subject, the *Vidhyabhanu*,* of the 29th November, says:—Though the Government has no doubt made a progressive move in this matter, the steps proposed to be taken by it are not adequate. It is stated in the Government order that taluk boards should help the village panchayats with a fourth of the funds they require. When the boards themselves are suffering for want of funds, how can they help the panchayats? Then again it is stated that, if a panchayat is formed in a village consisting of less than 3,000 people, the village munsif will be the president of the panchayat. This will never do, as the present-day village munsifs have very little influence with the people and the District Collectors have to come to their help frequently. The successful work of the panchayats can be secured only if the leading man in each village is chosen to be the president of the panchayat and he is also given special powers. As for the matter of entrusting panchayats with Judicial powers, we would suggest that villages may be grouped together for this purpose, each group having a Bench Court, with some respectable and influential men on it, and that this court may be moving from village to village and hearing cases. The maximum value of civil suits brought before these courts may be fixed at Rs. 50 and they may also be given criminal jurisdiction to a certain extent. This will greatly reduce the number of cases now heard by the District Munsifs and also put an end to the vagaries of the subordinate officials in the Police and other departments.

Village panchayats.

VIDHYABHANU, *Kotapet*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

In a leader on the subject of the proposed village panchayats, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th December, says:—The authorities are soon going to pass a law investing the proposed panchayats with judicial powers. The contention of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that there ought to be separate judicial panchayats cannot stand, for under the present conditions of the country, it will be difficult to find competent members for many panchayats. There is of course room for injustice being done when a single individual is vested with both executive and judicial functions. But there need be no such fear in the case of a panchayat, which is to conist of not one individual but more than five leaders of the people.

Village-panchayats.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

46. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th December, observes:—The toy-making industry is one of those which can

Toy-making in India.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

thrive well in India, if the Government will only give a helping hand. It does not require much capital and there are also artisans in India who can turn out work to the admiration of foreigners. It is a pity indeed that, while all the Native States are striving their best to foster indigenous industries, the Government of India takes no interest in this matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

Who is the next Viceroy of India?

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, says:—The question as to who will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India, when he goes home in March next, is an important one as far as the Indians are concerned. Though it will no doubt be advantageous to this country if Lord Hardinge is to continue as Viceroy for some time longer, we will not be justified in expecting him to forego his own comforts and conveniences for our sake. The London correspondent of the *Englishman* suggests three names in this connection, viz., Lord Derby, Lord Crawford and Lord Chelmesford. We do not know much of Lord Derby beyond the fact that he has been taking great interest in the recruiting campaign in England and that he is therefore in the good graces of our Sovereign. Lord Crawford was a Unionist Member in the House of Commons for nearly eight years and he does not seem to have done any great thing. It is stated that he is an admirer of art and as such he may take special interest in preserving the works of art in this country. But the problem which will have to be solved in India in coming years is not the preservation of works of art. Lord Chelmesford is said to have made a name as the Governor of Queensland and New South Wales and he is perhaps about the best of the three. But one, who comes out to India as Viceroy at this juncture, should have not only a rare capacity and courage, but also a love for the people. He should have the grit to act upon his own conviction, without caring for the opposition of the bureaucracy surrounding him. Though Lord Hardinge has conferred numerous benefits upon India, there are many problems which have not been tackled by him. Primary, collegiate and industrial education have to be improved. The economic condition of the country is causing a good deal of anxiety to the people. Unless this is improved and the Government takes steps to advance the industries of the country, by preventing the competition of foreigners, there is no doubt that the discontent and anxiety of the people will increase considerably, leading perhaps to serious consequences. Besides these, when the war comes to an end in a year or two, the problem regarding the position India is hereafter to occupy in the British Empire and the kind of Government she is to have will have to be solved by the successor of Lord Hardinge, in consultation with the British Ministers. If the coming Viceroy is not bold enough to fulfil the new aspirations of the Indians, it will affect the friendly feeling now existing between England and India. We do not deny that it will be rather difficult to get a Viceroy, who satisfies all these requirements. Many of those, who can come out as Viceroys to India, are now engaged in connection with the war, and it may be that only such a man as is found to be inefficient in England is sent over here as Viceroy. If this should be done, it will cause great dissatisfaction to the Indians. If India is to have *swaraj*, it does not matter who is the Viceroy of India. But till then, the officer, on whom rests the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of crores of Indians at this critical juncture, should be a broad-minded, capable and bold person.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

A Bank for the agriculturists.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th December, dwells upon the necessity of a separate Bank for advancing loans to agriculturists in this country on easy terms, and inviting the attention of the Government to a petition submitted to the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies by the mirasidars of some villages in the Tanjore district that they should be permitted to start a "Land-Mortgage Bank" and get it registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, prays that the Government will be pleased to grant the request of the petitioners at an early date and also encourage the starting of such Banks in different parts of the country.

49. In expressing its satisfaction at some of the Ruling Princes now fighting in the front, having been given high positions in the army in recognition of their valour, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, regrets to note that this is only a temporary measure and, dwelling upon the heartburning caused to the Indians in the British Army, who have proved themselves to be in no way inferior to their European colleagues, on account of their being treated differently from the latter in the matter of promotion to the higher ranks, dilates upon the necessity of doing away with this distinction, in consideration of the admirable valour exhibited by the Indians in this war.

Indians in the British Army.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The *Muslin Mitran*, of the 11th December, also echoes the same view.

MUSLIM MITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

50. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th December, writes:—We regret to have to say that the Department of Industries with Mr. Tressler at its head has not earned the satisfaction and esteem of the public. This department has been trying to start several industries within the last two or three years. But every attempt has proved a failure. So there is nothing wrong in the statement of the Madras Chamber of Commerce that this department was only making a great noise, but doing practically nothing. Even in this stressful period, the Government has been very liberal in supplying this department with funds. For example, it sanctioned a lakh of rupees for starting experimental oil-mills in this Presidency. But what has been done? The replies to the questions on this subject in the Legislative Council show that the machines imported from England are able to supply oil sufficient only for local consumption and that, for manufactoring oil for purposes of export, a machine has yet to be sent for, and this is the net result of the grand attempt made by the Department of Industries to develop the oil-pressing industry!

Development of the oil-pressing industry.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

51. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th December, says:—In stating that India has contributed an unsatisfactorily small sum to the war loan, to which the Government of India have invited subscriptions through the Post Office, the *Statesman* has only betrayed its ignorance of the economical condition of India. The smallness of the amount contributed bears testimony to the extreme poverty of India, and it will be found useless to try to get any more from the Indians. If, as suggested by the *Statesman*, the present taxes are raised, famines and pestilences will increase, and the sufferings of the people will become unbearable.

The new war loan.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

52. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th December, says:—The recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council has set an example to the other provinces. Some time ago we had to state in our columns that the official members of the Madras Legislative Council were labouring under a false sense of prestige. In the Bombay Legislative Council, an amendment to the Bombay Medical Registration Act in favour of the indigenous systems of medicine was proposed and carried in the teeth of opposition from the Surgeon-General. The Government showed their good-will towards the people by expressing themselves in favour of the resolution which proposed the amendment. We wait to see what Lord Pentland is going to do in the case of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar in this Presidency. We feel gratified to learn that the Government of Bombay have also accepted the resolution requesting them to protect the paper pulp industry in the Canara district by guaranteeing profits. Another resolution which proposed the discontinuance of the present practice of paying more to the European and less to the Indian in the Upper Subordinate section of the Public Works Department, was also accepted by the Bombay Government. Thus in the course of a day or so, the non-official members have succeeded in carrying out three important resolutions in Bombay. It remains to be seen when the non-official members in the Madras Legislative Council will have similar honour shown to them by the Madras Government.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

An Andhra Province.

53. In the course of a leader on "An Andhra Province", the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says;—If India is to get self-government at all, it is essential that the country should be divided into provinces on language basis. Now that it is admitted that knowledge should be imparted through the medium of the vernaculars, the Indian National Congress has necessarily to consider the question of the advisability of dividing the country on language basis.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Lord Willingdon.

54. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, feels highly gratified to learn that Lord Willingdon has brought about a compromise between the two parties of Muhammadans, who were quarrelling on the subject of Moslem League meeting. This act of His Excellency is one more instance of his noble-mindedness.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Indentured labour.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says that it will be well for the Government of India to put a stop to the system of indentured labour, which Mr. Gandhi has in one of his speeches declared to be cruel.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Indians and the war.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says:—However much the Indians manifest their valour in the battle-field, they are not given higher appointments in the military service than that of Subadar-Major. Europeans who have not got the experience of a Subadar are appointed as Captains, etc., to exercise authority on experienced Indians. This is a cause of great disappointment to the Indians. In the present war, although the British leaders were slain here and there, the Indians stepped into their shoes, drove the enemy before them, and maintained their honour, thus showing that they are in no way inferior to British officers. The Indians are not given sufficient encouragement, and it is for this reason that they do not come forward in large numbers to join the army. A young Parsee belonging to Bombay received military training in England. Wishing to enter active military service, he petitioned the Governor of Bombay, who referred the petition to the Military authorities. The military officers wrote to the young Parsee to say that his services will be availed of when necessary. It is now sixteen months since he submitted his petition, and his services have not yet been requisitioned. We do not see any harm in increasing the Indian army. The cost of maintaining an Indian army is less than that of maintaining an English one. The rulers should consider all these things, give the Indians due facilities, take them into the military service in large numbers, and gain the victory against the Germans.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The congress and the Government servants.

57. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, refers in a note to an order of the Government of Bombay prohibiting Government servants from attending the Indian National Congress either as delegates or as visitors, and while admitting that they should not attend as delegates, asks why they should not go to the congress as visitors.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

58. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says:—If those who were convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case, and whose death sentences were commuted by His Excellency the Viceroy, had not obtained mercy at the hands of His Excellency, their sufferings would have been of short duration. But now they have to suffer imprisonment all their lives. It is stated that anarchist prisoners are treated by the Jail authorities with greater severity than those who have been convicted of murder and other heinous offences. Death is a thousand times preferable to such lifelong suffering. If the Judges had taken some more pains to sift the evidence properly, the Anglo-Indian journals would have had no occasion to abuse Lord Hardinge. Readers of history will find that the offence with which the Lahore conspirators have been charged is less heinous than that committed by the sepoys in 1857. Lord Canning excused the mutineers. But Lord Hardinge has not excused

the accused in the conspiracy case and given them an opportunity to exclaim, "See how patient the rulers are. They have excused us. We must no longer be anarchists." His Excellency the Viceroy has only done what the Tribunal appointed to try the accused ought to have done.

The Medical Registration Act.

59. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says:—Even in Germany, which is the land of demons, the people have a right to place themselves under the treatment of any medical practitioner they please. The British rulers, unlike the Germans, are fair-minded and civilised, and they will certainly amend the Madras Medical Registration Act to maintain their reputation, if not to respect our opinion.

[illegible], Madras, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Industries in India.

60. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says that the two causes that led to the large imports of cotton goods into India are that no duties are levied on such imports and that the British Government, in their anxiety to please the Lancashire merchants, have imposed excise duty on indigenous cotton goods. In the absence of protective tariff, there can be no *Swadeshi* industry. If anybody is enterprising enough to start it, the excise duties will nip it in the bud. But if the Government wished, says the paper, they could, by the adoption of a system of protective tariff, enable us to manufacture our own machines and our own cloths.

[illegible], Madras, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge and the vernaculars.

61. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Punjab Veterinary College, the Viceroy has expressed himself in favour of the present practice of giving veterinary instruction in vernaculars in Lahore. He said that it could not but be easier to learn veterinary science in one's own mother-tongue than in a foreign language. His words are significant and it remains to be seen what those who are partial to the English language have now to say on the subject.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for India.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—In answer to a question in the House of Commons whether there was to be an Indian representative on the Sub-Committee to be formed for appointing Indian Civil Servants, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was not possible to define the constitution of the Sub-Committee until the conditions under which the appointments should be made were known definitely. To suggest by this answer that the conditions may turn out to be such that there should be none on the Sub-Committee to represent India, betrays the shortsightedness of the Secretary of State. Is not a great man like Lord Hardinge available in England to guide the destinies of India as Secretary of State?

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The cost of administration.

63. In commenting on the recent tour of His Excellency the Governor, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th December, says:—His Excellency has stated that in order to carry on the war to a successful issue, great sacrifices have yet to be made. Some people say that these words contain the suggestion that the taxes will be enhanced. It is to be hoped that the Government will so arrange matters that all necessity to enhance the taxes may be avoided. The salaries of officers in this country is, properly speaking, six times more than those of officers in England. It will be but fair for the Government to reduce the salaries and use the money thus saved, for the country can bear no more increase in taxation. The Government should also levy protective duties on foreign imports. We doubt if the Government will ever do so. The non-official public have for many years past been complaining against the ever-increasing cost of the Indian administration. This is just the time for the British Government to consider the complaint and reduce the cost. The Madras Government has also to devote some attention to this matter. They should not undertake to have houses built for officers at a time when no funds are forthcoming for education and sanitation. They should remember that it is such things that have increased the cost of administration.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, Madras, Dec. 13th, 1915.

[illegible]

Dr. Nayar v. Ayurvedic institution.

64. In a leaderette under this head, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th December, quotes a passage from Dr. Nayar's speech made at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council in which he expressed himself in favour of the Madras Ayurvedic institution and remarks:—When Dr. Nayar uttered these words we were inspired with some hope that there was still left in him some sympathy for the Ayurvedic medicines. But we had to give up all that hope when we had read about his co-operation with Dr. Miller in removing from the medical register Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name. The Government are unable to meet the demand for medical aid throughout the country. The Ayurvedic physician has been the only refuge for the suffering people in the villages. The Government who condemn him would have to open dispensaries in all villages.

[illegible]
[illegible], 1915.

Sheriff of Madras.

65. Rejoicing at the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year, the *Sasilekha*, of the 14th December, writes in a leader:—Eurasians, Muhammadans, a Mudaliyar and a Nayudu were appointed to this honourable office, but not a Brahman or a Vysya though there are several persons of great merit and high rank in these communities. We wish the gracious choice of the Government had fallen on one of them. There was a strong rumour in the city that a Vysya gentleman renowned for many acts of charity would get the Sheriff's place for the next year. But it has regretfully turned out to be false to our disappointment. Need we say that the Government, by honouring such benevolent men, would encourage them to further acts of charity?

Desamata, Rajahmundry, Dec. 8th, 1915.

Permanent settlement.

66. The *Desamata*, of the 8th December, has in its "news and notes" the following from the *Tribune*:—Countless though our prayers have been to the Government for the introduction of the permanent settlement in this country, they have not been pleased to grant us the same. A small Native State in Kathiawar has been able to introduce the system of permanent settlement. Problems of reform, hard of solution to the British rulers seem to be solved with ease by the Native States.

Andhrachandrika, Proddatur, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The cost of administration.

67. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 2nd December, expresses sentiments similar to those reported by the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, as well as by the *Desamata*, of the 1st December, already abstracted on pages 2036 and 2130 respectively of the weekly report, under the heading "the cost of administration".

Sadhvi, Mysore, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The Raja of Pudukkottai.

68. The *Sadhvi*, of the 10th December, writes:—The Raja of Pudukkottai has married an Australian woman. Even the *Indian Social Reformer* has decried this step. A correspondent asks why the Raja should not be excommunicated. It is difficult to answer this question. When rulers themselves set examples of this type, all national customs and caste rules are bound to disappear and a deplorable promiscuity must be the result. This is one of the evil results of sending our princes, etc., to foreign countries at a very early age.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 14th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th December, in its news columns, writes:—We learn that as a result of the Raja's marrying a foreign woman and raising her to the Maharani's *gadi* a large section of the people is deeply grieved at heart.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 17th, 1915.

Students and politics.

69. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th December, in the course of a lengthy article, observes:—It is a great mistake to suppose, as some narrow-minded officials assert, that students should not discuss politics. Politics, like any other branch of science, can be handled to any advantage only with considerable application and industry which must therefore be begun early in life so that the broad principles of the science may be instilled into the mind during the impressionable period of youth. What is objectionable is only the discussion of *current* politics by students before they have a firm grasp of the general principles of the subject.

70. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th December, in its news columns, writes:—Rules for the defence of India have been published in the *Gazette of India*. This shows that the time is approaching when Indians will have to exert for their own defence as well as for the defence of the empire.

India and the war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

71. Referring to the reply to the Hon'ble Mr Patel's interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council whether Government servants may attend the congress either as delegates or as visitors, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 16th December, after dwelling on the orders of Government on this subject, observes:—Men like the late Mr. Justice Ranade and Dr. Bhandarkar, who were such staunch advocates of the British Rule, used to attend the congress because they knew that the Government could not be antipathetic to a body which had no other object than to help to remove the shortcomings of the administration and make it more popular. More liberal statesmanship, however, would require that all the responsible officers of Government including the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors should be present at the annual sittings of the congress and that the Viceroy himself should preside at these meetings. The representations made by the delegates should be enquired into then and there. This attitude on the part of Government will doubtless increase popular confidence in their rulers. We regret that there should be such great divergence of opinion on this subject. If Lord Hardinge should grant this proposal, it is sure to stand forth as the greatest monument to his administrative glory. His Excellency ought to win unparalleled fame if he should arrange to hold a session of what may be called the Imperial Indian National Congress at Delhi in March next at which the reports to be submitted by the Local Governments of the proceedings of the provincial congresses (which may be held in January next) under the presidency of the local heads, may be discussed by the popular representatives in conjunction with the officials. There will thus be formed the nucleus of the future Home Rule.

Government and the Indian National Congress.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

72. In an article under this heading, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th December, writes:—It is well known that everywhere there are complaints that the war news is not being freely communicated to the people. There was a discussion in the Parliament too on this subject. In this connection Lord Morley while urging that the people should be given a true account of the situation enunciated the principle of truthfulness in the following terms:—"It is wrong to fear that there will be adverse criticism in the press. If you have truth to present then you may condemn these criticisms. If you have it not, don't abuse your powers and keep the people in ignorance." How could this same Lord who is urging this philosophy on his Government, as Secretary of State for India, permit the press law which did away with the liberty of the Indian press? This shows that even philosophers change their principles according to the exigencies of time and situation.

The advocacy of truthfulness.

Dhanurdhari, *Davanagere, Mysore Province*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

73. Referring to the grant by the Government of a piece of land to the Ahmedeeyans for the construction of a cemetery, the *Manorama*, of the 10th December, rejoices that the authorities have brought home to the minds of the people that under British administration all people are privileged to have their own respective religious faiths and to act up to their convictions, points out that it is evident from the records that their grievances had not been redressed till they were laid before the higher officials, and that but for their timely intervention the consequences might have been very serious, and observes that if there are any officials in Cannanore, who are not alive to their duties and responsibilities, they ought to be transferred to some other place.

The Ahmedeeyans.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

74. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, is surprised at the attack of the *New India* on the Ahmedeeyans of Cannanore and the officials who interceded on their behalf, and observes that as it is the duty of the authorities to protect the weaker party against the stronger, what the Collector and other officials did in this matter, was nothing but right.

The *New India* and the Ahmedeeyans.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Bombay Government and the indigenous systems of medicine.

75. Referring to the recent resolution passed at the Bombay Legislative Council, according to which *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* doctors may be employed in hospitals that receive grants from local and municipal funds, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, points out that, in spite of the opposition of the Surgeon-General, the resolution was supported by the Governor and other officials, and that it has accordingly been decided to make the necessary changes in the Medical Registration Act, and hopes that the other Provincial Governments will follow in the footsteps of the Bombay Government, in which case the opposition of the English doctors to the indigenous systems of medicine will become valueless. It then dwells upon the necessity of Government colleges being established for the teaching of these systems of medicine, which, however, it doubts whether the Government will, for the time being, be in a position to do, and calls upon the charitably disposed leaders of the people to do everything possible in the matter, in which case they can count upon the necessary assistance from the Government.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

The Indian National Congress.

76. Adverting to the ensuing Congress to be held at Bombay, the *Keralodayam*, of the 14th December, thinks that, in view of the extraordinary loyalty displayed by the Indians and of the good impression thereby engendered in the minds of the English people, the discussions at the sittings of the congress should be conducted in a manner suited to the unprecedented nature of the occasion, refers with joy to the growing desire on the part of the Muhammadans to act in conjunction with the congress, though some of the Muhammadan leaders, some Government officials, and the Anglo-Indian papers still look upon the union with disfavour, and condemns the agitation for the establishment, at this juncture, of the "Home Rule League," which owes itself to Mrs. Beasant, who recently began to interest herself in Indian affairs. It then refers to her extraordinary oratorical and other powers, by which she may succeed in converting several people to her views, deplores, in this connection, the death of Mr. Gokhale and Sir P. Metha, and hopes that Sir S. P. Sinha, the President, and Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, will not allow themselves to be easily moved.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

Government officials and the Congress.

77. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th December, regrets that the Bombay Government should have passed orders prohibiting officials from attending the Congress either as delegates or even as spectators.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

A glance at British newspapers.

78. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 11th December, writes:—It is a well-known fact that the British newspapers are a perfect example of liberty, truthfulness and fearlessness, and they always contain some fresh and interesting matter.

The editor says that, in his opinion, this state of affairs is not creditable to the Newspapers only but rather to their readers. For the readers themselves are free and are desirous of having articles written in a liberal spirit. They are in search of truthfulness and of people who will write the truth with reference to their own daily life, but in our world here it is quite the reverse. The country is drunk with flattery and the people indifferent to what is going on.

A perusal of British newspapers stirs one up and inspires one with the desire to become a journalist. Alas! When will the day arrive when the people of our country will include the price of a Newspaper in their necessary daily expenses?

III.—LEGISLATION.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The Bogus Medical Degrees Bill.

79. While admitting the soundness of the arguments advanced by the Surgeon-General in support of the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill, the *Manorama*, of the 10th December, points out that the number of Government colleges teaching the western system of medicine are too few and the admissions into them, too limited to turn out a sufficient number of

qualified medical men, observes that as the present Bill will be a death blow to private medical colleges, it is desirable that the Bill should not, for the time being, be passed into law, but that every facility should be given for increasing their number. It is of opinion that the students of the private colleges as well as those of Government colleges should be subjected to a common examination, and that, if this could not be done, it would be better not to allow any private colleges to be established without the previous sanction of the Government. It thinks that, inasmuch as the Government have tacitly recognised these colleges and the degress conferred by them, the Bill should, under no circumstances, be made applicable to those, who passed the examinations before its introduction, and that, if it did apply to them, it would give rise to considerable agitation among the people, whom it is the duty of the Government to conciliate.

IV.—Native States.

The surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

80. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th December, writes:—Since the Rendition in 1881 until the year 1884 the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were being regularly paid to His Highness' Government. Subsequently however this amount came to be retained by the Government of India. Three years ago when these accumulated surpluses were ascertained, 39 lakhs of rupees were paid to the State. But a larger sum appears to have been due. The accounts for several years go to show that the revenues ordinarily leave an annual surplus of 3 to 3½ lakhs. The receipts were normally 4½ to 5½ lakhs and the expenditure 1½ to 2 lakhs. During the last three years however the receipts have gone up to 8 to 9 lakhs. The expenditure too has been enormously raised and reaches 5½ to 8 lakhs. The expenditure for 1912–13 is reported to have been Rs. 11,16,801. While the income has increased by 72 per cent. the expenditure has gone up by 307 per cent. It is possible to spend all the receipts so as to leave no surplus whatever. It is possible to spend even beyond the receipts and make the Mysore Government responsible for the debit. But it is scarcely fair to do so. A definite portion of the receipts should be determined for expenditure. The balance should be handed over to the State. It would be well to prepare the cantonment budget in consultation with the Comptroller of the State. We earnestly hope that the matter will engage the attention of the Honourable the British Resident as well as of the Government of India.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

The Mysore University scheme.

81. In an article eulogising the *Madras Mail* for apologising, as it were, for the views expressed by it on the subject of the Mysore University scheme in a previous issue, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th December, writes:—The criticisms expressed by the *Madras Mail* must have been occasioned by the fact that Mr. Reddy's article on this subject which appeared in a responsible publication like the *Mysore Economic Journal* was supposed to represent the views of Government. We are glad to see that the moment the paper came to know that this was not so, it expressed its regret for writing as it did. Although the paper has thus revealed its generous instincts, we are surprised that it still contends that it is too early to think of a separate University for Mysore in the present state of its primary and secondary education. Is not the state of elementary education in Mysore a hundred times better than what it was in Madras when the Madras University was established? Were all the Universities elsewhere in the world founded only after primary and secondary education reached the stage of perfection? Can the *Madras Mail* be ignorant of these facts? Is it fair to raise these objections knowing that the argument does not hold? Can we then attach any value to its apology? Mysore has already provided better facilities for primary and secondary education than Madras. Arrangements are being made even to make elementary education compulsory. Most munificent grants are being

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

made every year for the spread of education. Our colleges are showing marvellous progress. Can Madras boast of any institute like our Chamarajendra Technical Institute? Has Madras more than a single school of the type of our Mechanical Engineering schools? Can Madras speak of its public libraries and reading rooms even in villages such as we have? Do we do less for our agriculture and industries than Madras does? When Madras has one university we certainly deserve two. We have no hesitation in saying therefore that the *Madras Mail's* contention that Mysore does not deserve a separate university must have sprung from malice and cannot be the result of disinterested opinion.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

Is Mr. Bhore slow and partial to Christians?

82. Referring to the statement in certain vernacular papers that Mr. Bhore, the Diwan of Cochin, is slow and partial to Christians, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 14th December, tries to show that both these charges are unfounded, and attributes the delay in the transaction of business to the fact that he has to consult in all important matters His Highness the Raja who is new and who arrives at a decision in any matter only after mature consideration.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

The Diwan of Travancore.

83. In commenting upon the recent circuit of Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, the Diwan of Travancore, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th December, refers to the sympathy that characterised his replies to the several addresses presented to him, and to his desire to obtain first-hand knowledge of the needs of the people which was clear from his having visited even some of the interior parts where his predecessors never set their foot on, and observes that there is no rivalry among the various communities in Travancore, as the *Chakravarthi* seems to think, and that on the other hand Mr. Krishnan Nayar's tractful administration has even tended to produce greater union among the different communities.

ERRATA.

Report No. 50.

Article 38, line 6, *for* "motho" *read* "moths".

" 93 " 11, *for* "which have been" *read* "which would have been".

Page 2122, paragraph 39, line 13, *read* "fought" *for* "faught".

Page 2135, item No. 92, line 32, *insert* "and" after "University".

Issued, 21st December 1915.]

Record

CONFIDENTIAL **No. 52 of 1915.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

	PAGE
(a) *Police*—	
The Calcutta taxi-cab dacoities	2193
(d) *Education*—	
The Principal of the Patna College	*ib.*
Students and politics	*ib.*
(e) *Local and Municipal*—	
Local self-government	2194
Local self-government in Bengal	*ib.*
(j) *Salt and Abkari*—	
Salt scarcity in Madras	*ib.*
(k) *General*—	
Co-operation in Madras	*ib.*
The forthcoming elections to the Legislative Councils	2195
Congress and Government officials	*ib.*
The Ayurvedic Conference	*ib.*
Gubernatorial tours	2196
The collection of subscriptions towards the War Fund and His Excellency the Governor's visit in Tanjore	*ib.*
The Congress and the Home Rule League	*ib.*
The Bombay Ayurvedic College	2197
Site acquisitions	*ib.*
The United Provinces Legislative Council	2198

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

	PAGE
The war in Europe	2199
The war	*ib.*
Sir John French	*ib.*
German attempts to deceive	2200
The financial strength of Britain	*ib.*
"The war and education"	*ib.*

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts*—	
Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency	2201
The High Court	*ib.*
(*d*) *Education*—	
The Tata Research Institute, Bangalore	2202
The progress of education in Bengal	*ib.*
Technical scholarships	*ib.*
The Intermediate examination	2203
(*e*) *Local and Municipal*—	
Our important cities and health officers	*ib.*
A municipal election	*ib.*
(*h*) *Railways*—	
Third-class passengers	*ib.*
Indian railways	2204
(*k*) *General*—	
The Co-operative movement	*ib.*
The British Empire after the war	*ib.*
The opinion of some foreigners about British rule in India	2205
The last tour of Lord Pentland	*ib.*
The Department of Registration	*ib.*
Government and the subjects	2206
The Madura resettlement scheme	*ib.*
The Imperial Conference and India	*ib.*
The Benares Hindu University Act	*ib.*
The English officials and non-official Indians	2207
The Government and the people in this country	*ib.*
The officials and the congress	*ib.*
An obscene book	*ib.*
The Ayurvedic exhibition	2208
An Indian nation	*ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's tour	*ib.*
Lord Pentland	*ib.*
A seditionist sentenced to death in Burma	*ib.*
The sugar industry	*ib.*
The Ayurvedic conference	2209
Lawlessness in the Punjab	*ib.*
Christmas holidays	*ib.*
Indian students in England	*ib.*
Hyderabad in Sind	*ib.*
Free trade	2210
A magnanimous act of the Government	*ib.*
Indians should be given military training	*ib.*
The *New India* and the Khadiyanis	*ib.*
Government officials and the Congress	*ib.*
"The Muslim League and Muhammadans"	*ib.*
"The appointment of Sir Douglas Haig in succession to Sir John French"	2211

III.—Legislation.

Medical registration and the Ayurvedic system	*ib.*

IV.—Native States.

The Mysore University scheme	*ib.*
The European element in the Mysore service	2212

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser .. ..**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Baaith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin ..**	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan ..**	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami .. ..**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate ..**	English.	Basil Printing Works, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati ..**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika ..**	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian ..**	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya .. .. ..**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Joia, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Akshararatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Darnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati**, formerly the *Iruraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	350
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., B.D., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publicatio
1	2
58	**Christian Patri**
59	Church Mission Col Magazine.
60	**Cochin Argus**
61	**Commercial Wo Advertiser.***
62	**Commonweal**
63	Contemporary Review.
64	Co-operative Bulleti
65	Criminal Law Revie
66	**Daily Post** †
67	Deccan Law Report
68	**Desabhimani**
69	**Do.**
70	**Do.** ‡
71	**Desamata** ..
72	**Deseeya Mis ary Prakasik**
73	**Dhanurdhari**
74	Dhánvantari ..
75	Dharma Prachara
76	**Dharma Poshi**
77	**Dharmasadhin**
78	Digest of Indian Law.
79	Disciple .. ..
80	**Divyagnana D or Organ of T sophy.**
81	**Dravidabhima**
82	**Educational Review.**
83	Elementary School nal.
84	Friendly Instruct
85	Gospel Witness
86	Grihalakshmi ..
87	Guide to W among Childre
88	Gurubodhini *or* Teacher's Guid
89	Harvest Field ..
90	**Hilal** .. ..
91	**Hindu** ..
92	**Hindu Nesan**

* Started, 27th Septem

Publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
2	3	4	5	6	7
Patriot.	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
sion College	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
rgus ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
ial World iser.*	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 61, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
weal ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
ary Law	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
e Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
aw Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
st † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
v Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
mani ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
a	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
Mission- akasika.	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
lhari ..	Canarese	Sachchidánanda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
ri	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
rachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	320
Poshini. §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	320
sadhini ..	Telugu.	Scope & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
Indian Case	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
. .. ..	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
ana Dipika n of Theo-	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
bhimani ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
onal v.	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
y School Jour-	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
nstructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,000
tness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntur.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
ami	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
to Workers Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
ini or the 's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
ield	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
. .. ..	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs.	500
.. ..	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,500
Vesan ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
109	Indian Christian ..	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110	Indian Christian Educator.	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
111	Indian Church Record and Review.	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
112	Indian Engineering ..	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
113	Indian Engineer.*	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
114	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
115	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
116	Indian Law Gazette.	Tamil ..	Addison & Co's Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
117	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	Law Printing Works, Triplicane, Madras.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
118	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
119	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Tirchinopoly.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	Indian Patriot ..	English.	Arctic Patriot Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Weekly.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121	Indian Railway Journal. †	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vail & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
122	Indian Review ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
123	Indian Students' Record. ‡	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
124	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalanithanayan, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	International Police Service Magazine.	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
126	Islamia Prasanga Nesan.	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
127	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Bnahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
128	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Started, October 1915. † Temporarily discontinued, May 1915. ‡ Discontinued, January 1915.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyanatha, s.c., Hindu, [illegible] years.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	T. V. [illegible] Rao, Hindu, [illegible] years.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	C. C. [illegible] Trichinopoly, Hindu, Sourashtra, 61 years.	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Daily and Weekly.	Mohammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Hyderabad, Deccan, 56 years.	1,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	[illegible] Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 57 years.	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fortnightly.	L. E. Cuthe, s.c., Indian Christian, 61 years.	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly ..	M. E. Rajamanni Pira, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Bahamundan, 48 years.	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quarterly.	K. R. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pothar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weekly ...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	720
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	350
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fortnightly.	Rev. P.C. John, Indian Christian, 36 years.	450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjanni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
155	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300
156	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kóttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
157	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
159	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
160	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus. Brahmans.	350
163	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
165	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
167	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
168	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
169	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
170	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
171	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman,.	2,000
172	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
173	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
174	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
175	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
176	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, triweekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
177	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
178	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
179	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915, and temporarily discontinued, September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	180
181	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Do.	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
187	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
188	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
189	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 38 years.	400
190	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
191	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
196	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
197	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
198	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
199	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
200	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
202	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
203	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
205	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
206	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
207	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
208	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
209	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
210	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
211	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
212	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
213	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
214	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200
216	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
217	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
218	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
219	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years,	3,000
220	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
221	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
222	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
223	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
224	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
225	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
226	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
227	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
228	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
229	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
230	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 36 years.	3,000
231	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
232	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
234	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	* 300
235	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
236	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
237	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
240	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
241	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
242	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
243	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
244	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
245	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
247	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
248	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
249	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
250	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
251	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
252	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
253	Rafíq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
254	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránía.	Do. ..	Hagganí Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
256	Risāla-i-Má!guzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
257	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
258	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
259	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
260	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
261	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
262	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
263	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
264	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
265	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
266	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
267	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
268	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahífa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
269	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
270	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
271	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
273	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
274	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddiputta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
276	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Seaha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
277	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
278	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
279	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
280	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
281	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
282	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
283	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kishanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
284	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura,	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
285	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
286	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
287	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
289	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
290	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
294	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
295	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
296	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
297	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
298	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
302	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 32 years.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
304	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
305	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
306	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
307	**Sri Savitri .. ..**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
308	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
309	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
310	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
311	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
312	**Subhashini .. ..**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
313	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
314	**Sudarsini .. ..**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
315	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
316	**Sujanamitran ..**	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
319	**Suvarnalekha ..**	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
320	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
323	**Swadesamittiran ..**	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
324	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
325	**Tamilian .. ..**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
326	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist ..**	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
330	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co 's Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
331	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	200
333	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
334	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zehme, German, 50 years.	450
335	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
336	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
337	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
338	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu Brahman, 26 years.	500
339	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 49 years.	1,000
340	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	600
341	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	250
342	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,000
343	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
344	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,000
345	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,000
346	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanathan Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	750
347	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 31 years.	1,000
348	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	600
349	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
350	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	500 to 600
351	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
352	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Chrisgau, Christian, European, 60 years.	600
353	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years, and A. R. M. Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
354	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, [illegible].

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
355	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddiconta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Anantanarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
356	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Canarese Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
357	Vijaya Vilāsam. ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vilasam Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathiravelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
358	Vilāsa Vinōdini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Ariapet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	200
359	Vīra Bhusani ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulsi Ram Dass, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
360	Vivekāmrita Granthāvalī.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Kariharappa Sastri, Hindu, Viswamitra, 43 years.	200
361	Vīrabhadrasvāmi Kalpadruma.	Tamil ..	Virabhadraswami Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Aarri, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
362	Vīrabhadrasvāmi ..	Do. ..	Published at the Virabhadra Kalpadruma Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Aarri, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
363	Vīrabhadra Sabhāmrita ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
364	Vīrabhadra Chintāmani.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
365	Vīrabhadrudu	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. E. S. McCauley, American, 55 years.	1,500
366	Vīrabhadra Vilāsa ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do ..	A. Chinnaswamy Pillai, Hindu, Vellalar, 35 years.	700
367	Vīrabhadrayan	Malayalam.	Aquinas Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. Kunnan Asan, Hindu, Ezhavan, 40 years.	600
368	Vokkaligara Mitra.	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkatanarayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	2,701
369	Vōlliyappan or Vīra Mani.	Tamil and Telugu.	Saiddapet Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Subrahmania Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
370	Vedhamitra Dorasāmi.	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 48 years.	2,100
371	Vyavahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Basel Evangelical Press Tellicherry, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Kunnuthan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	500
372	Vyavahara Bhanu	Do.	Anjengo. Printed at the Church Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ram Menokar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	300
373	Wan Hora ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Tellicherry Press, Mahendravari, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Gahvill, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,000
374	Watch of Life ..	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, printed by the Diocesan Printing Press, Vepery.	Monthly ..	G. D. Davidson, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,500
375	Watch Tower	Anglo-Tamil	Christian Literature Society's Press, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hutton, European, 51 years.	300
376	Watch of Truth	English	Basel Evangelical Mission Press, Tellicherry.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vellymuttu, B.A., Hindu, Christian, 27 years.	1,000
377	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Weekly .	Rev. Caleb S. D. Rajamoni Row, Hindu, Christian, 35 years.	600
378	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Monthly ..	Rev. D. F. Downie, European, 39 years.	600
379	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Samuel, Indian Christian, 31 years.	600
380	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Do. ..	C. A. Vellymuttu, Hindu, Christian, 31 years.	1,000
381	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Weekly.	E. S. Devadhas Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	600
382	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	C. J. Kuttan, Syrian Christian, 41 years.	600
383	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Monthly ..	C. P. Chinnaswami Aiyasi, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
384	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	Do. ..	V. [illegible], Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	600

* Ceased with May 1915. † Ceased with June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

[redacted]

(d) *Education.*

5. Referring to the action of Dr. Jadunath, Principal of the Patna College, in dealing with an Indian member of the staff (Professor Kanko Dayal), the *New India*, of the 20th December, says:—"This [redacted] is one of the main causes of discontent in India. [redacted] will not continue the role of the changed angle of vision that [redacted]."

New India, Madras, Dec. 20th, 1915.

6. The *New India*, of the 21st December, observes:—"A question of considerable interest to the people of India was recently discussed in the House of Lords at the instance of Lord Sydenham, who, blissfully ignorant of the fact that his suggestions had been fully anticipated and given effect to by the Educational authorities, emphasised at some length to keep all scholars above the age of ten well informed on all aspects of the war. . . . . Needless to say, the Government of India hold diametrically opposite views on the subject, and if any instances are needed to show the intensity of their feelings, it is not necessary to go back to the events that preceded or followed the notorious Ilbert Question, which may be said to have codified their views. No month passes without convincing the people the harm thus done to the cause of nation-building in India, and the latest reminder was furnished by the decision of some Educational authorities to keep the students from acting as volunteers at the coming congress. . . . . Viewed in the most charitable light, the incident is an open insult to the whole Indian nation, and the only inference of the policy to which we owe it is to check the growth of a powerful, intelligent and well-informed nation in this sacred land. That is the inevitable conclusion to which one is forced in the absence of any proof to show that what is good, healthy and essential for English youths is bound to be dangerous for their brethren in India."

New India, Madras, Dec. 21st, 1915.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Dec. 18th, 1915.

Local self-government.

4. In the third article of the series on local self-government, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th December, says:—"While expressing appreciation of the progress local self-government has so far made, and in general agreement with the progressive ideals the Commission have recommended, the Imperial Government have allowed themselves to relax the 'official strings' only a little. . . . . Concessions have been made no doubt, but we cannot help remarking that they do not at all fit in with the admissions of the Government in regard to the remarkable success that has attended the development of municipal government. We cannot also appreciate the Government's action in giving *carte blanche* to local administrations and in leaving the direction and moulding of policies in their hands. . . . . What we desire is that local bodies should be left as far as possible to conduct their own affairs, that the franchise should be broadened, that education should for all times be regarded as the most important certificate for service on municipal boards and that the principle of election should preponderate. So far as our Presidency is concerned, a certain type of official seems to think that the time has not yet come for releasing local boards from leading strings. If the directions of the Imperial Government are given effect to, and if the Local Governments proceed along the broad lines of policy laid down in the resolution, there would undoubtedly be real and more accelerated progress in municipalities, facilitating the strengthening of local self-government. Our experience in the past has not been, however, encouraging. . . . . Now that the Government of India have done their duty and pointed out the path for accelerated progress and appreciative concessions, we have only to express the hope that those expected to carry out these intentions will not shirk their duty but will interpret it in a liberal and generous spirit."

New India, Madras, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Local self-government in Bengal.

5. In commenting on the speech of the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda, Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council, at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on this subject, the *New India*, of the 20th December, observes:—"Regarding the question of non-official presidents of district boards, we are happy to observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Huda at least expressed his willingness to consider the matter. That is indeed a better reply from the popular standpoint than the provokingly unsympathetic way in which the Madras Government chose to deal with a resolution on the same subject in the course of the discussion at the last Madras Council meeting."

(j) *Salt and Abkāri.*

Hindu, Madras, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Salt scarcity in Madras.

6. In concluding a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 20th December, writes:—"We feel bound to say that the whole situation calls for an immediate enquiry in view to take the most urgent steps to avoid a panic and distress which will affect even the poorest of the poor. It suggests itself to us that the Madras stock of salt may be replenished from such of the factories as are near Madras and are able to spare supplies. This may be done on Government account though at some cost, instead of leaving it to the dealers to make their own arrangements. It seems to us also that so long as there is a pressing local want, the enterprise of pushing sales outside the Presidency may be suspended. We are not aware of the departmental commitments on account of the contracts in this respect, but if it were possible, the operation of these transactions may be kept temporarily in abeyance. Other remedies may also suggest themselves to the responsible authorities, and we trust that whatever steps are taken, they will be taken promptly and effectively."

(k) *General.*

Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly, Dec. 15th, 1915.

Co-operation in Madras.

7. Reviewing the Audit Report on Co-operative Societies in Madras, the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 15th December,* observes:—"If one may be

* Received on 21st December 1915.

permitted to draw an inference from the report, either the inspectors appointed to audit the accounts of the societies have set up too high a standard of efficiency for the poor village folks to reach or the registrars concerned have forced the pace without due thought of the existing conditions. If either inference is correct, it is a matter which is worth looking into by the Government so that there may not be occasion for a repetition of such a wholesale condemnation of the credit societies in a district."

8. The following appears in the *Wednesday Review* for the week ending 15th December * :—"Now that the elections to the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils are to come off in a few months, manifestoes are coming out in any number. In the disinterested onlooker they sometimes provoke no small mirth. . . . . The most curious of all that we have come across is the one in which a would-be legislator reminds his constituents that they should regard him as a god-send. God has not always been merciful that way, and when he does send one Messiah, surely he is welcome! It is something that the legislator has known himself; there is hope for him yet as well as for his country."

The forthcoming elections to the Legislative Councils.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

9. In commenting on the reply of the Government of Bombay to an interpellation regarding the attendance of Government officials at the meeting of the Indian National Congress, the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 15th December,* says:—"It is surprising that the Bombay Government should not have cared to give greater freedom and should seek to shelter themselves under an old and effete order and thereby deny their officers the privilege of attending these constitutional gatherings. We trust Lord Willingdon's Government will remove what is undoubtedly a hardship upon a deserving class of their servants who are certainly not likely to be spoiled by attendance at these gatherings."

Congress and Government officials.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

10. Referring to Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar's address as Chairman of the Reception Committee to the Seventh All-India Ayurvedic Conference, the *New India*, of the 20th December, states:—"Government but rarely helps indigenous movements of National importance. In matters educational, the Missionary gains favours and gets supports, which the Nationalist does not—compare the grants given to Missionary institutions and National ones. In matters industrial, who is unaware of the protection given to Lancashire against Bombay, to Britain against India? In administration, who is ignorant of the influence of the white skin marring the progress and prosperity of the children of the soil? If that be so, why should we expect Government support for Indian systems of medicine against the Western ones. In this, as in other matters, we will have to cut our way through the jungle of prejudice and ignorance. The final and full success, here as in all affairs, will come with self-government for India; in the meantime we must once again bear in mind that self-redemption is the law of nature."

The Ayurvedic Conference.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 20th December, says:—"It is the clear duty of the Government in this country to endeavour to resuscitate the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and bring them into conformity with modern principles of the investigation and cure of human ailments."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th December, remarks:—"Conferences like the Ayurvedic Conference will convince the Government of the need there is for action on its part. Let Government know what the opinion of the people is on this vital question; and once it is convinced that the people attach great importance to it, the Government cannot continue its indifference, but must prove responsive to public opinion."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

* Received on 21st December 1915.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Gubernatorial tours.

11. In a leader on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 20th December, says:—"The real object gained by gubernatorial tours are only sight-seeing and emptying of the private as well as the public purse.

"We had strong reason to think that His Excellency Lord Pentland's visit will not be of such a nature, and that its object would be to understand the real wants and requirements of the people. For Lord Pentland himself preferred (in his own words) 'an acquaintance based upon *personal knowledge* and *intercourse*' rather than 'what may be called an acquaintance on paper.' We were extremely glad when we noted such an announcement and we expected that His Excellency's tours would be quite private, sudden and unexpected, and into the villages rather than in towns. We thought that we are going to have the blessed days of yore when kings came in contact with their subjects and enquired into their real needs. But we are extremely disappointed to see that the old tradition of 'Gubernatorial tours' is not deviated from by His Excellency, and we are sure that His Excellency would have been able to know of the real needs and aspirations of the people only as his predecessors were able to know.

"That this is the case is amply proved by the replies which His Excellency has given to the representations of grievances by the various associations during His Excellency's last visit through the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. . . . . Our readers would, we think, have followed the various addresses to the Governor during his recent visit and his replies in dealing with those grievances and would have noted that similar are the replies to almost all the representations of the people's grievances.

"We have no doubt that our popular Governor wanted to get an insight into the real needs and aspirations of the people by a close acquaintance with the people of the province. But the publicity and pomposity of his tours have frustrated his genuine wishes. . . . . Had His Excellency come into touch with the people in the manner in which he wanted to know the real state of affairs, the requests of the people would have been quite differently met with.

"But one other important point should not be left unnoticed in this connection. The Governor cannot by himself confer any boon upon the people. He is clogged by his colleagues, members of the Indian Civil Service who have been accustomed to view things in thier own narrow grooves; and he has to bow to the wishes of such a majority although he may, to some extent, exercise some influence. Anyhow we have no doubt in saying that our Governors would be able to know the real state of administration by their subordinates only if their visits are unexpected and strictly private and those into the villages. It is only then that the real object of such tours would be gained, and otherwise such visits would only be for sight-seeing and tamasha-making."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

The collection of subscriptions towards the war fund and His Excellency the Governor's visit in Tanjore.

12. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 20th December, has the following:—"We publish elsewhere the copy of a printed letter sent to us by Mr. N. K. Ramaswami Ayyar of Tanjore bringing to light many unconstitutional and novel ways of official interference in collecting donations and subscriptions towards the Governor's visit and war funds. Why should the officials so malignantly interfere in popular movements, and try to commandeer them when the public do not want them to do so?"

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

The Congress and the Home Rule League.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st December, writes:—"Congressmen all over the country have to very seriously consider what position the Indian National Congress is to occupy in the country after the Home Rule League which Mrs. Besant proposes is established. . . . . Mrs. Besant does not mean to recognise the authority of the congress in organising and working her league. She does not mean to work under its

direction. She proposes to bring into it all sorts of people in disregard of the lessons learned at Surat. . . . . The differences between the moderates and the extremists are not settled, and they are still considering how to settle them. Into the Home Rule League both will enter on the same terms; and their differences, which have not been settled in the congress, will be revived within the league . . . . . The same causes which brought about the split will operate after the league is formed and the authority of the congress is set at naught; and it is extremely doubtful whether the constitutional party can, in these circumstances, continue their connection with the other party which has not yet been reconciled to the principles of the former. We believe it will be impossible for them to do so. Mrs. Besant is organising the league exactly in the way they desire . . . . . If Mrs. Besant is sure of getting the sanction of congress leaders, why should she not submit her scheme for the sanction of the congress? . . . . . If she is sure of the support of congress leaders, why should she escape a decision of the congress itself. It will, we know, be said that she cannot by that means bring together the congress and the Muslim League. But we can see no difficulty in submitting her plan both to the congress and the Muslim League for their separate decision. To this she anticipates difficulties; and the most convenient way of meeting them is to avoid them. From the congress it will not be possible to exclude anybody who is a delegate. From her meeting, which is declared to be confidential, all who are not in sympathy with her will be excluded. . . . . A confidential gathering is to finally settle a great and momentous question affecting the country as a whole; and what this procedure lacks will be made up by a public meeting which, indeed, Mrs. Besant will address with all the arts of her persuasive oratory in which she has greater confidence than in the judgment of the congress and the Muslim League. . . . . Mrs. Besant's eyes are cast not on the congress or the Muslim League, but on the mob outside."

The Bombay Ayurvedic College.

14. In commenting on the action of the Bombay Medical Council in calling upon Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Founder and Principal of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bombay, to sever his connection therewith, the *New India*, of the 21st December, says:—"There are ever so many people dying from want of proper medical care. If the Ayurvedic system of medicine is found to be imperfect—and we believe it is not the only one which is so—an attempt should be made to make it better and not to destroy it. But the Government has not yet fully realised the value and importance of the ancient systems, nor the hold they have on the mind of the populace. The problems of medical relief are many and grave; the aid the practitioners of the ancient systems can render to the rulers is of such a nature that it seems almost criminal to allow Medical Councils, composed of prejudiced professionals and others to run riot with their supposed powers and mar the good work now being done. The Government is not fully able to cope with the difficulties, and it is making its work harder by mischievous legislation interfering with the freedom of Vaidyans and Hakims."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

Site acquisitions.

15. Referring to the resolution passed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, expressing concern at the manner in which the powers under the Land Acquisition Act have been exercised in Madras, the *Hindu*, of the 21st December, writes:—"Whatever justification the Madras Chamber of Commerce might have had in view for passing such a resolution, there can be little doubt that there is vast room for working the Land Acquisition Act in a more sensible manner, not only in Madras but all over the country. Arbitrary powers have, of course, necessarily to be vested in official agencies for the public good, but they need not be always arbitrarily exercised. It is the failure to understand and pay due regard to this crucial difference between a power conferred by the Legislature and the manner of exercising it that has been responsible for the unpopularity which purely official agencies have acquired in the conduct of public business. And unfortunately our Anglo-Indian Chambers

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

of Commerce and Anglo-Indian organs of public opinion prefer to see this fact only when their own interests are affected and not otherwise. . . . . The resolution, although meant as a protest on behalf of particular injured interests or purely private interests, calls for consideration from the Government so as to cover a wider area deserving of better treatment whenever the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are put into operation."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1915.

The United Provinces Legislative Council.

16. The *New India*, of the 22nd December, remarks:—"The debate on two of the resolutions moved in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces deserves prominent attention at this juncture. The Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali moved that the Council regulations should be so altered as to provide for an elected majority instead of a non-official majority as is at present found in most provincial legislatures except Behar which, thanks to the liberal inclinations of Lord Hardinge, has now a Council with an elected majority. . . . . The answer made was that the demand was too premature whatever that expression may mean. . . . . The other resolution referred to the evil of gambling on the probable prices of certain important articles of export. The existence of the evil has been known for years, but nothing has been so far done because the necessary legislation has to receive the previous sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. We draw attention to this incident only to show how restricted are the powers of the Provincial Councils and how ineffective they are for doing either good or harm, specially the latter. . . . . It is in such a restricted constitution that the enlargement of the elective element was requested, and the people are assured that they do not deserve even that much of power.

"The debate emphasises the nature of the new angle of vision heralded by the late Under Secretary of State for India. The officials in this country seem to have even forgotten the advice of the Viceroy that they should in future be prepared to transfer their powers to the people. . . . . Sir James Meston has lost a most useful chance of reconciling public opinion which, as the Hon'ble Pandit Moti Lal Nehru stated, demands far wider concessions. From this standpoint, the opposition of the Government is not an unmixed evil. It has demonstrated to the people that whatever may be the declarations of some far-seeing statesmen, popular concessions are not likely to be had for the mere asking. The lesson is worth noting by all those Indians who think it unnecessary to have the popular voice emphasised concerning what India expects at the end of the war."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

17. In the course of a long leader under the heading "the effects of the present war", the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 14th December, writes:—Whoever may be the victors in the present war, the first effect of it will be a complete change in the map of Europe. The second effect will be that England will increase the strength of her army considerably and bring it to the level of her navy. The visit of the *Emden* to Madras has proved the necessity of this port having a search-light as powerful as the one used by the *Emden*. A suggestion has also been made that the Government of India should revert to the old system of breeding horses in India itself and maintaining studs in different places for this purpose. The horses required for the Indian army are now imported from Australia, and if, for any reason, this source should fail, great difficulty will be experienced in getting horses. Before the great Indian Mutiny, horse studs were maintained by the Government in different places in this country and it is better that this system is now revived.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 15th December, reports a telegram to have been received from Holland, stating that the army of General Kalowitz, about which nothing was heard for some time, has been reformed and that it will be used for attacking the Allied forces in Macedonia.

Saiphul Islam, *Vellore*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

The *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 16th December, comments upon the war in the following strain:—The news that a large body of rioters, most of whom were men engaged by the Turko-German army in repairing the road between the towns of Hamdan and Teheran in Persia, have been defeated by the Russians and that the latter have occupied a valley situated between these two towns shows clearly that the town of Hamdan is in the occupation of the enemies and that they are trying to open communications with Teheran. Perhaps their motive is to reach Muscat in the north-eastern end of Persia and thence to create trouble in Russian Turkistan and Afghanistan against the Allies. We are not able to understand the meaning of these movements of the enemies in Persia, just at this juncture when they are stated to be making mighty efforts towards the conclusion of peace.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 16th December, publishes what purports to be a translation of an article appearing in the *Madras Mail* of the 11th December 1915 regarding the Balkan situation.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The *Muslim Dutan*, of the 18th December, publishes a message, dated the 11th December, from Lahore, which says that news has been received from Constantinople and Stockholm that telegrams from Russia have been cut off since the 3rd. The same paper also contains another message, dated the 12th December, from Lahore, which says that a large number of men-of-war have arrived in the Baltic Sea and that a big battle is expected to take place in this region.

Muslim Dutan, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

18. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 22nd December, writes:—Germany is drawing the Balkan operations to a close in order to renew her offensive in the western theatre. The Allies ought to prevent this. The Allies' prestige will not be enhanced nor will the enemy be crushed unless they extend their operations in the Balkans, drive the enemy from Servia and restore the State to the Servians and capture Bulgaria and distribute the territory among the Balkan States.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 22nd, 1915.

The war.

19. Referring to the change in the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the western theatre, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd December, writes:— conferring on him at the same time the title of

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 23rd, 1915.

Sir John French.

Sir John French's retirement

Viscount has led to different surmises in different quarters. Sir John French however has given no cause for blame. Germany was on the point of capturing Paris, At this critical moment he was able to withstand the fierce onslaught. It may have been complained of in some quarters that even at the end of sixteen months of war he was unable to drive the enemy out of France and advance into German territory. It would not be fair to blame him without first ascertaining whether another in his place would have succeeded better. Sir John French is a general of extraordinary abilities. He has done strenuous work during the past sixteen months. His successor is teeming with enthusiasm. We earnestly hope that he will be able to vanquish the enemy and release the territory which has fallen into her hands and besiege Berlin itself.

Malabar Islam, *Cochin*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

German attempts to deceive.

20. A correspondent in the *Malabar Islam*, of the 17th December, gives the translation of an article under the heading "German attempts to deceive" contributed to the *Daily Mail* by one Mr. Jameston, and says:—If in his article Mr. Jameston has exaggerated Germany's strength so as to impress upon England the necessity of taking all possible precautions against an attack on her by the enemy, it is quite unexceptionable. If we examine the achievements till this of the Germans who confidently believed that their extraordinary knowledge of Chemistry would by itself bring them victory, we fail to find anything but a "smoke". Even for this a remedy is being found by the Allies. There can be no doubt that, when with an abundance of ammunition the Allies begin to attack Germany more vigorously than before, the hollowness of her pretensions will be patent to all.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The financial strength of Britain.

21. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th December, in contrasting the financial strength of Britain with that of other countries, arrives at the conclusion that the financial position of Britain is far superior.

Finally the editor points out that the British fleet has put a stop to all German trade with the result that many German banks have become bankrupt, and says he can assert without fear of contradiction the Germany's financial plight and her commercial condition will compel her to sue for peace.

Quami Report, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

"The war and education."

22. The *Quami Report*, of the 20th December, writes:—Although the story of the dispute between the sword and the pen is an old one, yet it is to a great extent true. Although the pen, because of its moral, literary and intellectual influence, is superior to the sword, this war has made one believe that its virtues are alive only, so long as the sword is not drawn. Under the shadow of the sword the judgment of the pen is at fault, and ignorance, barbarism and pride reign supreme.

Before the commencement of the present war the whole world recognised German science and learning, and great French and English scholars and savants acknowledged their indebtedness to the friendship and instruction of German professors and scientists.

An illustration of very minor significance is the case of Aligarh College. When necessity arose for the appointment of a European Orientalist, the British Government sanctioned the employment of a German professor who is now probably under arrest in a concentration camp.

A revolution of feeling has however taken place in regard to Germany and the very name Germany is being execrated. The explanation is very simple. As long as Germany held the pen we were bound to recognise her virtues, but now that the sword has overcome the pen, she has lost the genuine essence of science and learning.

We do not wish to dogmatize on the point, but in the light of events, we wish to draw this conclusion that education is the source of all virtues and blessings and for this reason we should safeguard this treasure.

If this conclusion is correct what is the remedy for the evil of the awe and domination of the sword causing a decline in the blessings of the pen?

By irrigating those humble sources of education in primary schools which are drying up and then it would not be surprising if the turn of the streamlets brooks and then the rivers (colleges) which are running dry came.

The foundation of education in India is already limited, for in every ten persons only one has quenched his thirst for knowledge, therefore nine-tenths are still thirsty. The Government and the country are busy day and night devising measures to quench their thirst, but the might of the steel has caused drought.

Although up to the present, education has been supported in most countries as it has been in ours, the Government has just announced that private educational institutions, especially aided schools will not be given any more assistance whatsoever. Consequently all those schools will be deprived of any additional grant-in-aid and no new school can be given a grant under the usual conditions, no grant will be made for new buildings or furniture. All building projects are to be stopped and in case of buildings already begun they are to be proceeded with only if it is impossible to stop them.

We are afraid this flood of economy will reach the Bay of Bengal and we shall suffer from a lack of supply of educational liquid. We were already thirsty and, if in future God forbid ! we shall not get these few drops, what will be our condition ?

We hope the leaders of the country and nation and men of means will appreciate this danger and themselves adopt their measure for supplying the demand. Loyalty demands that we should bear the burden ourselves.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Civil courts in the Madras Presidency.

23. In reviewing the report on the administration of the Civil Judicial department for the year 1914-15, the *Vidyabhanu*, of the 4th November,* says :—A careful perusal of this report will show that, while the number of suits has increased, their value has decreased. From this it is clear that the people take the trouble of going to court even for small amounts. With the increase of suits, the number of the Judges and other officials as well as that of the courts has also gone up. In spite of this, several days pass before the cases are decided. Considering these facts, we find that by going to courts the people not only lose their time, money and health, but feelings of friendship and union also disappear. So, if village panchayats and arbitration courts are established, they will be beneficial to the people in several ways.

Vidyabhanu, *Konapet*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The High Court.

24. In discussing the various suggestions offered to reduce the work in the High Court, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th December, says :—One of the suggestions is to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to Rs. 5,000. This may necessitate the appointment of another Judge in that Court. But he need not be paid as much as a High Court Judge. The Government have not accepted the suggestion. Their contention is that the City Civil Court is only a Second-class Court, but this can never form an objection, for there will be no difficulty if provision is made for an appeal to lie in the High Court. Another suggestion is the appointment of a District Judge as in the mufassal to hear original suits now heard in the High Court. But the Government has rejected it on the ground that such a change will not be popular. The Government ought to have invited the opinions of the people before condemning the suggestion. Some have suggested the reduction of the period of summer vacation from 10 to 8 weeks. It is only schools and courts that enjoy such long leave. School boys, being young, require such leave, but not the officers of the Judicial department.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

---

* Received in the current week.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th December, says:—It will be best to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to Rs. 5,000, and appoint another Judge in that Court on Rs. 1,000. This will reduce the heaviness of work in the High Court as well as in the City Civil Court. The Government have to consider which is better—whether to appoint a High Court Judge on Rs. 4,000 whenever the file in the High Court grows heavy, or to appoint a City Civil Court Judge on Rs. 1,000. It will be well to appoint a Sessions Court in Madras to try cases committed to the Sessions by the Presidency Magistrates, and thus relieve the High Court of some criminal work. As for the period of summer vacation, it is not proper to compare the Judges here to Judges in England. Those in England are not paid as much as their brother Judges in India. The period may be reduced to two months. Again the High Court may be relieved of the work of the Admission Courts by the appointment of an experienced lawyer as an Admission Judge on Rs. 1,000. It is, at any rate, the duty of the Government to remove the countless hardships caused to the litigants by allowing arrears to accumulate in the High Court. We trust that the authorities will consider the matter and do the needful.

(*d*) *Education.*

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Oct. 4th, 1915.

The Tata Research Institute, Bangalore.

25 With reference to the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire and report on the progress of the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore, that the Principal Dr. Travers and his Assistant should be sent home, the former with an annual pension of £1,200, and the latter with a bonus of £80,000, the *Vidyabhanu*, of the 4th October,* regrets that the money of India is being vainly spent in this manner, and takes objection to the appointment of Dr. Bourne as the Principal, as he is in no way better than his predecessor and there are several Indians like Dr. J. C. Bose, who are superior to both of them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

The progress of education in Bengal.

26. In reviewing the administration report of the Department of Education in Bengal for the year 1914-15, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th December, observes:—It is stated that, though there was an increase in the number of high schools and middle schools in the year under report, the quality of the education imparted by these schools has gone down, and that this was the case especially in English. The only reason for this could be that efficient teachers were not available for the low salary offered and that even the few efficient men that took up posts in these schools made them only stepping stones to better appointments elsewhere. So the only way to improve the quality of education is to pay the teachers decently. It is stated in the report that it was due to want of funds that the best efforts of the Government to improve the scale of pay of the teachers failed. It appears that the major portion of the Imperial grant given in 1913–14 for improving the condition of the teachers and the balance of the other Imperial grants were spent in repairing old school-houses and building new ones and in purchasing plots for such buildings. We think that, with a little forethought, a good portion of this money could have been used in raising the pay of the teachers. It is stated that, as the Government has to economise expenditure in different directions on account of the war, the progress of education will be affected for some time. But economy should be observed in departments such as the Civil Service, the Public Works and some other unnecessary items and it is not at all wise to reduce the expenditure on education and sanitation.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

Technical scholarships.

27. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th December, says:—It is, of course, gratifying that our Local Government have instituted six scholarships to be granted to

---

* Received in the current week.

candidates going to Bombay to receive technical education there. But those who advised the Government in this matter appear to have intended that nobody should be benefited thereby, for the Government require that only graduates or those that have passed the Intermediate examination should apply for the scholarships. Properly speaking, candidates such as those who have received technical education in the National College at Masulipatam, and expect to pass the entrance examination held by the authorities of the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay must be considered to have better claims to hold the scholarships than any graduate or under graduate. Perhaps the advisors of the Government wished to declare Indians unfit to receive technical education by sending raw men to the institute in Bombay and finding that they fail. If such high educational qualifications are required, only very few will apply for the scholarships. We hope that the Government will reconsider the rules regulating the grant of these scholarships.

28. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st December, writes:—The Principals of Colleges are showing excessive rigour in admitting students to the Intermediate class. Many who have studied for two or even three years in the class are not sent up for the examination. The Principals therefore should not be allowed the option of detaining a candidate who has undergone the whole course. Preliminary examinations should be done away with. Too many examinations are always harmful. Candidates who have attended 25 per cent of the lectures should be admitted to the examination. Owing to the predominance of the European element in the colleges affiliated to the Madras University, our (Mysore) students have to suffer great hardship. We earnestly hope that our proposed Mysore University will be free from such shortcomings.

The Intermediate examination.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

29. Referring to the Government order relating to the appointment of Health officers in certain big cities like Madura and Trichinopoly for looking after their sanitation, the *Vidyabhanu**, of the 21st October, observes:—The Government order states that the municipalities will have to bear one-fourth of the cost of maintaining these Health officers and their subordinates. But it should be considered whether the people will be able to bear such a large expenditure. We hope that the municipalities will agree to this proposal only after ascertaining whether there is any certainty that the improvement of sanitation will be proportionate to the money spent on it. The improvement of sanitation depends largely on the nature of the people and the interest they take in this matter, and not merely on the appointment of Health officers.

Our important cities and health officers.

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

30. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 18th December, refers to the confirmation by the Government of the election of M.R.Ry. Sarva Adinarayanamurti Garu as a member of the Masulipatam Municipal Council, despite the adverse report of the Divisional officer, and remarks:—It results from this that no election is vitiated by any private arrangements entered into by the candidates. We believe that the members of the Legislative Council will interpellate the Government as to whether a membership in the Council can be secured by any consideration agreed upon between candidates, that is outside the pale of proper election, and get a clear reply.

A municipal election.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

(h) *Railways.*

31. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th December, says with reference to the grievances of the Railway third-class travelling public as follows:—The Railway

Third-class passengers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

authorities and the Government turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the third-class passengers, between whom and the beasts the Railway authorities do not appear to see any difference at all. There is no prospect of these grievances being redressed at all. The people are not in a position to construct their own railways. It is a sin that the Railway authorities are subjecting the third-class passengers whose salt they are eating and by whom they are most benefited to great hardships.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

Indian railways.

32. In commenting upon the report on the administration of the railways in India for the year 1914–15, the *Manorama*, of the 17th December, draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconveniences and hardships of the third and also second class passengers, and hopes that they will hold an enquiry and do the needful in the matter.

(*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Co-operative movement.

33. The *Desabhimani*,* of the 11th December, publishes the following in English:—"We commend to the consideration of the Local Government the robust attitude which the Government of Mysore have taken in regard to the connection of officials with the co-operative movement. The movement is one in which artificial divisions, either by profession or birth, should be obliterated, and it is in this view that high authorities on co-operation have always deprecated the starting of societies for the benefit of particular classes, castes or professions. The views of the Government of Mysore are contained in the following Government order:—

"As some misapprehension seems to exist as to the extent to which Government officers can give their support to the co-operative movement, the following instructions are laid down for their guidance:—

"Government officers will be allowed to actively assist the movement, so far as they can, without prejudice to their legitimate duties and in their spare hours. They may become members of co-operative societies, taking shares in them, and serve on committees of management of such institutions, but will not be allowed to accept any remuneration without the special sanction of Government in the case of officers whose salaries are Rs. 100 and above and of the heads of the departments concerned in other cases. It should be distinctly understood that whenever any officer of whatever grade joins these societies and helps them in their work, he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen, and he should not use his official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

The British Empire after the war.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th December, observes:—If this war can be taken to have brought out the love of the British colonies for their mother-country, we need not dwell upon the extent to which it has proved India's loyalty to England. The British ministers, on whom rests the responsibility of bringing the war to a victorious end, have appreciated the assistance rendered by India in the shape of men and money. So when attempts are made, after the end of the war, to bring the different portions of the British Empire together and strengthen the foundation of the Empire, proper attention should also be bestowed on the position India is to occupy in it. The Government of India is bound to acquaint the British statesmen with the aspirations of the Indians. We repeat that India is prepared to stand by the British Empire on all occasions and this war has proved that she will not lag behind the British colonies in this matter. She is therefore entitled to claim privileges commensurate with the responsibility of defending the Empire, and it is very necessary that she should have the same position and privileges as the colonies.

---

* Received in the current week.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th December, writes :—Some Englishmen say that India is not fit to have *suaraj* Mr. Ramsay Muir, who came to Punjab last year as a University Lecturer, appears to have stated that nearly 147 different languages were spoken in India, that caste distinction was playing a great part in social matters and that these were the two important obstacles in the way of India having *swaraj*. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who came out to India as one of the members of the Public Services Commission, is said to have observed that India cannot hope to have the same form of government as Australia or Canada unless she improves in three respects, viz., (1) she should treat the depressed classes better, (2) she should do away with the system of infant marriages, and (3) the exclusivism and wrong impressions which are due to the caste system should disappear. If the form of government in India is not to be changed until all the defects pointed out above disappear, it may not be possible for India to have *swaraj* even after one hundred years. The numerous languages spoken in India will never become extinct, unless English or any other language comes to be understood by all the people of the country. The reforms suggested by Mr. Fisher are already being gradually introduced in the country. But it is an untenable argument to say that India cannot have a better system of government until all these defects are completely removed. Do not such defects exist in England? Is there not a depressed class there and is it not treated badly? Though there are no infant marriages in England, are there not old maids and prostitutes there and do not evil results follow from this? There is no country in the world in which social defects do not exist. Therefore the best policy in a big country like India, with a large population, will be to enlarge the privileges of the people gradually in accordance with the number and influence of the educated classes and not to put off the grant of any privileges on the ground that the majority of the people are illiterate.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

The opinion of some foreigners about British rule in India.

36. In commenting upon the last tour of Lord Pentland, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, says :—In this tour, the people of every place visited by His Excellency not only gave him an ovation and presented addresses, as usual, but also gave decent contributions for the war fund started by him. In this connection, we would say that while the people are voluntarily paying their mite for these war funds, it is both unnecessary and regrettable that officials should push their efforts in this direction beyond legitimate bounds. There is no doubt that the officials in Tanjore would have done far better to have allowed the people to take greater interest in the industrial exhibition held there than what was really the case. As regards the addresses presented to him, the majority of these sought the help of the Government in the matter of developing local self-government and the replies given by His Excellency did not give entire satisfaction to the people. The prayer of the people of Tanjore that steps should be taken to revive some of the indigenous industries was met by the argument that, as Tanjore had special facilities of irrigation, its main industry should be agriculture and that there was no scope for the development of any other industry in the district. It is really regrettable that the Government of Madras is taking very little interest in the matter of improving the industries. Though several industries were started by Mr. Chatterton, the way in which they are being worked by the department after his departure to Mysore has told upon their utility to the people. While in every other province, the Government is taking the initiative in the matter of improving the local industries, our Presidency, which was the first to act upon this principle, should not lag behind now.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

The last tour of Lord Pentland.

37. The *Vidyabhanu*, of the 8th July, comments as follows on the report on the administration of the Registration Department for the year 1914-15 :—Though the income of this department has gone down this year on account of the war, it is noteworthy that there is a surplus revenue of seven lakhs of rupees. As it has been stated by the Government at the time the Indian Registration Act was passed that it had no intention of making this department a source

VIDYABHANU, *Konapet*, July 8th, 1915.

The Department of Registration.

of revenue and that it would be enough if its income was sufficient to meet its expenditure, we hope that proper arrangements will be made for reducing the registration fees so as not to leave a large surplus.

VIDYABHANU, *Kumpet*, July 26th, 1915.

Government and the subjects.

38. The *Vidyabhanu*,* of the 26th July, has a leader on the usefulness of the frequent tours of the Governor and says:—Formerly the Collectors used to listen to the complaints of the subjects at the time of granting them pattahs and to remedy their grievances then and there. Such a good practice has completely disappeared now. The ryots do not now get their pattahs directly from the Collector. Is it not possible for the District officials to see the ryots in person and learn from them their grievances? One can very easily find out the grievances of the ryots by speaking to the chief men in the villages to which one goes on tour. Some officials are doing so. It will, however, be better if it is done as a rule by all of them.

VIDYABHANU, *Kumpet*, July 29th, 1915.

The Madura resettlement scheme.

39. Referring to the proposals of the Special Settlement officer of the Madura district on the subject of the enhancement of the land revenue in that district, the *Vidyabhanu*,* of the 29th July, remarks:—Though there is a permanent rate of revenue fixed for the neighbouring zamins, the people there are suffering very much. This being so, if the revenue is being enhanced frequently, how can the ryots bear it? It is true that the prices have gone up. But the yield of the lands is uncertain. There is no water in the channels in the proper seasons, and there is no timely rain. The ryot cannot, therefore, expect a good yield from his lands. Owing to the restrictions of the Forest Department, he is now unable to get green manure for his fields which he used to get free formerly, and he cannot get the necessary wood for making agricultural implements such as the plough. The cost of labour has also risen high as the coolies in the villages emigrate to foreign countries. There are again several troubles as regards irrigation. Against all these disadvantages the ryot has to work his way out and pay the kist. Unless a permanent rate of assessment is fixed, the lot of the ryots in the Madras Presidency will be pitiable indeed. As Bengal has been permanently settled, the people there are living in a prosperous condition. We, therefore, hope that the District associations and the ryots will lose no time in representing these difficulties to our benign Government and getting them redressed.

VIDYABHANU, *Kumpet*, Sept. 30th, 1915.

The Imperial Conference and India.

40. Writing on this subject, the *Vidyabhanu*,* of the 30th September, says:—The Secretary of State for India has informed Lord Hardinge that the British Government is willing to satisfy the desire of India as regards giving her a place in the coming session of the Imperial Conference. As India is not a country enjoying independence, she has no Minister such as the Colonies have. The Secretary of State for India is one of His Majesty's Ministers. Though he is called the Secretary of State for India, he is only a representative of Britain. So whenever he speaks of India, he will only care for the interests of Britain and not those of India. The representative of India in this conference should, therefore, be a non-official Indian. He should be chosen by the Viceroy from among the few selected by the non-official members of the Imperial Council. It is only then that India will get justice.

VIDYABHANU, *Kumpet*, Oct. 7th, 1915.

The Benares Hindu University Act.

41. The * *Vidyabhanu*, of the 7th October, is glad to note the Benares Hindu University Bill has been passed into an Act and congratulates the promoters of this University on their perseverance. In approving the provisions of the Act this paper takes exception to the reservation of certain powers to the visitors. It is afraid that though there is no room for any anxiety so long as Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor, is the visitor, there may arise some trouble if men like Sir Fuller succeed him. The paper concludes this article with a hearty praise of Lord Hardinge during whose regime this great boon has been conferred.

* Received this current week.

42. Adverting to the eulogistic reference made by Lord Willingdon to the late Sir P. M. Mehta at a meeting held in Bombay to commemorate the latter's name, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th December, says:—

The English officials and non-official Indians.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

Never has an official till now given expression to feelings of admiration for a non-official Indian as has been done by Their Excellencies Lord Hardinge and Lord Willingdon in the case of the two patriots whom India has lost recently, viz., Messrs. Gokhale and Mehta. The fact that the head of the Indian administration and a Provincial Governor should have spoken, with sympathy and love, of two Indian patriots, who openly led the movement to obtain political privileges for their brethren shows a change in the attitude of the Government in this country. We think that, if all English officials will only take the same trouble as those two heads of administration to understand the nature and habits of the Indians, they would also be of the same opinion. Lord Willingdon admitted that, in the beginning, he thought that Sir P. M. Mehta was an opponent of the Government. Why should he have thought so? Evidently some Englishmen, whose opinion was perhaps sought by him before he came to Bombay, have prejudiced him. This shows the extent to which the English officials in India are ignorant of the nature of the Indians. If these officials would consider the Indians to be their equals and move with them freely, as Lord Willingdon is doing, they would realise like him that all the Indians, who claim privileges from the Government, are not seditionists. Before the time of Lord Hardinge, many Englishmen used to think that all the educated classes were disloyal. It was only after the visit of the King-Emperor to India and the just rule of Lord Hardinge that the Englishmen began to have a new regard and love for the Indians. The English officials will do well to note the last words of Lord Willingdon that there should be mutual sympathy and confidence between them and the Indians. What is the reason for the Englishmen not confiding in and sympathising with us, when we criticise the actions of the Government and represent our grievances? Is it the foreign Englishmen alone that are interested in the welfare of India? Are the Indians quite ignorant of what is beneficial to their country?

43. While expressing its satisfaction at the heads of administration in this country being now men who have a sympathy and love for the people, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th December, regrets at the local officials always opposing the liberal policy of the British Ministers being carried out and referring to the complaint that the people do not heartily co-operate with the authorities, observes that this is due to the want of appreciation on the part of the authorities of the active interest taken by the people in the administration of the country and the fact that the suggestions made by the latter are never accepted by the Government fully, as is seen from the fate of the resolutions moved by the elected Members in the Legislative Councils.

The Government and the people in this country.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

44. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th December, is surprised at the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay that rule 20 of the Public Servants' Conduct Rules is a bar to the officials attending the Congress and agreeing with the *Bombay Chronicle* in the view that the wording of this rule does not warrant the decision of that Government, refers to the visit of Lord Pentland and other officials to the Madras Congress to prove that the opinion of the Government of Bombay is incorrect.

The officials and the congress.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

45. Referring to the prosecution of a publisher for having brought out a Telugu book containing some obscene passages and his conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in spite of the evidence for the defence that there was nothing objectionable in the passages complained of, the *Lokopakari*, of the 20th December, observes that if old works are to be suppressed on the ground that they contain some objectionable matter, even the Bible will have to share the same fate, as it contains a good many obscene passages.

An obscene book.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

46. In concluding an article on the Ayurvedic exhibition in Madras, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th December, says:—

The Ayurvedic exhibition.

If hereafter at least the Government give up their indifference and encourage the indigenous systems of medicine, opportunities will be afforded for these systems to develop on western lines, and for the Allopathic practitioners to appreciate the medicinal virtues of Indian herbs. The Government will thus effect a reconciliation between the two systems, which is conducive to the development of the world's store of knowledge in medicine.

DHARMASADHANI, *Cocanada*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

47. In its leader on the forthcoming conferences in Bombay, the *Dharmasadhani*, of the 16th December, says:—

An Indian nation.

An Indian nation can only be possible when the several communities constituting the Indian population sink all their religious and racial differences and embrace one another in a brotherly spirit. But this ideal is not easy of attainment. The Muhammadans are still proud of their former position as rulers of India. They have not given up their hatred of the Hindus for their idol worship. The Hindus have not forgotten the wrongs done to them by the Muhammadans. Under such circumstances, how can they love one another? But it is the duty of both the communities to try to forget the past and move with one another on terms of abiding friendship.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

48. In commenting on His Excellency the Governor's tour through the district of Guntūr, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th December, says:—In the course of his reply to the address of the Guntūr District Association, His Excellency has stated with reference to village panchayats that the Government will readily adopt any suggestions or measures which are likely to stimulate the interest of the people in local affairs. This augurs good for the future, and we hope that His Excellency will take into his consideration the non-official criticisms on the proposed system of village panchayats and meet the wishes of the public. As for the delta irrigation, His Excellency has not viewed the question from the same standpoint as the ryot and so his reply has not been satisfactory. But he admitted that there might be individual grievances, and said that he would always be prepared to redress them. Our leaders should take pains to bring these individual cases of hardship to the notice of the Government, and thereby give them an opportunity to realise the defects in the system of irrigation in question.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

49. In the course of its comments on His Excellency Lord Pentland's inspection of the Salvation Army Prisoners' Home at Guntūr, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 17th December, observes that of all the beneficent acts of His Excellency Lord Pentland's Government that which stands foremost is the creation by it of new conditions for the benefit of convicts.

Lord Pentland.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

50. Referring to the case in which a seditionist was sentenced to death in Burma, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 16th December, while admitting that a seditionist ought, especially at the present crisis of a European war, to be visited with an exemplary punishment, remarks that, in the case in question the sentence of death passed upon the accused for merely attempting to spread sedition cannot but appear horrible. It suggests that the Government should warn Magistrates against passing such hard sentences.

A seditionist sentenced to death in Burma.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

51. In its leader on the subject of sugar industry, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th December, says:—Besides affording other facilities for the development of the industry in question, the Government should impose protective duties on imports of foreign sugar. It is the duty of the Government to promote the cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar by granting bounties to those following those pursuits.

The sugar industry.

52. In a leader on the Ayurvedic Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th December, says:—As in other matters, in medicine also, the Government have been all along patronising the western system. They have now begun to evince an interest in the vernaculars of the country and in indigenous industries. The indigenous systems of medicine also deserve the patronage of the rulers, who, in accordance with their cherished principles, should encourage the eastern and western systems equally.

The Ayurvedic Conference.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

53. In commenting on the Press Communiqué issued by the Government of the Punjab on the lawlessness in the Jhang district, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th December, says:—It is not always possible to station the police at all places to prevent disturbances. The authorities should enable the people to defend themselves. The Government of the Punjab have realised the necessity of taking such a step by giving extra gun licenses. But this is not enough. The rulers have to amend all repressive measures with a view to enable the Indians to defend themselves.

Lawlessness in the Punjab.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

54. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th December, suggests that the number of Christmas holidays should be raised to enable all persons to go over to Madras and enjoy at leisure the sports and many other amusements for which elaborate preparations are being made in the People's Park on behalf of the war fund.

Christmas holidays.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

55. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st December, has a leaderette on the subject of Indian students in which it observes:—Members of the Indian Civil Service and Indian Medical Service, Barristers, Engineers and Agricultural experts come from England to hold high appointments in India. Our representatives have been pressing the question of simultaneous examinations on the attention of the Government, but the authorities have not granted their wish. At first the number of Indians who went to England to qualify themselves for the higher appointments here was so small that the English people did not feel the rivalry very much. But as the number has increased, obstacles have also increased in the way of the Indians receiving education in England. Some of these obstacles have been referred to in an article contributed by a correspondent to the *Bombay Chronicle*. In one of the institutions in England, the authorities admit only two Indians annually. In another one entrance examination is held for the Indians and a quite different one for the English. In a third, no Indian is admitted at all. The British Government in India should hold the necessary examinations in India itself or arrange with the Government in England for equal facilities being afforded for the Indians and the English. Or separate institutions should be opened in England for both the English and the Indians wishing to qualify themselves for the higher posts in India. Again unless the Indians obtain the patronage of the Indian Students' Advisory Committee, they are not admitted into English institutions. This is a restriction that is in no way advantageous to the students or their parents or to the committee itself. We trust that the rulers will allow students real independence and see that every opportunity is afforded to them to qualify themselves in England for higher posts in India.

Indian students in England.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

56. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 21st December, says:—The Bombay Government have ordered the municipality of Hyderabad in Sind to impose a house-tax on the ratepayers and to have a paid official chairman. The municipality agreed to the latter with some time-limit, but proposed several things instead of the house-tax. The Government thereupon stated that as the municipality required them to make the appointment of the chairman temporary, they had to revoke its freedom. Under such circumstances, it is no surprise that the public of Hyderabad requested the Government to reconsider their orders and memorialised His Excellency the Governor-General.

Hyderabad in Sind.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

57. The following appears in the *Andhrapatrika* of the 21st December: —

Free-trade.

Mr. C. C. Macleod has, in his paper read before the association of arts in England last Thursday, said that it would not do well if countries other than England also have the privilege of free-trade in India. He said that Germany and Austria in particular must be excluded from the enjoyment of free-trade. Sir John Hewett said that protective duties must be imposed not only on German imports but also on other foreign imports, and asked why America alone, of all other countries, should enjoy that privilege. Did the case of Japan not strike him at the moment or did he keep quiet because she is an ally? All the same, it is a hopeful sign that the English have begun to think of denying the privilege of free-trade in this country to other countries, at least in their own interest.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

58. Referring to the pension granted to the widow of Sub-Inspector, Girindra Nath Banerjea, and to the arrangements made for the education of her two sons and for the marriage of her two daughters, the *Manorama*, of the 17th December, observes that this magnanimous act of the Government of Bengal will go a great way to induce officials and other people to make any sacrifice for the sake of the Government and thus help them in rooting out anarchism in India.

A magnanimous act of the Government.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

59. Referring to the determination of the Allies to carry on the war till German militarism is completely crushed, a correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 17th December, draws the attention of the Government to the fact that this object can be easily attained, if Indians are largely recruited and given military training, in which case, Great Britain will have a force at her disposal that can successfully cope with any European army.

Indians should be given military training.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

60. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th December, condemns in very strong terms the attack of the *New India* on the officials in connection with the recent grant of a site to the Khadiyanis for the construction of a cemetery, as calculated to create ill-feeling between a section of the Muhammadans and these officials, who only did what they ought to in a matter like this, and observes that it refers to this matter, because people at a distance, who are not acquainted with the real state of affairs, and who may happen to read the article in the said paper, may misunderstand the action of the officials, which was nothing but right.

The *New India* and the Khadiyanis.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

61. Referring to the Bombay Government's circular prohibiting Government servants from attending the Congress either as delegates or as spectators, the *Keralodayam*, of the 21st December, expresses its surprise that such an unreasonable circular should have been issued by the Government of Lord Willingdon, who recently endeavoured to patch up the differences among the members of the Muslim League.

Government officials and the Congress.

MUKHBIR-I-DEKHAN, *Madras*. Dec. 15th, 1915.

62. The *Mukhbir-i-Dekhan*, of the 15th December, notes with pleasure the general approval of the proposal to hold the next session of the Muslim League at Bombay, and says there were two parties, one was in favour of, and the other was against, the meeting. Thanks to the accidental presence of Sir Ali Imam, a solution of the problem was found by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

"The Muslim League and Muhammadans."

Lord Wellingdon having taken an active interest in the League affair has shown himself to be at once enlightened and sympathetic. His Excellency has done something which will endure in India, and it will ever be recalled with pride that Mussalmans in their endeavour to deal with their difficulties, had the support of English gentlemen and of the Government. All this is due to the fact that Mussalmans are loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The paper adds that the present policy of the Government is to put an end, for good, to the aggression in international politics so that no powerful kingdom shall be able to oppress the weak in future. The whole of India sides with the Government in this laudable policy, and our duty is to devise means to help the Government and to strengthen its hand in this endeavour.

The war is a serious one, the expenditure is heavy, and responsibility is great.

The paper advises Mussalmans to defer their political demands to the future.

Many British politicians have already begun to suggest the advisability of granting rights to India after the war, and if the British public opinion becomes similarly sympathetic we can easily obtain our object.

63. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th December, referring to the appointment of Sir Douglas Haig, says:—The newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in France is not less capable than his predecessor, and it is on account of his experience and thorough knowledge he has been selected. We hope that the present Chief will carry to their completion the plans matured by Sir John French and force the enemy to retreat to his own country and thus fulfil the prediction made by Lord Kitchener in his speech that the British forces will sing their song of triumph in the Tiergarten of Berlin.

"The appointment of Sir Douglas Haig in succession to Sir John French."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

64. Referring to a recent resolution of the Bombay Government permitting municipalities and local boards to establish Ayurvedic dispensaries and to appoint either registered or unregistered practitioners as heads of these dispensaries, the *Mysore Star*, of the 19th December, congratulates the Bombay Government on the high liberality displayed by it in this regard and says that, if similar changes were to be introduced by the Madras Government, the irritation that has been caused by the recent action of the Medical Council may be expected to disappear.

Medical registration and the Ayurvedic system.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 19th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

65. Dwelling on the subject of the development of the vernaculars under the Mysore University scheme, the *Mysore Star*, of the 19th December, in a lengthy leading article makes an impassioned appeal for the adoption of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in the proposed University. Concluding with a summary of His Excellency Lord Hardinge's speech at the opening ceremony of a veterinary school in the Punjab, the paper remarks that with such a sympathetic attitude on the part of His Excellency regarding the development of the vernaculars and with such avowed advocates of the cause of the vernacular at the head of the Mysore Government as Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao who is the Inspector-General of Education, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya who is the President of the Literary Conference and Sir Visweswarayya the Diwan, we may be sure that we shall never find a more opportune moment to give a lasting impetus to the growth of our vernaculars under the facilities afforded by the University scheme.

The Mysore University scheme.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 19th, 1915.

Referring to some correspondence in the *Madras Mail* stating that the proposed Mysore University, in order to be conducted on the right lines, should be placed under the guidance of a European officer, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st December, says:—A correspondent writes to us that this suggestion must have sprung from the motive that the author of it wants probably to provide for some European friend of his who would welcome such a post. From the ruler downwards all our officials are Indians.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

Europeans cannot be expected to understand our educational requirements so well as we can ourselves. Europeans can therefore be hardly fit to manage the affairs of our University.

Sanjivan Abhyudaya, Mysore, Dec. 21st, 1915.

The European element in the Mysore service.

66. Referring to the appointment of a European in supersession of an Indian Superintendent at the head of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore, a correspondent of the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 21st December, expresses great indignation at the change remarking that the man so superseded is far superior to his successor in point of ability and that it is deplorable that even the Mysore Government should be seized with such colour prejudice and appoint Europeans on higher pay overlooking the claims of Indians.

Errata.

Report No. 51.

Page 2164, line 12, *for* "kinsmanship" *read* "kinship".

Page 2164, paragraph 82, line 2, *for* "Theosophical" *read* "Theosophist".

Page 2165, paragraph 39, line 4, *for* "student's" *read* "students'".

[Issued, 28th December 1915.